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THE SUSQUEHANNA.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.

LITERARY.

EXAMPLE.

Brothers, sisters, in the household,
  Or at play out on the street,
Be not harsh to those about you;
  Make your disposition sweet.
Then you may, by your example,
  Live a life of truth and love,
'Stead of calling "fools" and "mean things,"
  Turn their thoughts to things above.

Mothers, you can be more careful,
  When at home with daughters true,
For your children are your pupils,
  And they're learning much from you.
If your neighbor is a bother,
  Never have your daughter say:
"You must call another time, ma'am,
  Mamma's not at home today."

Fathers, look around the corner
  Of your memory; you may,
Something notice very crooked,
  That you wish some other way.
As the man, who walked the snow drift,
  With his son behind his back,
Saying, "Papa, walk real straight there,
  'Cause I'm comin' in your track."

L. R. H., '02.

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NATURE'S APPEALS TO MAN.

JUNIOR PRIZE ORATION.

The book, the most simple and plain, the most inspiring and uplifting, that has been placed within the reach of all mankind from the beginning of the world, is the wonderful book of Nature. How many people there are today who apparently close their eyes to the countless joys and blessings which nature affords. How many there are who thus make life a dull and dreary thing, a mere existence, simply because they will not stop, observe and

think. Were we, the highest creatures of creation, placed here on this earth merely to work, without the facility and privilege of enjoying and learning from nature's silent lectures? Is there not something in nature that calls forth the highest and truest qualities of our being? Shall we permit the mad rush of the world so to benumb our finer and deeper senses as to be heedless of nature's calls? No matter where we go, whether we are engaged in some business enterprise, or in some common work in life, still it is our privilege and duty to pause and listen—listen to nature's gentle whispers as they come to us day by day, and moment by moment. Oh, how much we darken our paths and cripple our lives by turning a deaf ear to the manifold appeals of nature—so beautiful, so uplifting, so sublime!

On every hand she bids us pause a moment and behold her beauty and grandeur. It may be that you have stood upon some mountain's rocky peak and looked at the landscape stretched out before you. Just in front and far down below you is the broad valley checked off into the many fields and farms with their accompanying farm houses and barns. Here a patch of green, there a patch of brown; here a woods and there a clearing; here a church and there a schoolhouse breaks into view. Passing over these your eyes rest upon the hazy, bluetinted mountains in the background. From a gap in these mountains comes forth a river, winding and threading its way through the hills and green-coated acres, with here and there a town situated on its green borders. As you behold all this panoramic view, a thrill of beauty and admiration fills your very soul.

Again, on some bright, clear April's morning, go out into nature's quiet garden and there behold her rich display of flowers. Here by the roadside is the golden dandelion clinging close to the earth; there is a tender, modest little violet. Here is a bloodroot, and there upon the rock is the drooping columbine and the shooting star. Here we see the peach, the pear, and the plum robing themselves in their respective gorgeous apparel; there in that clump of woods stands the maple and the dogwood with their somewhat plainer and humbler garbs. Do not these all, as we behold them, speak to us in a language too plain to be ignored, of nature's perfect work and her unsurpassed beauty?

Perchance on some bygone summer's afternoon when all nature was tranquil and at rest, and the sun was shining bright, you may

have turned your eyes toward the western horizon. A few large, silver-capped, rolling clouds are seen. They indicate an approaching storm. Ere long it comes. The heavens grow dark and low. The lightnings flash and the thunders roar. It rains. But, as with the storms of life, the clouds pass by and the sun again shines, but lo! what is that I see on the receding fleece-like mass? See, it grows brighter; it is composed of the seven colors of the spectrum—yes, a rainbow, that herald of promise. Need we say that it is a thing of beauty?

But let us not permit our thoughts and admiration to be fixed on earth alone! Let us look into the great blue dome above us. There, by day, we see the great fiery orb, which we call the sun—the source of all light, the source of all heat, the source of all energy, and therefore the source of all life. Rising from his Oriental couch, he, with majestic stride, makes his day-long journey across the heaven's spotless blue, and sinks behind the western hills. Then dusk steals on with her beautiful evening star. And ere long, night lets her shadowy mantle fall upon the earth, and in the deep, unbroken silence we stand and gaze into the limitless space, strewn with the whirling planets and the innumerable stars. But as we gaze are we not impressed with the beauty, the glory, and the grandeur of these countless orbs as they mysteriously roll through the unbounded ethereal realms?

However, as we behold the smiling landscape, as we examine the tender little flower, so perfect in all its parts, and as we contemplate the mighty solar system and all else that goes to make up our earthly environments, we experience something more than mere admiration. A feeling of awe and reverence comes over us, and, as we behold, we wonder at the meaning. Changes come. Out of nothing the heavens and the earth were made. Out of chaos come order and system. Stars appear for a time and shed their light, and then are seen no more. Mountains belch forth at times and bury cities beneath their molten beds of lava. The desolate and bloodthirsty angel of war sweeps over the land, and nations rise and fall. Floods come, and rivers overleap their banks and change their courses. The seasons come and go. But why, and how these things are so, we sit and wonder.

We listen to the silent discourse of the plant. We place the seed into the ground. The sunshine and the rain—we say nature, performs her part, and the seed decays and dies. Is that all, is

that the end? No. We hear the story of the resurrection morn, "Out of death comes life." The slender shoot pushes its way through the stubborn soil. It grows. After a time the blossom, and then the fruit. What a change! Nay, more. What a miracle! The more we contemplate the more wonderful it seems.

But does nature cause us to admire and to wonder and there to stop? No, she does not. These are but the springs to noble thoughts, and noble actions. They lead some, as for instance the farmer, to search for the practical benefit to be derived from the cultivation of the plant. He may not, 'tis true, understand the various processes of growth, but he does understand that by so doing he is providing for the comfort and happiness of those whom he loves. And again, they throw out manifold threads, and open numberless avenues of thought and research to the scientist, and bid him go forth and bring the natural resources of the earth under the control of man. And to the philosopher they say: In the light of all these mighty things, search for the foundation of all this knowledge. What is the causing cause? Who made the heavens and the earth, and man to dwell thereupon? What unseen hand is back of nature? Who caused the lilies to grow, and the waters to flow? What is the almighty power which controls this vast universe? For ages the Pagan philosophers sought for "That one, first, great Principle," for the "Universal He," for the causing cause—and shall we say that they sought in vain? No, but by successive attempts they came nearer and nearer until, by the advent of the Nazarene, they found the one from whom the race had fallen—namely God. By observing the natural they were led to contemplate the supernatural, the Infinite—whom, though we, the finite, cannot fully comprehend, yet in whom alone can be found rest and peace for the soul.

Will we not then hearken to nature's appeals? Will we not do as Wordsworth, nature's poet, has said:

"Come forth into the light of things, and let nature be your teacher!"

Are we not inspired to higher and holier attainments by beholding? Do we not see that life is worth the living and that the grave is not its goal? Are we not lifted from the low valleys of despondency and dejection to the plains of delight and hope? Arouse you from the lethargy into which you may have fallen, behold the rich heritage which is yours:

"The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament showeth His handiwork.
Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge."

U. A. GUSS, '02.

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A SKETCH OF SOUTH AFRICA.

At the time of its discovery, South Africa was occupied mainly by three branches of the Negro race. Of these, the Bushmen, a race of pigmies, were the lowest in the scale of civilization, and have since shown little capacity for development. The Hottentots were a superior race and have been raised considerably above barbarism, but they were never very numerous. The third branch comprised the great Bantu family, by far the most advanced of the three. They practiced agriculture and metallurgy, were under a strict government, and had an elaborate system of law. War, of course, was the chief occupation of all, and not only did the races fight each other, but the clans or tribes of each race carried on an incessant warfare among themselves.

The first white people to reach South Africa were the Portuguese. It will doubtless be remembered that in the fifteenth century, the Portuguese were the foremost maritime power and the most daring explorers in the world. It was while in search of an ocean road to India that in 1486, Bartholomue Dias sighted land somewhere near the mouth of the Orange river. About ten years later Vasco de Gama rounded the Cape of Good Hope and further explored the coast. Owing to difficulties with the natives, the Portuguese never formed a settlement.

After a long interval, the English, Dutch and French followed the Portuguese to India. In 1620 ten English captains inspected the country about Table Bay and took possession in the name of King James, but left no force to keep possession. It was desired to form a refreshment station for ships on their way to India, but the project was abandoned.

In 1650, the Dutch East India Co., realizing the need of such a station, sent three vessels with men and materials for the purpose. After some reverses, due to climatic conditions, they succeeded in establishing trade with the Hottentots, and soon made considerable progress. Soon the settlement was extended, though the idea of a permanent settlement was scarcely thought of. From this beginning, then, grew up Dutch influence in South Africa.

In 1658 the great mistake of introducing negro slaves was made. There was no necessity for it, but the Dutch merely acted in the spirit of the age. Later, when the English held control, the freeing of slaves without sufficiently compensating their masters was the principal source of alienation between the two peoples.

English influence did not reach the Cape until 1795. At that time Europe was witnessing one of the mightiest convulsions of modern times. France had become a Republic. The people of the Netherlands were divided into two parties; one sympathizing with France, the other favoring an alliance with England. The first was known as the Patriot, the latter as the Orange party. The colony, dissatisfied because of misgovernment by the authorities, took advantage of the confusion and set up a Republic of its own. It was an absurd form of government, but it served their purpose. The English then, declaring for the Orange party, sent out a force and captured the settlement.

Cape Colony remained under British rule until 1803, when it was restored to the Dutch by the treaty of Amiens. In 1806 it was reconquered by the English, and this time it was held. By agreement with the Prince of Orange, in 1814, the Dutch gave up, for $6,000,000, full claim to Cape Colony.

The settlement was now governed directly by the Crown, the Department of Colonies not being created until 1853. Much of the subsequent trouble in South Africa was due to the character of the early governors. They were politicians who were paid enormous salaries. The nature of their government, as a whole, cannot be called corrupt, but it was unsympathetic. The colony was governed for England's benefit, and very little consideration was had for the Dutch. Matters, too, were very much complicated for the Boers, by the advent, in 1799, of the agents of the London Missionary Society, some of whom took, perhaps, a too prominent part in politics.

Eighteen hundred and thirty-six is the great central date in South Africa, for in that year occurred the *great trek*, or movement of the Boers from British rule in Cape Colony across the Orange river into the territory later occupied by the Boer Republics. The causes of the trek are thus summed up by Theal: "First, there was subjection by a foreign and unsympathetic government; second, the prohibition of their language in public offices and law courts; third, the superintendent of the London Mis-

sionary Society, their ablest and most relentless opponent, was in possession of boundless influence with the British authorities; fourth, slanderous statements were made by philanthropic societies in England concerning them; fifth, their slaves were suddenly emancipated without adequate compensation; sixth, the whole mass of colored people were placed on a political footing with them, and that without a vagrant act being put in force; seventh, there was no security for life or property in the eastern districts, which were exposed to the attacks of the Kosas, as the Secretary of State sided with the barbarians.

One of the greatest difficulties the English met in dealing with the Dutch-speaking people lay in the difference of their attitude toward the natives. The Boers looked upon the natives much as the ancient Israelites looked upon the surrounding heathen tribes. The English authorities, on the other hand, were forced, by the humanitarian power then in the ascendency and represented by Wilberforce, Gladstone and others, to protect the backward races. After 1876 England worked out the dependential system of government for natives. The power of the native is recognized, but is guided by a British resident. At the same time Cape Colony and Natal were given responsible governments, since which time they have governed their own affairs.

The great trek led to the establishment of three distinct units—Natal, Orange Free State, and South Africa Republic. The first party went to Natal, fought with the Bantus and established a Republic. The English tried to cut off their supply of ammunition but failed. Soon growing jealous of the fine post established at Natal, the British, under pretext of protecting some natives, sent a force and captured the settlement. In 1845 it was made a part of Cape Colony, and in 1856 a separate colony.

British troubles with Orange Free State and South African Republic were more complicated and protracted. When Natal became a British possession most of the farmers packed their effects in their wagons and moved across the Drackensburg into the interior. In England this persistent migration of the Dutch from British authority was regarded with marked disfavor, and a project was formed to compel them to return and discourage others from following. A chain of large native states was to be formed on the colonial border, which, it was thought, would cut off the emigrants from commercial communication and compel their re-

turn. This plan instead of serving its purpose, caused quarrels among people who were before friendly, and at Moshesh, a powerful Bantu chief to build up a power antagonistic to the interests of South Africa.

When Sir Henry Smith, one of the ablest of South African governors, arrived, he repudiated this policy and at once annexed to the British dominions the territory between the Orange and the Vaal river, under the name of Orange River Sovereignty. He also took under British control the foreign relations of the various native tribes. This policy would doubtless have been effective, but it came too late. Both Dutch and natives were jealous of their independence. A rebellion in the north of the Sovereignty soon occurred. It was speedily quelled, but the more seriously disaffected again trekked across the Vaal River.

For a while matters went on smoothly among the white people in the Sovereignty; but the great Basuto chief was growing restless under his restrictions. He soon found an opportunity to cause trouble, and the first Basuto war was precipitated.

The farmers north of the Vaal now demanded their independence, and Sir H. Smith, engaged in a double native war, (the Kaffirs in the southeast having risen) was obliged to yield. Accordingly "in 1852 a document known ever since as the Sand River Convention, was signed, in which the British government guaranteed to the emigrants north of the Vaal the right to manage their own affairs without interference." Prof. Stephens asserts that only internal independence was granted and that certain conditions were imposed, among which were no slavery, and equal rights to all white people.

The great Basuto war waged for some time and the English were worsted in nearly every engagement. The tremendous expense involved alarmed the anti-expansion party then in power, which decreed that the Orange River Sovereignty should be abandoned. Thus in 1854, though contrary to the wishes of the majority in the territory, the independence of the Orange Free State, as it was thereafter termed, was granted. The terms of the convention, says Prof. Stephens, were much more liberal in the case of Orange Free State, because of a more settled government.

With this unit there has heen no further difficulty except dispute with regard to the diamond territory. At that time England very unjustly took from the Free State a portion of the diamond

territory under the pretext that it belonged to a Griqua captain, Nicholas Waterboer. A British court then decided that Waterboer had no real claims, and made the territory a crown colony. Later it was annexed to Cape Colony. On protest being made by Pres. Brand, he was informed that it was necessary for the paramount power to be in possession of the diamond mines, but he would receive £90,000 as a solatium.

Since this settlement there has been no difficulty whatever between the two powers. The Free State has kept its engagements and the English are justly treated. The good feeling existing is shown by the fact that on one occasion an Englishman was almost elected President.

In the case of the South African Republic, it is quite different. There has been almost constant friction ever since its separation. At first it developed into four little republics, which eventually amalgamated into one. The Republic had a much harder time than the Free State. The surroundings being much wilder, the people developed a wilder character. One of the conditions of the Sand River Convention had been that there should be no slavery. The Boers made apprentices of the natives instead—the difference being only in name. This practice irritated the natives and, according to Prof. Stephens, brought on the great Zulu war. The English resident tried to prevent the outbreak, and requested the people to cease irritating the natives. At the solicitation of the English and German residents, Theo. Stepstone, at the head of a party of police, entered and annexed the Republic in 1877. Gladstone denounced it as unjust; and the Boers accordingly expected him to grant them independence, when in 1880 he succeeded to the Premiership. They were disappointed, however, and the struggle for independence began. The English were worsted in nearly every engagement and concluded finally to restore independence as given at Sand River Convention. A convention signed at Pretoria in 1881 restored it. British suzerainty was retained, residence was to be allowed, and right to send troops through the territory.

A convention in 1884 modified these conditions. The boundary was extended and British suzerainty replaced by a mere veto on foreign treaties. According to Prof. Stephens, one of the provisions of the convention was that no encroachments should be made outside of the established boundary. This he claims they have violated in several instances.

The discovery of gold about this time brought great numbers of foreigners into the Republic. The Burghers, fearing for their independence, if the English should gain power, raised the franchise so as to make it almost impossible for a foreigner to become a voter. Taxation, too, was so arranged as to fall most heavily on the miners. The newcomers were also forbidden the use of English in the schools.

In 1895 matters came to a crisis. The residents of Johannesburg repudiated the government. Dr. Jameson, of Rhodesia, made his famous raid, was defeated, and with his followers was turned over to the high commissioner of the colony, who sent them to England for punishment.

This attempt on the part of Dr. Jameson caused the Republic to devote all its resources to the increase of its military strength. Vast sums of money were expended in securing the most modern appliances of war, while Johannesburg lay entirely defenceless before their batteries.

The English, of course, regarded all this very seriously. If English prestige was to be maintained, the Republic must not be allowed to become the first military power; and now, for the first time since '84, the hated word suzerainty was used. To the Dutch this seemed as if England intended to withdraw from her agreement; and thus the difficulty of negotiating was greatly increased.

Aside from the matter of being deprived of arms, the English in Johannesburg had many grievances. They were not allowed even a municipal government; the city lacked proper sanitary arrangements. They were not allowed the use of the English language in schools frequented by English children; taxation fell chiefly on foreigners. The franchise was so restricted that it was almost impossible for an Englishman to obtain the right of voting; the police and other high officials were believed to be corrupt to the last degree; and finally petitions sent to the Volksraad had been rejected and the petitioners taunted.

These claims the Boers would answer thus: In no other country is a foreign language used in state-aided schools. The system of taxation is not unfair because burghers have military duties to perform without payment. Englishmen are not willing to perform the duties which accompany the right of voting. The police are the best that can be obtained. If corruption exists,

what is desired can be bought. The taunts of a few persons should not be charged to the whole community. Nearly all other foreigners are satisfied; it is only Englishmen who complain.

But back of all stands the question of suzerainty, which is the real question at issue. The Republic believes itself to be a sovereign state subordinate to Great Britain only in the treaty-making power. The authorities thus claim that they have a right to maintain their own form of internal government. On the other hand Great Britain holds that the Republic is really a subordinate state, moving in the political sphere not as a primary but as a secondary body, and not justified in attempting to carry out a policy opposed to that of the power whose interests and responsibilities in South Africa are immeasureably greater. ROSE M. GORTNER.

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THE CHINESE WOLF.

Among the numerous terms applied to the man of China, we find he is called the Chinese Wolf. What can such a term mean? At first the answer may appear in an instant. Our conception of a wolf is a beast, fierce and ravenous. Now, how do these epithets apply to the Celestial? Is he fierce because he made war upon the whole civilized world, or savage because he murdered alike the "foreign devil" and native Christian?

Granting these are the reasons he has been so named, when in the process of evolution did he become a wolf? Did he come to be such a beast in a year or two, or did it take hundreds of years? Look at the facts of the case. The Chinese as known to the ancients are a people civilized, mild, just and frugal, eschewing collisions with their neighbors, but not averse to dispose of their own products. In mediæval history they are known as heathen men, who seem to be a kindly and polished folk enough. Their betters as craftsmen in all practical arts are not to be found in the whole world, and their physicians have quite a knowledge of drugs. They developed trade, established arts, and were skilled in astronomy seventeen centuries before Christ. Mohammedans, Buddhists, Jews, Nestorians, Catholics, all came into China and found complete toleration until the Roman Catholic priests engaged in political intrigue in Peking, while enjoying the patronage of the emperor, resulting in their expulsion in the fourteenth century. But for such conduct toleration treaties might never

have been thought of. Then again the traitors were opposed to the missionary work, and because of their opposition they caused internal strife. They blame the missionaries for the trouble, but with the same dip of the pen acknowledge that the real trouble came about by the importation of opium. Who writes this ? A Chinaman? No. An Englishman. So much has England contributed to the nourishment of the Chinese wolf.

After England suppressed the "Opium Rebellion" she revealed to the world a nation ignorant of and unskilled in war. What was the result? All the civilized nations, prompted not by a spirit of beneficence, but by motives of commercial gain, rushed upon the unoffending Celestial, forcing him into treaties, treaties looking toward permanent peace, but which proved to be so drawn up as to give these nations an opportunity of oppressing the unprotected native.

In the recent troubles of China we have learned of the atrocities committed by the Chinese; how they murdered the law abiding, peaceful missionary and made attacks upon the legations of all nations; people who had the good of the natives at heart as well as those seeking personal gain. As a consequence of these troubles the native is called a Chinese wolf. Do the facts justify so harsh a judgment? The former named acts seem to indicate it, but the facts indicate that the European is as justly entitled to the same appellation. Yea, even more so.

It was ignorance that led the Chinese to hate the missionary, but patriotism which impelled him to drive the foreigner from his country. Would England, would France, Germany, Russia, Japan, or even we ourselves, allow a foreign power to occupy land, send in thousands of men, build railroads, and other commercial establishments in the country? Their customs have been ignored; their graves have been upturned. Would we, with folded arms, behold it in silence? Would we allow it? No! No civilized nation would, nor would a barbarian nation allow it.

Did the Chinaman murder indiscriminately alike man, woman and child, that he is called a wolf? One needs only to read the part played by some European nations as actors in the terrible drama of the war if he would see that China has not been the only villain, but that France, Germany and Russia each hold the blood-stained dagger of murder. But is it just to speak of these nations acting in a state of war in comparison with China before

war had been declared on those whom they were killing? There may be some injustice in that way of putting it. But all the crimes attributed to China, both before and since they declared war, should not justify any nation that poses as possessing an enlightenment above barbarism to commit such atrocities as the most favorable critics acknowledge to have been perpetrated.

The Chinese killed women and children through ignorance, fired by patriotism, in a war against the foreigner as a common foe. The Russians killed them because they happened to be in the way of their fixed bayonets. They sought amusement. Oh, shame that it can be said, taking delight in the cries of infants awakened with the cruel steel of the bayonet passing through their bodies, together with the groans of the dying mothers who protected them.

Some days ago the Germans fired upon a British ship having some Chinese on board. Two Chinamen were killed. This happened since peace was made in a formal way by the Powers. When asked concerning the action the commanding officer simply said it would not occur again. At this all became quiet. What would have happened had these men been Englishmen! Or what would Germany have done had such an outrage been committed by the Chinese on men of her nation? Would it not have meant war, more bloodshed, and a large indemnity besides?

The French have been hardly less cruel and underhanded in dealing with the natives than have Russia and Germany.

"The Chinese Wolf and the European Lamb?" What a judgment on civilized Europe must its conscience give to speak in such terms of China when it knows that England forced the destructive opium habit upon a frugal, self contented and unwarlike people; that during the war French soldiers committed wholesale outrages upon the unprotected; that the Russian soldiers delighted in the cries of dying babes and the groaning appeals of their mothers; and that the German stands with loaded gun, during the progress of peace negotiations, to shoot down the first who might become a foe; when China, like a hare run down by hounds, accepts the proposed war indemnity of over $350,000,000 that she may stave off more miseries from the wolves who would tear her limb from limb and devour her substance. The Chinese wolf truly is not the Chinaman, but the European, who would grow fat by her dismemberment and ruin. L. R. H., '02.

SOCIAL EVILS OF THE NON-CHRISTIAN WORLD.

In looking at the social evils of the non-Christian world, the subject naturally divides itself into various groups, the first of which is the individual. All society is made up of individuals, and the evils which we are about to consider, affects principally the individual, and secondly, society through him.

A survey of the present state of the world, with special reference to the drink habit, reveals the lamentable fact that it prevails more or less in almost all sections of the earth. We are forced to acknowledge that the drink habit seems to be one of the deplorable curses of civilization. Even when it was least known, or known only in the form of milder intoxicants, the cruel greed of those human harpies, the traders, introduced the foreign forms of stronger alcoholic poisons.

Wherever European civilization has appeared, or has controlling influence, there the scourge of intemperance has appeared, and is spreading, and the evil effects upon heathen nations have everywhere been immensely increased by the introduction of foreign alcoholic drinks.

If we turn our attention exclusively to the dark continents, where ignorance and superstition prevail, and include in them the countries where Roman Catholicism prevails, the burden of evidence seems to indicate that none surpasses our South American continent, or coming still nearer home, Central America and Mexico, in the excessive use of intoxicants. Next, perhaps, would come India and Burma, which are under British rule, where the government holds a monopoly of both the drink and opium habits, deriving resources from both by public sale of license and custom tax, which seems to blind its eyes to the moral evils of the system, and to sear the official conscience as to any sense of responsibility for the rapid and fearful increase of the drinking habit.

Next to India we may place portions of Africa. The west coast, and to no less an extent the east coast, is flooded with the "white man's fire-water." In Japan, Korea and China, intemperance is a social curse, and increasingly so in Japan, yet it is not so much a national evil. In China the country is not yet afflicted to any extent with the public saloon, and drinking is restricted to the home and to festive gatherings. In all Mohammedan lands, and in the Pacific islands, the universal story is told of the intro-

duction of foreign liquors, and the prompt surrender of the natives to its resistless enticements.

Next to the drinking habit we may place the opium habit. Its influence, however, seems to be limited to the eastern half of the continent of Asia, Japan excepted. The storm centre of this vice is China. While this habit has been known in the east for centuries, to a somewhat limited degree, yet its modern development and the fearful ravages of its excessive use may be said to be due to its production in India under British rule, and the recent cultivation in China as a native product, under the stimulus of the demand which has arisen within the last half century. But the agitation of the subject in official circles, and the various resolutions presented before parliament, have rendered the British government morally indefensible in the position it has taken. As to the real extent of the evil, geographically, physically, morally and socially, the evidence is conclusive. The wisdom of her statesmen has defended her against this evil by laws and treaties.

Throughout the length and breadth of China this habit prevails to an extent which may be regarded as a frightful and demoralizing social evil. It is estimated that in some provinces in China 80 per cent. of the men and 50 per cent. of the women are slaves to this habit.

In India it is an evil which is growing with alarming rapidity. Opium dens are becoming a feature of dissipation in her cities. One of the most distressing aspects of its use in India is the habit of giving it to children to stupify them into quietness, which often induces a state of paralysis, and frequently results in life-long injury. As to the physical and moral effects upon those addicted to the habit, but one conclusion can be arrived at, that it is one of the most threatening evils of China, and, indeed of all sections of the earth where it is gaining a foot-hold.

A terrible and pitiable account must be made under this head to the entire non-Christian world. The very foundations of social integrity and posterity are shaken by such vices as untruthfulness and dishonesty. Where society is permeated with a spirit of deceit, where a lie is common-place, and cheating is resorted to without regret, all moral health and stability seems to have been destroyed. A lie will be met by a lie. Deceit will overreach deceit. Cheating will be matched by cheating, and all the costs of dishonesty will be excelled by some fresh ingenuity in fraud.

Truly, the world of heathenism lieth in the wickedness of deceit and dishonesty. Lying prevails among the Japanese as a common fault of daily life. China is pre-eminently "an empire of make-believe." True honor and uprightness seem to be lightly esteemed by all classes of society. China shares with the Persians in being a nation of liars; a Chinaman will steal as readily as he will lie, and cheat with a satisfaction which makes him proverbial for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain.

In India untruthfulness, dishonesty, and perjury are characteristics of the natives. A Persian, it is said, tells lies before he can speak. To be called a liar in Persia is considered a very mild insult; indeed, he suffers desperate remorse when he thoughtlessly strays with veracity. Africa is said to be a continent of liars and a paradise of thievery. In all lands where Christ, who is the truth, has not established His dominion, society is found corrupt.

Think of China and India with their teeming millions, created in the image of God, given souls, the very best gift of God to men, that they should be steeped in heathenism, and that countless souls should be debased with all the horrors of iniquity and death.

Oh! Christian America, when wilt thou awake to thy duty and cross the dark waters of the rolling deep and bring the sweet message of peace to our dear brothers, who are locked up in bondage and in death? Oh! England, when wilt thou cease thy course of horrors, and when wilt thou cease to look upon silver and gold as though they were the Almighty, and give ear to the cries of thy poor, despised and oppressed? And when wilt thou send them the old, old story of Jesus and His love?

May the day speedily come when truth and righteousness shall prevail, and when every man shall regard not simply the welfare of himself, but rather the welfare of his fellowmen, and the glory of God.

P. H. P., '02

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A NORTHERN SOLDIER.

"Wonder why John is late?" This was about the tenth time this identical question had been asked by different members of the jolly group seated on 'Squire Burrows' spacious veranda. It is a beautiful June evening, and while the members of the group are awaiting the coming of John Oris and discussing the latest news concerning the Spanish-American war, which is the principal

theme of conversation, let us become better acquainted with them.

They are five in number, three girls and two boys, or rather, young men, for blue-eyed Jack Ridgeway, with his broad shoulders and six feet two inches of bone and muscle, and Joe Lawrence, he of the raven locks, black eyes and stalwart figure, would have felt deeply had you called them boys. But no matter how old the woman, she never objects to being called a girl. The girls of this group were Effie Burrows, the 'squire's daughter, a dashing Northern girl, and her cousins, Nellie and Willis Fernald, two typical Southerners.

"Say, Effie," exclaimed Joe, "don't you think John has been acting rather peculiarly since Madge Truxton gave him the 'go-by,' and started running with that 'tin soldier?' Why, he just stays down there in that old telegraph office of his and mopes around all day long. I'll bet that has something to do with his being late now."

"What's all that about?" Willis interrupted. "I didn't know anyone had given John the 'go-by.'"

"Well, then, young lady, I'll inform you," continued Joe. "You see it was this way: John had been sporting Madge around for some months, and many persons considered it a sure thing between them. Then there came to town one day a cousin of George Benson's, who was off on a sick leave from the 'tin soldier camp' down at ———. Well, Madge met him and wanted to be in the fashion that this war has created, so she dropped John and took up with the soldier-boy. There you have it all!"

"Here comes John now," cried Jack, as a fine, manly form loomed up through the gathering twilight and approached up the gravel-walk to the veranda.

"Hello, Jack, old boy." "Where have you been, Mr. Oris?" "What made you late, Johnnie?" "Why, what's occurred; you look real jolly again?" These were some of the questions and exclamations showered at John. "One at a time," he said. "I'll answer all your questions. I've been to Ashton to the recruiting station and have enlisted in the signal service. That's where I've been, what made me late, and what has occurred."

For a few seconds the young folks on the veranda were silent; then Joe broke the silence by saying, "Come, let's all sit down, and John you tell us all about it."

When they were all seated John began: "There isn't so much

to tell. Some days ago I decided to enlist, and while I was working in the office today it occurred to me that perhaps I might be able to enter the signal service. After the office closed I boarded the Ashton flyer, and on arriving at Ashton went straight to the recruiting station. I found that there was a vacancy in the signal service and took the physical exams., passed and enlisted. My Western Union credentials took me right in. And now I have some more news for you. This is my last evening with you, for tomorrow afternoon I leave for Tampa, where I join my corps, and next Tuesday we sail for Cuba."

"Madge is the cause of this," whispered Effie to Willis, after the exclamations of surprise had ceased, and John hearing it, blushed red to the roots of his hair, but pretended not to hear.

That evening will never be forgotten by those who participated, and when at a late hour they dispersed, the good wishes and Godspeeds were many and heartfelt.

* * * * * * *

Three weeks passed and found John and his corps in the wilds of Cuba constructing and repairing a field telegraph line from 'the front' to the coast, and as it was in the early part of the Santiago campaign, it was found necessary to proceed with great care and to continually patrol the entire line. It was while John was engaged in this duty of patroling one day that he discovered that the line had been cut. The break had been made by cutting the wire close to the glass insulation. At this point the wire was supported by a "pin" fastened high up on a tall palmetto trunk. Someone had climbed the tree and cut the wire close to the glass, and it now lay in the grass a useless coil of wire. John hastily made a splice in the wire, and hooking the end over his arm, climbed the tree. He had scarcely gotten the "connecting sleeve" on and the ends drawn through and kinked when he heard a rifle crack and felt a sharp pain in his left arm as it fell helpless to his side. A whole volley followed the shot, and the last thing John remembered was that he was falling.

The firing had attracted the other patrolmen, and after a sharp skirmish they drove the lurking Spaniards from cover. They found John lying at the foot of the palmetto with a bullet through his chest and one through his arm. Carefully they carried him to the camp and thence to the field hospital. The surgeons shook

their heads and murmured omniously, but at once got to work to do what they could.

The nurse who took charge of John's case was a Southern girl, a tall, slender brunette, with a soft, low voice and a freshness about her that seemed to breathe of the springtime. Her name was Prudence Lee, and she had a brother in the army who had just such curling brown locks as adorned the brow of the wounded John. She took her stand, determined to help him fight for life as she would have had some one help her brother.

Thus it was that when John Oris opened his eyes in consciousness, for the first time in five weeks, that he looked up into a pair of laughing brown eyes and heard a low voice say, "Don't talk now; I'll do that. Here, take this and go to sleep." John took the proffered liquid and in a few moments was wrapped in a peaceful sleep.

The days that followed John Oris will never forget. When the heat oppressed him his nurse sat by him and fanned him and read to him till John began to fear the approach of the day when he must leave the hospital and again enter into life alone.

One day, while sitting in the shade of the tent awning, Prudence suddenly exclaimed: "Oh, Mr. Oris! I nearly forgot to tell you. You fixed that wire just at the right moment. General Shafter had been trying to get an important cypher message through to the coast that day, and was just about to give up trying to get an answer to his repeated calls and risk sending the message by a carrier, when his call was answered. Inquiry was made into the cause of the interruption, and it was found that the time of the reply and the time of your mending the wire were the same. So you see you are quite a hero." "And," she added, handing him a large envelope, "permit me to be the first to congratulate you on your being appointed first lieutenant."

A few days later the surgeons announced that John was able to travel, but must return to the States to recuperate. So John started for America and home on the hospital ship "Relief." Owing to a sudden change in orders John sailed without having an opportunity to say good-bye to his charming nurse.

* * * * * * *

The war was over before First Lieutenant John Oris was well enough to return to the army. Shortly after the declaration of

peace John surprised his friends by suddenly disappearing and reappearing just as suddenly.

It was two weeks after John's disappearance to the day when Jack Ridgeway, who happened to be lounging about the station when the Ashton accommodation came in, saw John step from the car. He started forward with a shout, but stopped when he saw John turn and assist a young lady from the car. She was tall and slender and a brunette. As they turned from the train John saw Jack, and calling him over to him, said: "Jack, old boy, I want you to meet my wife, formerly Miss Lee. Prudence, this is Jack Ridgeway, one of my old chums." BY "CARRIE."

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FORWARD.

The record of another year has been completed and a new one entered upon. It is a fitting time for a few moments of retrospect and prospect. What has been accomplished for Susquehanna during the past year? What does the future promise? Every student, every alumnus, every friend of the institution has a deep interest in these questions.

It is needless to say that the motto of Susquehanna has been during the past year, as for a number of years, forward—forward to larger things. Those who have been directing her policy have had constantly in mind the enlarging of the facilities for advanced Christian education in this territory of our Lutheran church.

That their efforts have been in some measure successful the enlarged equipment, the increased fac lty, the broadened curriculum and new courses abundantly testify.

Perhaps the most noteworthy addition during the past year has been our new ladies' department, including a temporary ladies' dormitory, boarding hall, etc. A thorough course in music has been begun, and a special ladies' course leading to graduation at the end of three years after admission.

It becomes necessary to chronicle here the resignation during the summer of our worthy and energetic president, Rev. C. W. Heisler, D. D. Dr. Heisler, during his labors here, worked untiringly for the institution, and in leaving takes with him the best wishes of many friends who regretted his departure.

The vacancy has not yet been filled. Dr. Focht, pastor of the

College church, will do some teaching in theology, and Prof. Woodruff, Dean of the College faculty, will have general charge until a new President is elected. Dr. Yutzy has been elected Dean of the Theological department. With these arrangements ample provision has been made for carrying on the work of the institution.

The prospects for the year are encouraging. A new and spacious ladies' dormitory will grace our campus before its close. It will be a fine looking brick structure, with a front 32x90 and back building 32x60. It will contain a boarding department, dormitory and recitation rooms.

The number of students catalogued promises to be larger than ever before, and the work of the year has been entered upon with enthusiasm on the part of both teachers and students.

We look to you, alumni and friends of the institution, for your encouragement and support, that by your prayers and your means the larger things that are possible for Susquehanna University may be helped to a speedy realization. H. A. A.

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CAROLINE R. ENDERS.

Miss Caroline R. Enders, of York, Pa., recently elected as an instructress in the Preparatory department, began her eventful life in Deerfield, N. J., June 26, 1875. Great care was exercised to make the first steps of her education thorough. She entered the Kindergarten at Richmond, but her progress was so rapid that she was soon promoted to the public schools of that place.

In '82 her family moved to York, Pa., which gave her excellent educational advantages. At the early age of eleven years she entered the York Collegiate Institute, and after five years of earnest study graduated in '91. She then went to Lutherville Seminary, now Maryland college, Lutherville, Md., and after two short years of faithful study, graduated with honors in the classical department. The same year she entered Patrick's Business College, of York, graduating in '94.

The next four years Miss Enders taught music and also German in the Y. W. C. A. of York. In the Fall of '98 she accepted a position as teacher of German, English and elocution in Hartwick Seminary, New York, from which place she was called to Susquehanna, which has received a very excellent teacher.

Miss Enders, a talented young lady of refined habits, is musically inclined, being at home with the piano, pipe organ, violin and banjo. She has a rich alto voice, and has always been associated with Christian work, being a faithful Sunday School teacher, Christian Endeavor officer, choir member, organist and recently leader of a young ladies' Bible class in the Y. W. C. A. No bet-

ter testimonial could be desired by the most extravagant than that of Dr. J. G. Traver, of Hartwick Seminary. He writes:

"Miss Enders is a young woman of excellent education, good habits, fine social qualities, pleasing appearance and high Christian character."

DEPARTMENTS

THE GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

One of the professors, in his address at the Y. M. C. A. reception, stated that an exceedingly reliable cure for homesickness among the boys, was "the bright eyes of a merry lass." If this be so, and of course we might believe our Herr professor, homesickness should be unknown at Susquehanna, for not only have all the "old" girls returned, but a few new ones have joined us, among whom are Miss Kline, of Williamsport, and Miss Reed, of Northumberland.

We are pleased to welcome a new member of the faculty, Miss Caroline Enders, of York.

Miss Effie Breimeier, '01, contemplates making her first venture in teaching this year. She has secured Bolig's school, near her home in Selinsgrove.

Miss Mildred Focht, a former student, expects to leave for Bryn Mawr College on the 28th of this month.

Miss Sara Gortner, '01, is teaching school this winter near her home at Elimsport.

In behalf of the girls of the college, we extend our hearty congratulations to the principal of the Preparatory department upon the occasion of his marriage, and our best wishes to Mrs. Fisher.

SOCIETIES

CLIO.

A new scholastic year has opened and we are glad to welcome the new students.

Most of our active members have returned, some with a feeling of regret that they so soon had to leave the loved ones at home, and some that they could not come sooner.

The enthusiasm for society work is somewhat greater than previous years. We believe this to be a good thing and hope it will continue. Our lady president is exerting her influence for bettering society work this year, and we hope she will have the hearty co-operation of the members.

We are glad to announce that we have with us the "long and short of it" in the persons of Daubenspeck and Barry.

A very promising program is being prepared for Friday evening, Sept. 13. It is short notice, but nothing better than the best can be expected.

Preparations are also being made for a special program for September 27, 1901. C. P. S., '04.

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PHILO.

Vacation time is over, and once again we are called into the realm of college life to perform the duties which shall fit us for our future callings. Once again we have turned our backs on farm and fireside, on city and shop, and have entered the halls of learning to be influenced by the world of thought, and to call forth the powers that are in us. We say to call forth the powers that are in us, because this is, after all, the true purpose for which we come to college. This is true education.

So often we look upon text books as a mere mass of paper and ink, through which we must wade, and then we are ready for the duties of life. It is not the text book nor the teacher who explains it, that is going to fit us for future activity, but good, honest work on our part that will develop all the powers with which God has endowed us. If we take up our work with this end in view, we shall go out of college with a much rounder and fuller development.

To aid us in this development, and especially in the development of public speaking and quick thinking, our literary societies have been formed. For this purpose every student of the institution should be a member of one or the other of the societies here. Any person having taken an active interest in a literary society is prepared to testify to the vast amount of good the society has done him. Grasp the opportunities the literary societies afford you, and you will be benefitted.

To the new students Philo bids a hearty welcome to share her benefits. She welcomes, too, her old sons and daughters back from business and pleasure to the lasting pleasures and the glorious opportunities she has for them during the coming year.

L. F. G.

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Y. M. C. A.

Another school year has been begun, carrying to each student, new and old many duties and privileges. The Y. M. C. A. appeals to each of us to come under its influence and share the benefits of its meetings. It speaks to the old members, with a desire that they manifest a greater interest than ever before, to

strive to be helpful to others and to lead lives of which they need not be ashamed. To the new students who have come among us, it extends a kindly invitation to become members and join in establishing a higher Christian character in our college.

On Saturday evening, Sept. 7, the annual students' reception, under the auspices of this association, was held. The committee in charge endeavored to render this occasion as interesting as possible. Invitations were prepared and each student was personally presented with one. Some new ideas were introduced to add to the interest of the occasion. During the social hour the professors of the college and the pastor of the college church responded to the desires of those present, with addresses both entertaining and imparting to the audience some excellent advice and words of encouragement. We were also glad to hear words from our lady teachers and preparatory professors who were present. After the addresses were over all present were served with light refreshments. We are only sorry to note that many of the students whom we expected to meet on this occasion failed to be present. These receptions are intended to be a means of getting acquainted with each other, and those who miss this opportunity do not become familiar with the student body and are often found to be discontented until perhaps weeks have passed, or until by chance they come into the friendship of some of the students. Everyone present at the reception seemed well pleased at the success with which everything was carried out.

On Sunday afternoon, Sept. 8, was the first meeting of the Y. M. C. A. in its room in Selinsgrove hall. This was our annual "Decision Meeting," and we are especially pleased to note the good attendance at this meeting. We welcome the many new faces in our meeting and hope that they will soon identify themselves as members of our association. The meeting was favored with an address by our friend and brother, Mr. Cyril Haas, formerly a student of Susquehanna, but who is now pursuing a medical course at Ann Arbor, Mich. He took for his subject the words of the Apostle Paul in Romans 1:16, "For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ; for it is the power of God unto salvation, to every one that believeth." He aimed to show the power of God in our lives to aid us in serving the Master, and of not being ashamed to own that we are His servants. His words to us were so full of earnestness, which, together with his Christian example among us, instilled into our souls something of that longing to do more for the Master. How much good his words to us were, cannot be measured. Such lessons as he spoke to us will go on and on throughout our entire lives. We can only wish him God's choicest blessing in the work he has entered, and which service he intends to render to the honor of his Lord and Master.

F. W. B.

ATHLETICS

Vacation days are over. Susquehanna again summons every loyal son from his toilsome and varied Summer vacation, to another year of mental growth and development. Many faithful ones have cheerily responded, and have come back with the determination to work for the honor and welfare of their beloved alma mater. Many new men have gladly taken advantage of her generous invitation, and are also anxious to have a prominent part in upholding her good reputation. Everyone seems to be moved by an earnest desire to see the "Orange and Maroon" at the front, and is unselfishly exerting every power and devoting every talent to that end.

Nowhere is this aggressive and progressive spirit more noticeable than in the department of athletics. Practical and systematic gymnasium work has already been begun by those who do not desire to receive their physical training on the gridiron, and arrangements are being made to organize and develop a basket ball team. The outlook for this kind of work is very promising.

But as foot-ball is the true College game, by far the greater part of our attention will be directed along that line. Prospect are very bright, and Susquehanna can confidently look forward to this year as her most honorable and successful one if an encouraging outlook can be relied on. Although we lose such valuable men as "Line-bucking Nick" and "Doughty Casey," with other old stalwarts of other years, yet we can point with pride at the already tried and worthy boys who have come back again. Snyder, Wingard, Walker, Miller and Benfer have again donned the canvass to win fresh laurels for "Old S. U." Besides, Davis, who has won an enviable record on the Lansford team, has joined us and will make right end a position to be avoided by opponents. Much new material is being developed from last year's reserves and other late recruits to our institution.

Coach Lang arrived here on the 8th, and got the men down to hard and systematic work, and is doing all that skill and experience can do to make this year's team a winner. Training table was started on the 12th, and all that is asked of the boys is to train well and conscientiously. If the players do their part, every student will stand by them "through thick and thin." Let each do their part, and if you cannot be in the scrimmage, cheer the players from the side line, and show forth a good, loyal enthusiastic college spirit, and success must follow. C. O. F.

EXCHANGES.

Again the doors of our colleges and schools have been thrown open to the students, and again the opportunities and duties of coming terms confront us.

To us has fallen the duty of the Exchange Editorship, and it is with no small amount of apprehension that we assume this office, and for the first time make our bow as editor to the journalistic circle.

In reading over the various journals which have come to our table we find many articles of worth and many of indifferent value. Some journals contain a majority of the former, while others are overcharged with the latter. At what are the editors aiming? The aim of every college journal should be high. The editor should not only strive to have his paper contain interesting and entertaining matter, but also to have it contain pure, wholesome literature. For the paper goes forth as a representative of the school which publishes it.

In reading over the exchanges of last month many articles of worth were met with and it gives us pleasure to note a few of them.

The *Free Lance* of June contains a very interesting story entitled, "A Question of Duty."

We have read with interest "Observations and Impressions of Colorado," in the June number of the *Pierce School Alumni Journal*, and hope that we may have the opportunity of reading the remaining chapter.

We congratulate the *Res Academicae* on the worth of it's June issue. The article entitled "The Man for the Crisis," is exceedingly interesting.

The junior number of the *Argus* is very entertaining and contains much of interest.

The *Bulletin*, of Ursinus College, June number, has proven one of unusual interest. It contains many well-written selections, among which we might mention "Midnight Thoughts" and "Browning's Optimism."

The July number of the *Perkiomenite* contains a very well written oration on "China and the Powers."

We have read with pleasure the *Midland* for June. It is full of good things, especially the articles on birds and botany.

Mary had a little lamp,
  A jealous lamp, no doubt;
For when Mary's beau came in,
  The little lamp went out.

The staff of the *Legis* deserves great credit for the rich appearance and interesting character of its Commencement Number.

I hate a man who always has
  Important things to say,
Who can't recall them all just now,
  But will some other day.

E. M. G.

THE SUSQUEHANNA.

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EDITORIAL

IN this, the first issue of the college year, we extend to our readers greeting. We regret that our editor has been compelled to leave his chair through press of other duties, and we, his unworthy successor, take up the quill with much hesitation. But when duty calls we must not linger. THE SUSQUEHANNA needs our efforts more than ever. The call is for pure, unbiased thought, fitly clothed in that spontaneous, discriminating use of words which is part of our Anglo-Saxon inheritance. To this end all must not be poets, historians or masters of fiction. Some must be heroes, others martyrs, and when men are found ready to die for truth and right, bards shall not be found wanting to pen the eulogy. With "Forward!" as our battle-cry, let us keep abreast with our colors, and shoulder to shoulder advance against indecision and slothfulness until we are in reality what we would be in name.

WHILE we feel that today hero-worship is indulged in to the

extreme, we cannot refrain from speaking a word in praise of our martyred chief executive. Though many may differ with him in politics, few can deny that he ruled with a firm, just hand and far-sighted policy. Right was his might, and in the consciousness of this he stood a strong man among his fellows, and died a hero. O'er his bier Columbia weeps, while the nations of the earth pause to breathe a sigh and shed a tear to his memory.

ANOTHER year has passed, another class has worn the cap and gown and gone out into the great, hurrying, crowding world to—Stop! Can we say what is before? Can we measure the success that shall be, or emblazon one name upon fame's rugged precipice before we reach the hill? Our lives are what we make them, character the fruit of our desires, and destiny character's matured fruit.

LOCAL-PERSONAL

The latest gift: Dorothy Gertrude Allison, now a permanent guest at the home of our beloved Greek Professor.

Our Captain and football manager made a flying trip to Middleburg last week on official business.

A number of our students witnessed a game of base ball between Sunbury and Selinsgrove on S. U's Campus on Saturday last. The game was closely contested, but victory rested upon the home team.

A warm affair: The Y. M. C. A. reception.

Rev. Smith gave a short talk to the students in the Chapel on the morning of September 5, after which he started for home, leaving his son, "Samie," in our fraternal care.

We are glad to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Batdorf, of Tremont, to our chapel exercises.

Most of the old students have returned. All report having spent a very pleasant vacation.

We all unite in congratulating Principal Fisher on his latest and most happy acquirement. Long may he and his live to enjoy life and its many pleasures.

Mr. J. C. Bowersox, the famous base ball magnate and sprint runner, has returned for another year of hard study (?)

Our Editor made a flying trip to Toronto before the opening of the present college year.

Meetings of the Publishing Association, the Board of Directors of the Athletic Association, Fraternal societies and other associations are now the order of the day.

Our great Phrenologist and Astrologer, William Klinger, has left school to work for a wholesale and retail store in Philadelphia.

Under Dean Woodruff the work of organization is progressing with favorable rapidity, and the work of classification is now almost completed.

Rev. I. Hess Wagner was a visitor at the opening of college. Special attractions the cause. May heaven bless Susquehanna, the Music department and the co-eds.

Mr. H. G. Gearhart, a Sophomore at State College, was the guest of Mr. Bruce Burkhart, '02, during the initial days of the term.

"Susque" came back on Sept. 9.

The college book agency is now conducted by Mr. D. J. Snyder, who is doing all in his power to accommodate the students in the matter of securing their text books.

Always in a rush—"Our Jan." "Pop" Shrader's all right.

Dr. Dimm's opening address to the students on Tuesday morning, Sept. 10, was full of paternal advice, and well intended to help a young man embarking on a college career.

The re-arrangement of the chapel seats and rostrum is a move for the better. Light on the subject is always appreciated.

Mr. H. D. Hoover spent his vacation in theological research at Selinsgrove.

Many new faces greet us on the campus. We hope to know them soon, and now welcome them, male and female, to our college halls.

Mr. W. I. Zechman, '03, has been elected principal of the Laceyville high school. We all wish luck to "Zeckie."

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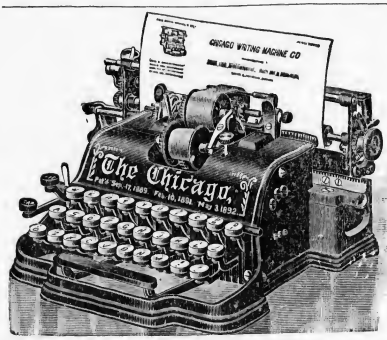
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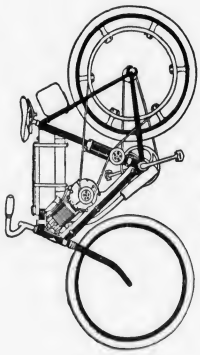
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THE SUSQUEHANNA



THE SUSQUEHANNA

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SELINSGROVE, PENNA.

THE SUSQUEHANNA.

OCTOBER, 1901.

LITERARY.

LIFE'S CYCLE.

I'm now both old and shaky,
  My hair has long been gray;
T'ward home I make my journey,
  To happy be for aye.

'Tis hard now to remember
  How life once used to be:
We children romped and tumbled
  At evening after tea.

We used to cut our fingers,
  Get bruised and stub our toes,
Tell grandpa all our troubles,
  And Grandma all our woes.

How mamma used to wash us,
  Then take us to our bed,
Blow out the tallow candle,
  When little prayers were said.

Then closed we eyes long sleepy,
  And dreamed of naught but play
To wake up bright and early
  As larks at break of day.

Then were we very happy,
  Yet wished we to be big,
That we might help our papa,
  And in the garden dig.

As boys and girls we started
  Off to school each day,
Where spelled we words and figured,
  And learned some speech to say.

Then, too, while at the college,
  We tried to work the Prof's,
Play tricks on all the Freshmen,
  And jolly all the Sophs.

At times the work so hard was,
Of course all mental toil,
(We never used a pony)
We burned some midnight oil.

When college days were over,
I settled down in life,
Contented with my business,
And happy with my wife.

But now those times are over,
That life of joy and song;
I'm ready now for homeland,
That's all for which I long. —L. R. H. '02.

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McKINLEY MEMORIAL SERVICE.

The following is in part the address delivered by Rev. John B. Focht, pastor, at the memorial service in Trinity Ev. Lutheran church, September 15, 1901:

William McKinley, President of the United States, died September 14, 1901, from wounds inflicted by an anarchist assassin.

II Sam. III, 38, "Know ye not that there is a prince and great man fallen this day in Israel?"

For the third time in the lifetime of those not yet beyond middle age, the nation mourns a President dead by the hand of an assassin. William McKinley, kind-hearted, generous, wise, patriotic, humane, twice chosen to guide the affairs of our great Commonwealth of States, is dead. A man with no unkind thought to any man, a man who loved his country with unfaltering devotion—a devotion expressed in time of war and of peace—is stricken to death by one born an American, educated in American schools, and enjoying the privileges of an American citizen; one who had no grievance, and possibly no thought of personal hate, but who killed him solely because he would slay the President of the United States.

Today, as we recall the words of King David at the death of Abner, we also remember the words of Garfield at the death of Lincoln, "God Almighty reigns, and the government at Washington still lives." Noble men as Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley fall, but the great Republic still keeps on under God in the fulfilling of her high destiny.

Today as we stand before God, despite the malice and deadly

efforts of all the enemies of our national life, we believe that the Divine benediction rests upon our nation, and we repeat with full confidence the words of Lincoln, "The government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Now the language of Scripture is the language of our hearts: "Know ye not that there is a prince and great man fallen this day in Israel?" A very prince he was, a truly great one from the people; a prince not by accident of birth, but right royal in the endowments of his heart and mind, in true manhood; great because filled with an exalted spirit. Tested in every phase of his life, as a son, as a soldier, as a husband, as a friend, as a legislator, as the head of our great Republic, he stands in the kindliness of manhood. A man of untarnished honor as he stood in the glare of public life, and as well adorned by the love and practice of private virtues.

A prince, not coming by inheritance into great place, but standing there as the representative of eighty millions of free people, filling with fidelity the highest place in civil life that the world today can give to man.

A prince in the quiet dignity of his station, respecting the high office to which he had been chosen by the will of the people, he was himself respected for the purity, the sobriety and the wisdom of his public and private life. Holding his office as a sacred trust from the people, his effort was ever to administer for the welfare and happiness of all, and to assert and maintain national self-respect among the nations of the earth. A man of the people, yet never forgetting the dignity of his high trust and the high honor of the people.

A prince in ability, coming out of obscurity, by the masterful exercise of his powers he rose step by step in honor and usefulness, until his life was crowned with the consummation of the highest ambition of an American. The path he trod was not an easy one; no mere good fortune was his aid. Thus developed by the very obstacles of his life, he came to the larger problems demanding his decision with cultured power to meet responsibilities as they arose. His administration fell in a time when there were issues presented such as had never before been met in American history. The momentous question of the policy, and then the method of the extension of the American Republic beyond the confines of the American Continent, confronted him, as the un-

sought for result of the Spanish-American war. It is too soon to give a verdict of his relative place among the directors of national life; that must be for generations yet to come; but he met these issues calmly, carefully, and we believe wisely. Regarding the place that he must hold in American history, we do not hesitate to complete the great trinity of Americans, who, with unfaltering trust in the living God, have thought and planned for our Republic, and have led in a policy of true national greatness. These will ever stand with fadeless glory—Washington, Lincoln and Mckinley.

A prince in the royal kindliness of his heart. This was the beauty of the kingliness of the man. Always a gentleman, without ostentation, ever accessible and genial, it is not strange that he had the heart of the people. We remember his tender respect and deep concern for the comfort of his aged mother. Today our sympathy and prayer are for her who now sits in her lonely widowhood. With unabating love, the wife of his young manhood was to the end the object of his tenderest thought and unwearying solicitude and care.

A prince not only with men, but with God. He had faith in the living God. In his life it was so, and when passing into unconsciousness under an anaesthetic, he was heard to whisper, "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done." At the last, when the death shadow was upon him, he repeated these words of soul longing, "Nearer my God to Thee," and then in fainting tones to his wife, "It is God's way; His will be done."

Today in our sorrow we pray God to raise up yet more men like him in simplicity, in purity, in integrity, in public and private virtue, and in hearty faith in the living God.

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THE COURSE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT.

Like the rosy fingered child of the morning, the twentieth century dawns bright and clear upon the horizon of the ages. The stars are silent as to the destiny of their new born daughter of time. As every effect has its cause, an investigation of the past may reveal some wondrous powers that have been instrumental in effecting this civilization, of which we are so wont to boast. Civilization is a fact which represents the result of causes, even inconceivably remote. Two elements enter into this fact

which is called civilization, and it depends for its existence and manifests itself by two symptoms: The progress of society and the progress of individuals. Of these two developments which constitute civilization, of the development of society contrasted with the expansion of the human intelligence on the other—which is the end? Which are the means? Proceeding further, we may ask: Does man develop himself, his mind, his faculties, his ideas, yea, his whole being that the social being may be developed, that his own condition may be bettered? Or is the improvement of the social condition the progress of society; is society itself merely the theatre, the occasion, the motive for the development of the individual? In short, is society formed for the individual, or the individual for society? Close inspection shows that in our nation of civilization is comprised the development of individual life, the development of the human mind and its faculties, the development of man himself.

The history of man is lost in the obscurity of the past. Backward, step by step we trace the path of man over the frail bridge of time. Eternity stretches before us, and the splendor of the Great White Throne from whence the fiat went forth, "Let there be light," bursts upon our wondering vision. Here in this wondrous drama of civilization, in this strange unfolding of life, the first faint traces of man's presence are found. As we tread back through the musty corridors of the past, we are impressed by the grandeur of empires, the majesty of princes, the order and harmony of civil societies; the legal attainments of a Solon, the philosophy of a Plato, and the scrolls of time as they are slowly unrolled by a phantom hand, as it were, seem to reveal nothing but what is great and resplendent. But looking from the exalted heights of the twentieth century, we are able to see only the more prominent lines of advance, since the vision can not penetrate the darkness of prehistoric times, which hangs like a veil of the past and renders objects beyond to appear shadowy and vague. Who can tell the story of creation's morn? Where is the wise Daniel who will read for us the strange handwriting of the past? It is not written in history; no Scald sings to us the traditions of man's natal day. Mystery and silence deep lurk in the darkness of the bygone ages. There are doubtless wondrous scenes, but from our vantage point we are removed by times so vast, the mist of years is so thick before us that only the ruder outlines can be deter-

mined. The delicate tracery, the body of the picture is hidden from our eyes.

The study of human progress has a deep and subtle fascination. The subject is so vast, the theme so grand. As our view grows brighter and our horizon expands, we are forced to believe with far deeper meaning than Pope dreamed of—"The proper study of mankind is man"—that the course of human development is the worthiest subject of contemplation the universe affords.

Nature is never in a hurry, but the final consummation of her plans is preceded by years of slow preparation. The same law prevails in the mineral and vegetable worlds. Not only are individuals subject to the laws of the uniformity of nature, but tribes, cities and nations as well. The gleaming temples which stand by the shores where lave the dark waters of the Nile bear evidences of a high culture; the Sphinx, gazing stony-eyed across the desert, could tell many a strange story, but its lips are dumb. The star of civilization which hovered over Asia was hidden by the dark clouds of national degradation, and when next it appeared it hung in splendor over the land of the Nile, the land of magic and mystery. But the land of the Pharaohs is now an inheritance for the stranger. Many centuries with their burden of hopes and fears have passed since hundred-gated Thebes sheltered her teeming population, where now is but a mournful heap of ruins. The star again moved westward to reappear with added lustre in a country beyond the blue billows of the Mediterranean, the narrow straits of the Bosphorus, the tossing waves of the Euxine. The hills and vales of classic Greece caught and focused the light of Oriental culture. But the glory of Greece, too, passed away, and Rome became the new seat of culture. The wild hordes from the northern hills were awed into submission by her gleaming cohorts, and there was scarcely a spot in the known world where her imperial eagles did not penetrate. But "Westward the course of empire takes its way." The thoughts of men have ever been directed toward the West. Here were the Isles of the Blest; here was the Atlantes of Plato, and so, too, the dreamy Hesperides had ever been striving to entice to their realm each rising Hercules in search of the golden apples of Juno. Mankind has ever striven to follow the sun as it nightly embarks on the waters of the western ocean. The glory of the Roman arms now exist only in the song of the poet, and her proud eagles are covered

with the accumulated dust of centuries. Other nations have caught the refrain which was first heard on the plains of ancient Chaldea, and methinks I hear the silent voice of the ages whispering from out the night of time, bidding us beware of the temptations to which these departed empires fell victims.

There are a number of factors which are comprised in the development of mankind. One of these is human conduct. Conduct is the result of natural conditions coupled with an intelligence that moves in accord with an invariable law, and we discern that conduct and its consequences—whether reward or penalty—play a very important part in the movements of peoples. In the light of experience we are led to believe that there are certain simple laws which are susceptible of being modified for human welfare. Wherever human beings exist, we observe them to be living under certain stated conditions, together with others of their species. Man is thus of a social or gregarious disposition. These simple laws give rise to the family, the tribe, the state. Progress is always from the simple to the compound, from the uniform to the diverse. However numberless and varied the inter-relations between man and man, between each social group and its neighbor, between race and race, yet every relation is controlled by the law of the uniformity of nature. The grouping of individuals into tribes is the sign of primitive organizations ; the formation of a state and its constitution are the characteristics of more advanced and subsequently historical relations. The first of the two primary types of social organization comprises two phases, known as savagery and barbarism ; the latter type includes civilization and enlightenment. These four culture phases fall into stages so related as to show that one has grown out of another in a definite order. This development by successive increments conforms to the law of growth displayed in every realm of nature, from the simple to the complex.

As the night passes into day ; as the Spring with its flowers and songs grows into the fruitful Summer, so the way of human progress is from savagery through barbarism, up to civilization, and thence into enlightenment.

There is still another factor that has given character to our present civilization. When the sun went down on Calvary and the terror-stricken Apostles sought safety in flight, bold indeed would have been the prophet who ventured to assert that the

Roman empire would acknowledge the Christian religion as the state religion. Yet that came to pass. From the Galilean Rabbi with His twelve fisherman apostles to the church at the time of Constantine, with its splendid organization plainly foreshadowing its coming greatness under the lead of the mitered Bishop of Rome, how great the change?

The Nile flows on placidly as of yore, the night winds of the desert whisper the secrets of the dead past into the unwilling ears of the Sphinx; the morning beams of the sun still gleam on the ruins of what were once stately temples on the hills of Greece, but time has wrought many changes which stretch far back into eternity, an almost continuous line of progress. Here and there human ignorance has interfered and broken this line, but like the broken cable on the ocean bed, the threads are caught up and the line made continuous. To him who points into the remote past as the golden age of the world, the study of the progress and development of mankind from the ruder to the more cultured; from the rough stone to the polished stone period, so to speak, should teach that the real golden age is far in the future, when the intellect of man shall have reached a state of perfection we know not, when the finite shall have drifted into the infinite, when the human shall approach more nearly the divine. Such a Utopian age is real only, however, to the dreamer, for man's motto should ever be "Upward and Onward."

F. E. SHAMBAUGH.

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A MAN OF ONE IDEA.

In the first half of the fifteenth century a babe was born to a family in Genoa, Italy.

In the cradle of that household there was as much of greatness as the world has ever seen, either before or since. The tiny babe that graced that cradle was born into a great big world, but it died in a greater, for to it, he himself added two new continents. He was born in an age of great intellectual activity, but before he returned to the dust he had revolutionized the learning and philosophy of astronomy and navigation for all time to come.

The fond mother knew not the weak bit of humanity on her bosom was called to establish those principles which to-day are the common heritage of every school child. The proud father

never dreamed that his son should be the central figure in an age of wonders.

From that wee trundle-bed there was reared the boldness, the courage, the moral conviction, the steadfastness of purpose to stand alone against the whole world.

From that cot was to come but one idea, an idea which through all the ages the world had been seeking, yet haughtily rejecting or cowardly delaying.

Christopher Columbus was born about the year 1435 in the city of Genoa, Italy. He was the oldest of four children, and the son of a wool-comber of small means. This scantiness of means hampered him all his days, but the resources of his mighty genius, his versatile invention, his enormous energy, entirely surmounted this obstacle.

It was found while tracing the early history of this man, who was to have such a vast effect on human affairs, that his school days were few.

Columbus was born for one purpose. He was born with a strong bias for the sea, with an irresistible inclination for the life of a sailor, and with a passion for geographical studies. In his few school days we find him following his bent in the selection of his studies. For he took up, beside the regular branches, some Latin, drawing and design, and later, for a short time, geometry, geography, astronomy and navigation, at the University of Pavia. He then returned to Genoa, and assisted his father at wool-combing. But he was made for the sea, and a sailor at fourteen, he could truthfully say in after life, "Wherever ship has sailed there have I sailed."

A seafaring life in those days was daring and hazardous; piracy was almost legalized; the frequency of feuds among the Italian states, the roving ships of private adventurers out for lawless booty, and the holy wars incessantly waged against the Mohammedan powers, made the narrow Mediterranean the scene of uninterrupted turmoil. This was the school in which Columbus was trained to withstand those stern realities and trying reverses which characterized his entire life.

He made many voyages to all parts of the then known world, and under the foremost navigators, but finally in 1470 settled down in Lisbon. Here he married the daughter of an Italian who was a distinguished sailor.

From this source he obtained valuable charts, journals and memoranda. Lisbon at this time was the headquarters of all that was speculative and adventurous in the way of geographical discovery, and here, while constructing maps and charts for a living, Columbus imbibed that idea of land to the westward that he was destined after long, disheartening years, to establish as a fact.

He now made several voyages of investigation, and searched all the learning, philosophy and science of the day, to prepare himself for his great enterprise, namely—proving that the earth was round, and that there was land to the westward. It was at this time that his one idea took definite shape, the idea which he proved and forced upon an unwilling world.

However, it was not until 1482 that Columbus found opportunity to lay his scheme before John II of Portugal. This monarch referred it to a court of nautical and scientific men, who decided against it. The King, however, meanly taking advantage of a detailed plan obtained from Columbus under false pretenses, secretly sent out a vessel to examine the route. Too timid to venture far from the beaten track, the pilots soon returned to throw ridicule on the project. Disgusted with the duplicity of his sovereign, he found his way to Genoa, where the republic, before whom he unfolded his scheme, treated it as the silly product of a visionary brain, and it is said that he met with like treatment from the Venetians. Disappointed, but not despairing, he turned his steps toward Spain.

But it was not until seven more years of disappointments—during which Columbus had applied to other courts—but without avail—that he found himself in command of three small vessels, ready to embark on his adventurous enterprise.

On the 3rd of August, 1492, Columbus set sail. Delaying a month at the Canaries to refit, he started thence over unknown seas.

His ignorant and superstitious crew soon became mutinous, but he found means of controlling them, though his own misgivings were aroused as to what the variation of the needle, not before discovered, portended.

Finally, on the 12th of October, his longing eyes sighted land, and the goal of a lifetime was reached. He returned to Spain and was received amidst the applause of the court and the people. In

September of the same year he set sail on a second expedition, and doubled his former discoveries, but jealousy and hatred at home working against him, compelled his return in 1496. Having cleared himself, in 1498, undaunted, he again set out on a third expedition. This time his discoveries were confined to the coast of South America. He now sailed for Hayti, where he had planted a colony on his first voyage, but here he found everything in disorder. His enemies had again won over the King, and Bovadilla had been appointed to supersede him as governor, and by this person he was sent home in chains. This unworthy treatment excited the indignation of the Spanish people to such a degree that King Ferdinand was fain to disavow all knowlenge of the disgraceful affair. But all Columbus's efforts to obtain redress from the King were fruitless.

The spirit of adventure, however, which had borne him up amid so many disappointments, was not to be crushed by injustice. His was the clear conception, the high purpose, the firm resolve, the dauntless spirit that no failure or injustice could vanquish. It still burned brightly and strongly as ever in the old man, and on the 9th of May, 1502, he set out again, to seek a passage uniting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. But the mutinous character of his crew forced him aside to seek for gold, and after many difficulties and disasters, and with a few new discoveries, he returned to Spain an old man. Queen Isabella was dead; Ferdinand proved basely ungrateful; and so the noblest navigator the world has ever seen was permitted to die in poverty on the 20th of May, 1506.

This sad ending of one so vastly important to all the world; the disheartening reverses and the poverty both of means and encouragement which impeded his every turn, served but to enhance the grandeur of his achievements.

He had but one idea, seemingly God-given, and he regarded it as such. He gave the devotion of a lifetime to it. When he first set out it was not for booty, for honor or glory; he sailed not as a chivalrous nobleman, not as a soldier of fortune, the desperate adventurer, or the low mercenary, but as a man led on by a supreme purpose, a divine principle offering no glittering reward and sanctioned alone by his own conscience and his own noble manhood.

He served his one idea with tireless energy and unconquerable

spirit. He was not a Napoleon, the slave of a mad ambition, drenching the earth with blood, and leaving naught to the world but the history of his mighty fall; he was not a Cæsar, backed in his action by a whole Roman empire; not a Cromwell, supported by an army of ironsides; but a man, alone, against all the world, fighting for thirty years just for a hearing and assistance, and when he received it, he proved grandly true to his trust, and made his one idea the world's, and gave us a new hemisphere.

S. B. B. '02.

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ANCIENT ROME.

Rome, which was builded on its seven hills, fabled in history by the story of its founders, Romulus and Remus, nourished in infancy by a wolf, has ever been a study of both interest and profit to students everywhere.

History tells us that Romulus first founded the city on the Palatine Mount and then afterwards added two others, Capitoline and Quirinal. To these were also added Caelian and Ancus Martius, the Aventine, by Tullus Hostilius. Later still Servilius Tullus included Esquiline and Virninal and enclosed all the seven hills within a stone wall. Thus was Rome builded, but not in a day.

The "Populus Romanus" was divided into tribes. These tribes, three in number, with their thirty divisions or curiae, were the Ramnes, the Tities and the Luceres. The head of the united people was the "rex," who judged all cases beyond the powers of the pater familiae.

The Roman day was somewhat peculiar. The farmers and herders, as in our own rural districts, were accustomed to rise early in the morning and retire early at night. Their day began at sunrise, when they would immediately, after rising, go to work for a few hours, after which they would return home and eat breakfast. Again they would go to work and work until noon, returning for dinner and a few hours sleep; after which they would take up their duties, working in the cool of the afternoon until sunset, at which time their day ended. Every day this custom was practised except when holidays, private and public, came in to relieve the monotony. In towns these affairs were modified to some extent, owing to the practice of business and political

men, as at the present day, who usually retire late and as a consequence do not usually rise so early in the morning.

The Roman time was not at first divided into hours. The water-measures and sand-glasses were the first time records. It was not until about 263 B. C. that the first sun-dial was introduced into Rome. The natural day was then considered from midnight until midnight. The sun-dial, water and sand-glasses were improved about the year 150 B. C., whence came the hour-glass and sun-dial divided into hours. The night was divided into four divisions or watches. The first watch, being from the sixth to the ninth hour; the second watch from the ninth to the twelfth hour; the third watch from the twelfth to the third hour, and the fourth watch from the third to the sixth hour. Some time later there was a new time record introduced, called the hologurum, which somewhat resembled the clock of today, very crude, however.

The Roman family began to be traced from the curia, through the tribe, to the gens and finally coming to the immediate family. The family was a unit, based not on blood relation, but on religion. The oldest gods were Saturn, Janus, Jupiter, Juno and Diana. Whichever was the god the father worshipped, the same became the god of all who came into the family by marriage or adoption. The father held all power and in turn was held responsible for everything connected with the family. By this law a son could not contract any debt, as the father attended to all affairs. He also had the power at any time to banish a child from the home, or make any additions to his family from another family or from among his servants by adoption. The latter was frequently done when the pater familiae wished to bestow a special honor on a faithful servant. The adopted member would no longer hold to his former name, but would take the name of the family into which he had been adopted; for he became an heir in that family as though he had been born into it. Every Roman had three names, one for the gens, one for the family and his given name, as for example, Marcus Tullus Cicero had the three names, the first being for the gens, the second the family name and the third the name given him by the parents.

The Roman marriage law was divided into several classes. There were also stated times when marrying was forbidden. The confarreatio, a religious ceremony, and the highest form, derived

its name from a certain cake which was baked and used at the wedding. The cake was known by the name farreum. At this wedding there were also ten witnesses required. A second form of marriage ceremony was the coemptio. This was a sort of a sale, when the groom was required to pay a certain amount for his bride, or sometimes he would engage in a mock fight with another man, and being always victorious, in this way win his bride. A third ceremony, and the one used principally among the poorer classes, was known as the "usus." In this one, all that was necessary was for a man and a woman to live together for one year, the woman not absenting herself during that period of time for more than three nights at one time. However, in any of these customs a man could not marry without having money to "put up," as he must either give to the bride money or a ring.

During the month of May and the first half of the month of June, six weeks in all, no one was permitted to marry. At this time the priests were all engaged in the sacrifices to the gods and could not be secured. Neither from the 13th to the 21st of February could marriages take place, for this time was known as the "Dies parentes" and must be observed. There were also three other days during the year when marrying was restricted. These were August 24, Calens; October 5, Nones, and November 8, Ides. On these three days the infernal regions were said to be open and the worst of misfortunes were considered to come to any who would marry on any of these three days. Matrimonial bonds could never be broken, thus banishing divorcement from the Roman laws. The Roman woman shared the usual associations with her husband, differing in that respect from the Grecian women of that day.

Funerals in Rome varied as to the wealth or poverty of the family into which the angel of death came. If the family were poor there would be no very elaborate services held. But in the family of the wealthy we would have seen great preparations in the house and a long procession following the remains of the departed one to the tomb or funeral pyre. The funeral usually took place at night, amid burning torches, but sometimes they were held during the day. When the man died his eyes were closed by his nearest relative and some coin placed between the lids to pay Charon for the transportation of his spirit over the River Styx. The body was laid on a cot in the atrium, the hall or

principal apartment of the Roman house, with the feet toward the door. A bust of the dead man was placed in the same room, and if he had won any crowns or prizes during his life, these were displayed in the same room. Incense was burned and pine limbs hung about the door and room. The rich sent out heralds to announce the funeral. Then came the long procession, headed by bands of music. Hired female mourners followed, together with dancers, mimics, etc., looking and acting in a hideous manner. Sometimes when a great man was buried, one dressed to resemble the dead man while living, wearing over his head and face a mask resembling his living likeness, paraded in the procession. The services of public men were usually held in the forum or on the funeral pyre.

This was ancient Rome, builded on her seven hills—an empire raised almost to the highest point and now fallen almost to the lowest state to which a great empire might come. Only its history remains, and even that is not complete, to portray to us what she once was.

F. W. B., '04.

DEPARTMENTS

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Theological Department opened at 9 o'clock on Thursday, October 3. Seventeen students reported present, and several are still to come. The three Professors of the department, Rev. Drs. J. Yutzy, J. R. Dimm and J. B. Focht were present, and each in turn addressed the students. They dwelt upon the importance of thorough consecration, purity and conservatism in the gospel ministry. With these three excellent men of God as leaders we expect a profitable year.

Five new men have entered the department, viz: Young, Lambert, Brownmiller, Fenstermacher and Deiese.

The members of the Senior class did some preaching during the summer vacation. Stauffer preached quite often in York county; Zimmerman supplied regularly at Emanuel's church, Williamsport, and Hoover preached several times at Sunbury for Dr. Weber. Erdman preached every two weeks at Oak Grove.

Hoover, Stauffer and Zimmerman were licensed by the Central

Synod of Pennsylvania on September 29, all having passed a very creditable examination.

May God grant us a year of good things.

CORRESPONDENT.

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THE GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss Reichley, who was a student of music last year, returned on the first of October to pursue the same course of study.

On the twenty-fifth of September ground was broken for the new dormitory. After the usual ceremonies which attend such an occasion, all the students were given the privilege of breaking ground. All the college girls present availed themselves of this privilege.

Miss Gertrude Warner, of New Mexico, has again returned to college.

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PREPARATORY.

We exist. We have not been represented for quite a while, yet we exist. Most of the old boys are back, but as some of them were not satisfied with their old pastures, they have grown fresh and enlisted with the greenies. The rest of us are very well satisfied.

No longer do we lead the Prof. a wild-goose chase. Our ex-Prof. could not afford to spend his nights in patroling the halls and campus to find out who were throwing bricks, so he quit. This year we have two new teachers of whom we are very proud; Miss Enders, who chaperons the girls at the "Dorm.," and Young, who sends our laundry.

We are glad we are not outcasts, for the way it seems to us, our athletic sports without us would be few this year. We are sure "Zac" will win the high jump this year, for the other night when scared he cleared a five foot fence. He afterward declared, "I'll never again go after grapes." Mason, Bert and Coachman, who had this fun with the boy, afterward made a secret visit to the arbor of luscious fruit, and were surprised to hear several shots fired, and then, oh then, how high did seem the fence.

J. W. B.

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"The noblest mind the best contentment has."

SOCIETIES

CLIO.

"Clio is not dead, but only stopped to spit on her hands." Her members have been working for—I do not mean forcing—new members. Their efforts were crowned by Mr. Harry Gemberling, Salem, Pa., becoming an active member, and the following names were proposed for membership: Miss Grace Weller, Montgomery, Pa.; Mr. Clay Whitmoyer, Pine Summit, Pa.; Mr. George W. Lilly, Wilmington, Del.; Mr. Earl Roush, Sunbury, Pa.; Mr. C. R. Allenbach, Allentown, Pa. We congratulate the persons whom these names represent, on their choice. We shall try and make their union with us profitable and pleasant.

A special program was rendered Friday evening, September 27, 1901. The program was as follows: Oration, select, E. M. Gearhart; Tableau—Four Stages of College Life; Prophesy, F. W. Barry; Tableau—Bicycling Bad for the Heart; Essay, Anarchy, C. O. Prank; "When the Frost is on the Pumpkins," C. P. Swank; Tableau—Before the Battle; Tableau—After the Battle; Original Oration, "Nature's Appeal to Man," U. A. Guss; Tableau—El Caney; "Biddie's Troubles With the Yankees," W. W. Young; Tableau—Good Night. Music between performances by Miss VanWagner, to whom we are very grateful for her kindness.

Prof. Levi P. Young, one of Clio's staunch members, both mentally and physically, announced and commented on the performances. It is needless for us to say that Clio had a full house.

The Theologs are slowly gathering in. Derr was seen to-day. He carries the same glad smile. C. P. S., '04.

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PHILO.

On Friday evening, September 13, Philo began another year of progress and advancement. This was shown by the good attendance and the well rendered program at that time, and also by the good meetings throughout the remainder of the month. The debates have been especially interesting and spirited. May this good work continue throughout the year.

Though the meetings thus far have been interesting and profita-

ble to all who have attended, yet we believe there are some who are not making the best of their opportunities. In nearly every society or organization there are those who are indifferent and negligent, but let them not be in Philo's ranks. If you find you are not so interested as you should be, put forth greater effort in the work of the society. Interest increases in proportion to the part taken. Let every occasion be a great one. It is only by doing our best every time we are called upon to perform, that we receive the greatest possible degree of development. Be active; be all at it, and always at it.

On September 27 Miss M. Focht, one of Philo's most active members last year, gave us a very encouraging farewell talk. Miss Focht is continuing her higher studies at Bryn Mawr. We wish her the same success that attended her while with us.

During the month we were glad to receive among us as active members Messrs. Edward Sones and Louis Battersby. We welcome them to share with us in all our undertakings. We are also pleased to see with us again Miss A. Breimeir, who was out of school for a year.

L. F. G.

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Y. M. C. A.

Our work so far during this term has been very encouraging. The Sunday services have been interesting, and a good attendance has been noticed. We are especially pleased to see so many of our new students in our meetings, and hope that all those who have not as yet joined our ranks may decide to do so in the near future. We have received into membership the following gentlemen: Messrs. Whitmoyer, Allenbach, Lilly, Rousch, Leitzel, Fenstermacher and Smith. We welcome these gentlemen to our midst and wish them the blessing of our Master, whom we serve.

On Sunday, September 15, the "Bible Study Course" was presented. This year there will be two courses; the first year and the second year courses. It is very gratifying to note that the classes in each course this year promise to be quite large. We hope many more may join the classes during the year.

On Sunday, September 22, the topics of "Mission Study" and "Giving" were presented. The books used in the class this year will be a Geography of Missions with an atlas with maps of the different countries, and on them every known mission station will

be marked. We hope many of our fellow students will avail themselves of this opportunity to study with us this vast subject of Christian Missions. At this meeting the matter of the support of our African student, Daniel Kellog, was presented, and we were greatly gratified at the number of pledges which were signed and handed in for this worthy object. Our little dusky friend of the Dark Continent, we are informed, is a faithful student, and although he is not blessed with as bright a mind as some others, yet he is a promising lad because he is faithful.

On September 29 the subject of the "Morning Watch" was presented. We hope that many, if not all of our members, will adopt this systematic study and meditation of God's Word. We feel sure that those who do, will find it a power within them, strengthening them and fitting them better for their daily duties, as well as to enable them to live more of a Christ-like life. A few minutes each morning before beginning the regular duties of the day can be very profitably spent in the reading of some selected passage of Scripture, and in quiet meditation and prayer.

F. W. B.

ATHLETICS

September has passed by rapidly, and we are now at the threshold of the second month of our college year. In spite of a bad turn of fortune our athletic outlook is still very bright. Davis, our excellent right-end, is out of the game, owing to an unfortunate mishap during the C. P. C. game. This was a very sad disappointment to our sanguine hopes for that part of the team, and all would be very much delighted to see Jack in his place again. But, as this glad turn of fortune is hardly to be expected, everything possible is being done to fill his place. Gearhart and Benfer, our last year's plucky quarter-backs, are each doing good work there, and either will win new laurels for himself and his alma mater if played at that position.

Since the last writing other well-tried and worthy material has come to our doors. Battersby, a crack half-back of last year's Swathmore team, has proved a valuable find, and is playing a fast, hard, and plucky game. He has made a good showing in every game played so far. SinClair is also doing good offensive

work. Sakalik, our giant guard, a former Lansford man, adds great strength to our line. Bingamen, Whitmer and Swank, the new quarter-backs, are doing nice work.

The Reserves are also to be congratulated on their fast and plucky playing. Many of the new men are taking quite an interest in this branch of athletics. Every position of the 'Varsity is open, and all are given a chance. Let this sharp, friendly rivalry be kept up between the two teams, for it is the pluck and resistance of the Reserves that makes a good first team possible. Let everyone who has come out so far, continue to do so, and let those big, lusty, muscular fellows, who are always parading their superabundance of brute force with all manner of fistic manœuvres, learn to take a little heart from those of a lighter mold, cast off their selfish fears, don the moleskin and win laurels for their school and themselves.

During the evening of the 26th ult. our attention was called from the fall sports to the spring sports. The official "S" was awarded to those of the base ball and track teams who were entitled to wear them. Dr. Yutzy made the presentation speech. This was followed by talks by quite a number of the boys. Enthusiasm ran high, and it did much to arouse a proper college spirit.

The first game of the season was played at State College on the 21st ult. Susquehanna held them down to seventeen points, and surprised her most ardent admirers. Everyone played a good, hard game, and during the second half kept the ball in State's territory all the time. What is most remarkable, it is almost an exact repetition of last year's game with them. The line up follows :

STATE.	POSITION.	SUSQUEHANNA.
Holloway, Murry	Left end	Frank
Miller	Left tackle	Lang
Dodge	Left guard	Walker, Whitmer
Sweet	Centre	Miller
Junk	Right guard	Bingamen
Scholl	Right tackle	Snyder
Miles	Right end	Davis
Hewitt	Quarter-back	Gunderman
Whitworth, Russel	Left Half-back	Battersby
Bennett	Right Half-back	SinClair
Smith	Full-back	Auchmuty

Touchdowns, Smith 2; Whitworth. Goals, Smith 2. Referee, Foster. Umpire, Dr. Robinson. Length of halves, 15 minutes.

On the following Wednesday Central Pennsylvania College opened the season with us on our gridiron. They were defeated by a score of 66 to 0. The runs of Battersby and Davis were the features. Line-up:

PENNSYLVANIA.	POSITION.	SUSQUEHANNA.
Harner	Left end	Frank
Stahl	Left tackle	Whitmer, Wingard
Jacobs	Left guard	Bingamen
Buck	Centre	Miller
Voss	Right guard	Sakalik
Confer	Right tackle	Snyder
Gunter	Right end	Davis, Gearhart
Hoch	Quarter-back	Swank, Benfer
Entz	Left Half-back	Battersby
Geis	Right Half-back	SinClair
Winter	Full-back	Wingard, Auchmuty

September 28, found Susquehanna lined up against Dickinson. It was the first time these two colleges had met in athletic relations since the late unpleasantness in Sunbury, two years ago. From the very start Dickinson made most of her gains by persistent holding. Ill-feeling was also awakened by the slugging of several players. This state of affairs soon became unendurable, and after several appeals to the officials without avail, an open fight ensued. Susquehanna then left the grounds because of the unsportsmanlike treatment they received, after 15 minutes play, with 12 points scored against them.

The line-up was as follows:

DICKINSON.	POSITION.	SUSQUEHANNA.
Ammerman	Centre	Miller
Hoke	Right guard	Sakalik
Core	Left guard	Bingamen
Phillips	Left tackle	Lang (Capt.)
Seely, B	Right tackle	Snyder
Seely, W	Left end	Frank
Williams	Right end	Benfer
Gangs	Quarter-back	Swank
Shifler	Left Half-back	Battersby
Stuart	Right Half-back	Auchmuty
Stanton	Full-back	SinClair

Touchdowns, Stanton 2. Goals, Core 2. Referee, Craver. Umpire, Pedlow.

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"Be wisely worldly, be not worldly wise."

ALUMNI NOTES.

'88. Prof. R. L. Schroyer, Principal of the Selinsgrove High School, is a promising candidate for the position of Superintendent of the Public Schools of Snyder county.

'88. Rev. F. S. Shultz, of Johnstown, Pa., was a summer visitor in Selinsgrove and surrounding territory.

'91. F. J. Schrader, after a number of years' work in teaching, has returned to complete a course preparatory for the ministry.

'94. Miss Mary E. Burkhart has returned to Tressler Orphans' Home to begin her sixth year as teacher in the school.

'94. We announce in this column, with pleasure, the marriage of Prof. F. C. Fisher, Principal of Preparatory Department of S. U., to Miss Lottie Spangler, and extend our most earnest congratulations.

'99, Sem. Rev. G. O. Ritter visited among friends during the summer months, from his field located in Kansas.

'83. Rev. Charles T. Aikens, of Pine Grove Mills, has been re-elected President of the Central Pennsylvania Synod at its recent meeting at Mifflinburg.

'88, Sem. Rev. I. H. McGann, Lewisburg, Pa., is earnestly engaged in erecting a handsome church at a cost of $40,000. His work at this place proves quite a success.

'92, Sem. Rev. D. U. Bair was a recent visitor at S. U. from his home at Belleville, Pa.

'01, Sem. Rev. C. M. Nicholas, in his new pastorate at New Bloomfield, Pa., is doing excellent work. At a recent meeting of the Juniata Central Lutheran League, Rev. Nicholas was elected president. We wish him success still further in this field.

'99. Charles A. Goss is engaged in teaching school near his home at Troxelville, Pa.

'99. Cyril H. Haas, who is attending the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, spent his summer vacation at his home in Selinsgrove.

'77, Sem. Rev. E. S. Brownmiller, of Reading, Pa., accompanied his son to Susquehanna and entered him in the Theological Department.

'00. John A. Schoch and Harry Weis, Selinsgrove boys, returned to their studies in the Law Department of U. of P.

'97, Sem. We are glad to hear of the success of Rev. G. E. Hipsley in his work at Baltimore, Md., having entirely done away with the church debt.

'91. B. M. Wagenseller has returned to U. of P. to complete his course in chemistry.

'01. Murray B. Herman has enrolled as a student of chemistry in U. of P.

'01. Miss Effie C. Breimeier is engaged in teaching near her home in Selinsgrove.

'01. Prof. L. P. Young has been elected Professor in the Preparatory of Susquehanna, and is doing commendable work.

'01. Miss Lucy C. Houtz has taken up the course of music at Susquehanna, and also holds the position of librarian of the college.

'01. Miss Sara Gortner is engaged in teaching at her home in Elimsport, Pa.

'01. Miss Anna B. Barbe is spending her time very pleasantly with her parents at Hughesville, Pa.

'01. Gilbert D. Strail, of Scholarie, N. Y., has entered the Theological Department at Hartwick Seminary.

'01. Harry O. Reynolds holds a position in his native town, South Fork, Pa.

'01. Robert Z. Burns is at present engaged in a pleasant occupation in New York.

'01. L. P. Young and Charles Lambert have returned from their vacation, and are ready to pursue their course in Theology.

'98. Mr. Bruce A. Metzger has opened an office at 837 Drexel building, Philadelphia, where he will practice law.

'98. Mr. Bryan Teats, of Hummel's Wharf, was married to Miss Dora Brown, of Freeburg, on the 2nd inst. The honeymoon was spent at the Pan-American. We all unite in congratulating Mr. Teats, and wish Mrs. Teats long life and many joys.

THE SUSQUEHANNA.

SELINSGROVE, OCTOBER, 1901.

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EDITORIAL

How often amid the rush and hurry of college life do we neglect that character-making and soul-searching gift, honest thought? If as a student body we were to spend some little time daily in quiet, mind-ennobling thought, how many heart stings we would escape, how many downcast students we could encourage, how many harsh, unjust criticisms we would leave unuttered. Our first duty is the all-around development of our own manhood, then we shall be worthy sons of our alma mater, and in that very act prove true to friends and citizens worthy of our nation. As a man "thinketh in his heart, so is he."

WE are sorry to note in this issue our strained athletic relations with Dickinson. The affair was most unfortunate, and clearly demonstrates the impossibility of participating in athletic sports under the one-sided ruling of interested officials.

WE all rejoice to see "Jack" Davis again upon the campus. His position on the team was hard to fill, and we attribute his speedy recovery to his unconquerable will and good spirit.

LOCAL-PERSONAL

Earl Roush was suddenly called home on account of the death of his grandmother.

Harvey D. Hoover, J. Earnest Zimmerman and L. G. Stauffer returned to college early so that they would have a few days' time to "brush" for the Synodical examination, which took place on September 26, 27 and 28.

A flying trip to Sunbury was made by Ed. R. Wingard on the morning of the 17th, to meet a friend from Buffalo.

Shambaugh, Wingard, Coach Lang and Wagenseller enjoyed the pleasures of a drive to New Berlin on Thursday, September 19th.

We are sorry to note here the illness of Merlo Heicher, who has returned home for a short rest. We hope he may soon again regain convalescence, and be able to return to college.

George Sheese, of Shamokin, a former student of Susquehanna, stopped over on his way to Wittenburg.

Those who recently left for Philadelphia to resume their studies, are J. A. S. Schoch and Harry Weis at the University of Pennsylvania, and Harry Wagenseller at the Medico-Chirurgical college.

Rev. C. M. Nicholas who enjoys a very prosperous pastorate at New Bloomfield, Pa., made a few days' visit here on his way to Synod. "Nick" seemed delighted to be back to the old place, and could scarcely refrain from donning the uniform and again appearing on the gridiron, where his achievements of his past college career have been the envy of the football world. The Reverend is a devotee of Susquehanna; he loves and honors his alma mater.

Wednesday, September 25th, marked a new epoch for Susquehanna, when ground was broken for the erection of a magnificent ladies' dormitory. This building will prove a most beautiful addition to the college campus, and no less beautifying will be its fair occupants.

Those who attended the Lewisburg fair were Wingard, Sin-

Clair, Walker, Weis and Battersby. They report having a fine time.

It is with regret we note the illness of J. E. Davis, who is suffering from Potts' fracture of the fibula. The injury occurred in the C. P. C. football game. Mr. Davis is as fine a fellow as he is an all-around athlete, and the student body is making life for him as pleasant as possible under the circumstances.

Michael Sakalik is a very valuable addition to the team, and makes a strong guard.

The recent feast of the Acorn club was a great success in fulfilling the initiative requirements of the organization, for all present proved their enormous capacity by doing justice to the menu. The menu consisted of oysters, chicken, cold turkey, an assortment of fruit, coffee, and principally zea mays, which is the relish of the A-cornites. Davis and SinClair gave a short talk on capacity, with congratulations especially for Lang and Battersby, whose capacities are not to be questioned, after which officers were elected. President, Coach Lang; Vice-President, Battersby; Secretary, Thompson; Treasurer, Wagenseller. The requirements for entrance to the club are that the applicant shall eat eight ears of corn and one watermelon, the size of which shall be determined by the members present.

A very enthusiastic mass meeting was held in the college chapel on September 26th. Dr. Yutzy made a most eloquent address in presenting the "S" to the base ball and track teams. Coach Lang spoke on the need of physical development, Gearhart on the prospects of the track team, Thompson on college spirit, Shambaugh on the needs of the football team, and Snyder made some valuable remarks on the duty of the student body to give their encouragement to the teams, whether in victory or defeat.

Harry Hare made us a short visit over Sunday, the 29th ult.

The Senior class took its first geological trip the last week in September.

September 24th' the Physical Director gave a little informal exhibition in the "gym" for the pleasure of a few friends and visitors.

S. Bruce Burkhard made a business trip to Sunbury, September 25.

Our new bookman, D. J. Snyder, is getting along O. K.

Miss Margaret Phillips of town, one of last year's music and elocution scholars, is at present visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles P. McLaughlin, in Chicago.

Charles A. Widle, Superintendent of the Orphan Home at Lloysville, Pa., attended the exercises of breaking ground for the new ladies' hall, and also took in the football game following it, September 25th.

Secretary of the Board M. L. Wagenseller was present in chapel several times last month.

Former member of the Theological Department, Weeter, spent some time here at the opening of school.

Mr. I. H. Wagner enjoyed a few days' visit here after taking in the Pan-American.

Silas Howard Schoch, '04, entered the Sophomore class at Lafayette college. We wish him success in his new environment.

Mr. H. D. Hoover was called home a few days the latter part of September on account of the illness of his parents.

Susquehanna will be represented at Bryn Mawr college by Miss Mildred Focht, daughter of our College Pastor, who left September 30, to take a course there. H. M. T.

\+ + +

EXCHANGES.

The Midland for September is up to its usual high standard, and one of the most interesting exchanges received.

We are glad to welcome *The Pierce School Alumni Journal* back to our table, and read with pleasure and interest the continuation of "Observations and Impressions of Colorado."

In the *Thielensian* appears a very pretty and interesting story from the Norwegian of Jonas Lie, entitled "The Sweeper's Erina."

The Spice for September contains several very interesting articles, among which are the articles on "Foreign Influence in America," and "The Rock of Chickamauga."

We are glad to welcome the *F. & M. Weekly* to our table.

"Good, the more
Communicated, more abundant grows."

"The gods sell us all good things at the price of our labors."

"Immodest words admit of no defense,
For want of decency is want of sense."

"There is no one who is so blind as he that will not see."

Heaven has no rage like love to hatred turned,
Nor hell a fury like a woman scorned."

"Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny."

"What in me is dark,
Illumine; what is low, raise and support;
That to the height of this great argument
I may assert eternal providence,
And justify the ways of God to man."

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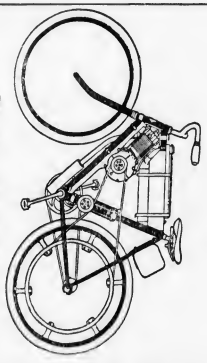
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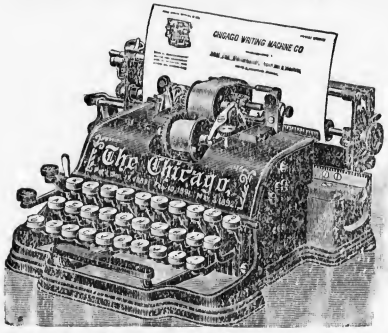
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v. 11, #3
Nov 1901

THE SUSQUEHANNA



THE SUSQUEHANNA

ESTABLISHED 1891 + 500 CIRCULATION

Vol. XI. NOVEMBER, 1901 No. 3

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Published each Month of the Scholastic Year by the

STUDENTS' PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION, SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY,

SELINSGROVE, PENNA.

THE SUSQUEHANNA.

NOVEMBER, 1901.

LITERARY.

A QUESTION.

Sitting in the growing twilight
  At the close of summer's day,
She enjoys a vision's rapture
  Sweeter than a tongue can say.

In her rocker there reclining,
  With her knitting on her knee,
Gazing blankly through the stillness,
  What enchantment can she see?

Often doth a smile, so tender,
  Set her wrinkled face aglow,
That methinks foretaste of heaven
  Is vouchsafed to us below.

With a faith that ne'er is shaken
  She has lived through calm and strife;
If this world's a vale of darkness,
  What must be the peace of life?

—F.

\+ + +

THE DESTINY OF MAN.

God is the designer, artist, and sculptor of this divinely constituted universe. The heavens are His throne, and the earth His footstool. He is the sole ruler of this divine creation. It is He who extends His arm protectingly around us. It is He who, with infinite love and care, guards the small blade of grass, the tender insect, and the delicate flower of exquisite perfume and texture. He clothes the lilies in their garb of purity and innocence. It is His hand that leads us through this mysterious life, His voice that stays the rude blasts of the storm and calms the rushing billows of the tempestuous sea.

Is there a desire more glorious than to be like this Creator? Nature teaches us our true relation to God, as we reflect upon the wondrous works of His creation and the manifold manifestations

of his wisdom and power. It is impossible for the human mind to comprehend its wonders or to conceive of the full extent of its workings—the immutable law of Being that pervades every atom in the universe.

In this marvelous system of nature, the plants, insects and animals all lead to man's perfection; the earth nourishes the grass, the plant, and vegetation of a higher order—these support the animal kingdom; and man, the crown of all creation, is maintained by all of these.

The universe is an automatic piece of mechanism, with an ultimate design and purpose. Science delights in this piece of mechanism; in the blazonry of the heavens; in the mighty voice of the thunder as it rends the darkened clouds; in the whispers of the mysterious deep; in the sun and its numerous planets, and in the millions of brilliant orbs, floating about as minute particles in the great sea of immensity. All point to the perfection of God. Well might the Psalmist say, "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his handiwork." And these wondrous works find their culmination in the creation of man, and nature is the divine cathedral in which the true child of God can best worship. The mighty oak, in all its majestic splendor and strength, towers high above the humble flowers of the field—as the giant king of the forest.

It sways its beautiful branches as a sceptre of might and power, a mighty monarch of the forest, which has for centuries withstood the rude blasts of the storms, and proudly reared its emerald crown toward heaven, as if defiant of time's changes. Even so man is the conqueror of the world. After God had created the earth, He placed therein man. Not only did He leave man to be the last of his works, but He created him as the culmination of a glorious plan, and exalted him above the animal by endowing him with dignity, with intellectual and moral powers.

God gave him a soul enlightened by intuition and the senses, faculties which not only make him a self-conscious being, but which form a connecting link between him and the material universe; and the aggregate of these faculties constitutes the understanding which is the great investigator of the secrets of nature and grace. Then comes memory, the keeper of the rolls of the soul—a power that can make amends for the flight of time, in causing it to leave behind it those things which else it would so

carry away as if they had not been. Reason superadded to man, gives him peculiar and characteristic views, responsibilities and destinations, exalting him above those existences that are visible, but which perish, and associates him with those things that are invisible but which remain. "Reason is that Homeric and golden chain, descending from the throne of God even unto man, uniting heaven with earth, and earth with heaven; for all is connected and without a chasm; from an angel to an atom, all is proportion, harmony and strength."

"Between two eternities we stand—
The eternal future and eternal past;
A few short years upon this earthly strand
Called human life, which ebbs so fast."

If man is destined to an eternal existence, an immense importance must attach itself to all his present affections, actions and pursuits; and it must be of infinite moment that they be directed in the right channel that will carry them safely to the felicities of that future world. But if his whole existence be circumscribed in a circle of a few flitting years, man appears an enigma, human life a mystery, the world a scene of confusion, virtue a mere phantom, the Creator a capricious Being, whose plans and laws are but an inextricable maze. With these powers and talents which God gave man for his welfare surely he has purposed man for a higher destiny than that of earth.

The small seed that is nourished by the earth and by those warm rays from that mighty reservoir of light and heat, soon shoots forth into a leafy structure; then there appears the tiny bud, which entombs a store of fragrance and loveliness; then it unfolds its delicate petals to the dewy atmosphere, to send forth its transient sweetness and to be kissed by the dancing sunbeams. But alas! It cannot last forever; it droops, it dies, and is no more. Its beauty is faded, and is no more the subject of the poet's dreams. Lo! Is this too the lot of man? Is he created but to enjoy life, flit hither and thither, desirous only of being decked in robes of glorious sheen, with only one great purpose—to mount the dizzy height of the pinnacle of fame and then die as the beautiful butterfly?

Would man uphold the Grecian creed, "Eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we die?" Can man have no higher destiny than that? Surely it cannot be that earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a bubble cast up by the great

ocean of eternity, to float a moment upon its surface and then vanish into oblivion and darkness forever? Else why is it that the high and glorious aspirations leap from our hearts, forever wandering about, unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and clouds pass over us with that soul-thrilling beauty which is not of earth, to pass away, and leave us to dwell on their faded magnificence in awe and silence? Why is it that beautiful human forms are presented to our view? Man *was* born for a destiny higher than that of earth.

There is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where beautiful forms do not vanish, but stay in our presence forever; where God is King, Father and Friend. He gave man intelligence, talents, and a soul to use and develop toward that state of perfection manifested by the Creator himself, and in whose image he was formed. It should, therefore, be man's first aim to become like God; to attain His perfection.

Death cannot slay us. Before the soul he is powerless. Having once launched this ship, it sails on forever. Other crafts may be drawn into the whirlpool or shivered upon the rocks, but this vessel shall weather the storms and drop no anchor; and ten million years hence shall wave its signals, passing others on the high seas of eternity.

But, man must patiently work his way upward.

Ascending, with single eye, the winding stairway of thought to the Infinite, where he shall see the Heavenly Father as He is, and become like Him; when he shall see God, pure, radiant, and enveloped in an atmosphere of love, the Creator of the universe and the Saviour of man, who gave His Son to bleed and die to save him, and at last with God's seal of perfection upon his brow, and the final benediction, "Well done, good and faithful servants," he shall appear a pure and spotless being before his Master.

Is there a destiny more to be desired than to be like God?

L. C. H.,' 01.

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UNFINISHED LIVES.

The present is an age of advancement. It is an age such as the world has never known nor ever dreamed of. As we look down through the narrowing vista of the bygone century and observe the advance of the human mind, we are led to exclaim, "How perfect, oh man, art thou becoming in all thy ways." But this is

only the beginning of a grander and better era. What the future ages will reveal depends on the ardent efforts of mankind of the present. Life is a battle with the great forces of the earth, and as such it must be waged with energy and resolution. It is necessary to make the best use of time in order to live a true life, for wasted moments involve the simple existence of the plant and animal life. It is of most essential importance, in order to fill our sphere in life, to have a fixed and definite plan before us. Never has any great deed been accomplished at random, but the untiring and zealous application of design has been the keynote to all success. There is a purpose for the life of every one. No one is like an arrow shot aimless into the air, to go nowhere and to fall indifferently anywhere.

As to some men, it is not hard to see and believe the divine plan in their birth and coming. Their career is a forward movement for humanity. They were manifestly born for something. But not more truly than are other men. God's measure does not measure reality by size. The little daisy in the field is for its place as really as is the cedar of Lebanon; the lowly crocus not less than the grand magnolia. Each atom is a thought of God just as truly as the mountains. He who cares for the falling sparrows and numbers the hairs of our heads, sends not only a Moses, a Paul, a Luther, a Washington, into the world to accomplish a purpose, but the humblest man with his feeble life and single talent. He has a place for the grand poet who can sing for the ages, and the common man that can reflect happiness in listening to the song; for the sculptor that can make the marble speak, and the ordinary mind that can stand in admiration before it; for the brilliant leader who may command the armies of the world's advance, and the humblest private that can fight in the ranks.

But there is one great and fundamental element in all purposes, without which they cannot be successful, namely, fidelity to the true order of things. Men have often attempted aims regardless of this and in spite of it, but their life has been a perversion, a failure. Loyalty to truth is the key to the treasures of knowledge. It has the power of the telescope for range of vision, of the microscope for thoroughest accuracy. In order to attain the highest success in any science it is necessary to acknowledge and follow all the laws laid down by the great Lawgiver. So in order to accomplish the true end of our life ordained by our Maker, we must

remain faithful and steadfast to the principles of every true life. The neglect of this great want becomes not mere weakness, defect or one-sidedness, but fatal disorganization.

It is of supreme importance that a man should know his purpose in life. Hundreds and thousands never raise the question, "What am I here for?" but simply waste their lives in idleness and dreams, while others may have considered it, but still have evidently mistaken the purpose, and nothing rightly succeeds.

There are some divine purposes that go blindly and necessarily into effect, like the growth and life of the plant and animal, and the movement of the stars in the universe. But man must understand his purpose. It is no eyeless something. It is not a force that works without the power of the will as the motive force. We must not take the false instead of the true sense out of Shakespeare's lines:

> "There's a divinity which shapes our ends,
> Rough-hew them how we will."

It is possible to rough-hew our ends all away. The sculptor's ideal must precede the strokes of his hammer. You must see in order to work out the high and difficult things in the meaning of human existence. A sightless Sampson may pull down a grand temple, but can build none. No random living will answer. Men have passed out into life without a fixed, noble, holy purpose, only to drift; and they have drifted, and gone where all drift goes. Simply knowing one's purpose in life is not sufficient. A builder may have plans for the most magnificent structure ever conceived, but the world depending on him will not see that building unless he erects it. There must be a stern and honest devotion to the execution of the plan ordained for life. Often there have been men of brilliant endowments and varied culture who have conceived life grandly, but being nerveless, irresolute and unpractical, the vision passed into no reality and life into no success.

The successful turning of life's purpose into achievement requires the important condition of self-possession. It demands the independence of the faculties and powers of both internal and external servitudes. This is not always so. Some leave their talents undeveloped. Others with cultured powers and garnered knowledge surrender themselves to the grasp and bonds of surrounding treacheries. Many a young man, nerveless and indolent,

never assumes his self-hood and independence, and gets only a parasite's life. No man who permits himself forever to be played upon by the vanities, prejudices, misconceptions and follies of society, or the arts, wiles and partisanships of designing men, is capable of fulfilling his true life-work.

It is also essential to have our aims keyed high—to the very best possible. But what is highest and best is not to be considered to get rich, or live in splendid luxury, or stand in a conspicuous position, nor is it the attainment of selfishness of any kind. But we may find our true place, as most men do, in humble position, straitened, embarrassed with disadvantages, weighted down with cares. It is comparatively easy to work hard and keep your own in prominent place, cheered by prosperity, cheered on possibly by sounding applause. But to work on in humble place, to hold your energy in high tension in obscurity, to go on doing necessary small service in the silence of an atmosphere never waked by praise—this is the hard thing to perform. But this is the grand thing. A little act may enclose great virtue, and the smallest good deed may grow and enlarge, coming at last into a fruition that will fill wide spheres with joy,

> "Even as a great tree grows from two small leaves
> To spread its shade afar."

No more glorious end in life can be conceived than to die with the consciousness of having done all in one's power to fulfill the Divine plan, and to pass into the next world having accomplished the Creator's purpose. How noble is Paul's dying declaration, "I have finished my course." How sublime the utterance of Christ, "I have finished the work which Thou hast given me to do." To whom comes the full sense of his responsibility and dependence on God, to him will the realization of his ordained plan come in all its fullness, though now it seems so far off and above him.

> "The oak tree's boughs once touched the grass,
> But every year they grew
> A little farther from the ground,
> And nearer to the blue.
> So live that you each year may be,
> While time glides softly by,
> A little farther from the earth
> And nearer to the sky."

—"D."

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION.

Among the inheritances which the nineteenth century bequeathed to the twentieth are a series of unsolved problems in our political life. Among these may be mentioned the great question of the hour, territorial expansion.

Near the close of the last century the United States came into possession of several islands in the Pacific ocean, and the island of Porto Rico in the South Atlantic.

The great question is, shall they be retained as our own territory, or shall they be let go as small independent nations? If they become independent nations now, they will soon come again under despotic government. Have we not promised to protect them and allow them the freedom of citizenship? This was promised to them, and for us not to grant it, is a wrong to them and a breach of our own faith. Porto Rico yielded to us without a contest, and welcomed our soldiers with great acclamations of joy. It was promised to her that she should become a part of the United States, ruled as we are ruled, free as we are free, with the right to aspirations equal to ours.

Shall we neglect doing that which is morally right? If once the moral right is set at naught in governmental transactions, it cannot be expected that the people will sustain such transactions. A sentiment which we honestly believe to be right will overrule all opposition.

It is certain that we own Porto Rico and the Philippines, first by right of conquest and secondly by right of purchase, and on that account they should be retained. We have sovereignty over them as well as over New Mexico, Arizona, Alaska, and the rest of our territories. With this sovereignty comes responsibility.

We are responsible to other nations who have people living in our new possessions, and therefore we must protect them in case of oppression, or else pay large indemnities. With our ownership comes also our responsibility for the natives who inhabit these islands. Their former sovereigns transferred them, with their land, to us. They are either our subjects or our fellow-citizens. At any rate we are their protectors.

Some persons think that acquisition of distant territory will be the means of lowering the standard of the purity and integrity

of our Republic. During past years, when its population was not nearly so large, it has obtained territory, and has it not progressed much more rapidly? America, "the land of the free and the home of the brave," is rightly socalled. It does not yield to the "divine right of kings;" demands no single form of worship, but acknowledges that "all men are created free and equal." Should we be so selfish as to confine this freedom within our own borders? Should we not go to the rescue of the oppressed who indeed are not able to govern themselves? May it not be for the elevation, regeneration and Christianization of the human race to convert the world's people to the doctrine of government for the people and by the people? There are about nine million Philipinos, about one and one-half millions of whom are fighting for independence. The majority of the remainder, we believe, are in favor of uniting with us. Since God has directed us so kindly in establishing our own government, may not His wisdom be guiding us in our attempts to civilize and nationalize His own created beings who are not so richly blessed as we are, and who have not had similar advantages? Should we not consider it the duty of our enlightened, Christianized American nation, to go to their rescue, raise up the fallen and loosen for them their bonds of oppression, ignorance and heathenism?

They are no protectorate, no colony, and they should therefore have the territorial form of government which we gave to the Northwest Territory. These new possessions are the territory of the United States, and their citizens are entitled to all the privileges of the citizens of other territories. A Porto Rican who removes to Pennsylvania may obtain the right of suffrage in precisely the same manner in which a native of Arizona may obtain it. Then after the people become naturalized, sufficiently well educated so as to understand the affairs of the state, and sufficiently important both in population and resources, let them be admitted into the Union as states and be entitled to all the privileges relating to their governmental status.

As our possessions, we as a Christian nation should treat them justly, fairly and honorably. Their ports are our ports and should be open to our trade. Congress has the power to enact revenue legislation for all the territories. It may levy a tariff upon products exported from the territories to the states; but it has no power to make legislation for the states. Then until these territories be-

come states, Congress has the power to levy a tariff on their products.

Besides the duty which we owe to them, there are advantages in possessing this territory. There are many resources in those sections now lying dormant. The natural products are as great there as in the United States. God has given these things for man's use, and since these people are too ignorant to put them to use, may we not consider it our duty to teach them? Since we have become enlightened and civilization has developed so greatly, shall we be so selfish as not to lend them a helping hand?

Although there is a certain degree of greed and dishonesty in America, and because of a few unscrupulous men at the head of things, yet that is no argument against it. In whatever is done there is never unanimity. Since the United States has started the advancement, it is the duty of every American citizen to look on the bright side of things. Spread the optimistic spirit and hasten the time when unanimity shall exist, when the stars and stripes shall be unfurled to the breezes that cool or warm the brows of a heterogeneous people. C. E. B. '01.

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THE CHARACTER OF ROMEO.

The character of Romeo is one of excessive tenderness. Romeo, as we have seen, is something lovesick before his meeting with Juliet. In his love of the pale-cheeked, dark-eyed, disdainful Rosaline, we find represented the dream-life as yet undisturbed, the abandonment to emotion for emotion's sake.

Romeo nurses his love; he sheds tears; he cultivates solitude; he utters his groans in the hearing of the comfortable Friar. He broods upon the luxury of his sorrow. Then he meets Juliet and she converts him into a true worshipper.

He forgets his Rosaline, but no one ever experiences any shock at him forgetting her who had been a mere name for the yearning of his youthful imagination, and rushing into his passion for Juliet.

Love works a sort of regeneration upon him, his dreamy sentimental fancy giving place to a passion that interests him thoroughly in an external object. All his fine energies are forthwith turned into harmony and eloquence, so that he becomes a true man, with everything dear, and healthy and earnest about him.

Being of compassion all compact, Romeo does not generalize, nor give much heed to abstract truth. He has no life but passion, and passion lives altogether in and by its object, therefore it is that he dwells with such wild exaggeration on the sentence of banishment. Yet there is a sort of instructive rectitude in his passion which makes us rather pity than blame its excess, and we feel that death comes to him through it, not for it.

When after the death of Tybalt, Romeo learns his sentence from the Friar, he is utterly unmanned. He abandons himself to helpless, hopeless despair. He turns the tender emotion upon himself, and extracts all the misery which is contained in the one word "banished."

When he receives the false tidings of Juliet's death, it is the moment of his assuming full manhood. Now for the first time he is completely delivered from the life of dream, and able to act with manly determination. Nothing can be more quiet than his final determination.

"Well, Juliet, I will lie with thee to-night." These words, because they are the simplest, are among the most memorable that he utters.

Now passion, imagination and will are fused together, and Romeo, who was weak, has at length become strong.

Shakespeare has few passages in a higher pitch of eloquence than Romeo's soliloquy at the tomb, where we have a tempest of various emotions—love, sorrow, pity, regret, admiration, despair—all subdued and blended in a strain of the most plaintive, sweetly solemn music.

Entering the tomb he sees Juliet as beautiful as ever, and then drinks the drug. Such is the strength, such the elevation, such the spiritualizing power of wedded love.

FLORENCE L. WAGENSELLER.

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THE POWER OF PURPOSE.

'Tis not the fortune of every man to open his eyes to the light in chambers of purple, or halls of plush and gold. Few, indeed, are the sons of fame upon whom fortune has bestowed her gifts with such a lavish hand. The men she delights to honor are not those born to eminence, but those who, with the proper use of her gifts, and trust in God, step forward before humanity's seething mass and prove themselves men.

As we turn the pages of history, how few of the names, burdened with the court-given honors of preceding generations, cause us to pause a moment, or breathe one breath of gratitude to their memory? Human greatness is not measured by coats of arms, nor manly worth by sovereign titles. Wealth may give a man a passing influence, but unless within his breast there beats a heart of truth and virtue, the funeral car is scarcely housed e'er his name is forgotten, and only columns of marble or tablets of bronze bear record that such a man ever lived.

Many are the men whom their nations delight to honor, whose birth was unannounced by oracles, or heralded from kingly palace. As in some lowly dell some flower has grown to perfection unseen by men, so has the bud of boyhood blossomed into perfect youth in many an humble cot, where no vain dreams of power or subtle wiles of deceit have entered in to stunt the growing mind or dwarf the dignity of kingly manhood. Upon the rural green he has sported with his fellows, until by the voice of God he is called from their midst. Before his onward course companions give way, as like a mighty vessel he ploughs through the billows of adversity, ceasing not until his work is done.

Again and again we hear the call for men, and men throng our very pathway. Humanity in crowds parades our streets, yet from the gateway of every profession hangs a sign in glowing colors, "Wanted! a man." It is not for more men that the nations cry, but for more man. The call is for men; men who are heroes; men who can see self-development, education and culture, discipline and drill, character and manhood in their occupations; men who do not lose their individuality in a crowd, and who are not afraid to stand for the courage of their convictions; men who, though dominated by a purpose, will not allow one factor to dwarf their manhood, nor the duties of the hour to alienate them from their God. The world needs men with sinew in their bodies and determination in their blood, and he who goes into it with a purpose and courage enough to obey the dictates of his conscience, will be but for a short time "a rail splitter." It takes courage to bear scoffs and jeers, laugh and ridicule, to be misjudged and stand alone with the world against you, but

> "They are slaves who dare not be
> In the right, with two or three."

As the dewdrop that falls into the little rill follows the course

from rill to rivulet, from creek to river, now running in the shadows, then playing in the sunbeams, here halted by a lake, there leaping o'er a waterfall, yet ever hurrying on resistlessly until it is lost in the mighty ocean; so man must have one unwavering aim. He is in the world for the accomplishing of a definite end, and this requires an ideal. Not an idle dream of a fanciful school girl, nor a beautiful drawing on paper, but a course for his life mapped out by careful thought and capable of being executed. Perhaps not every detail of the plan is clear, and adversity may seem to cause even the main divisions to fail, but the plan that is born of purpose is not the child of a vague idea of duty to be done; it is a positive force, a mighty impulse, which, surging within the human soul, impels it forward to ever conquering activity.

The waters may thunder over Niagara's cliff, with irresistible, ungovernable power, yet so long as they tumble wildly into the chasm, they roar in vain, and render nothing to man's usefulness. A man may be blessed by nature, and be the giant of his nation. His mental powers may be marvelously acute, the swaying oratory may hang like music upon his lips, yet if his life conforms to no fixed enduring plan, he labors to no end; but like the king of torrents, dissipates his energy, and gives to the world mist. The power that works unorganized spends itself for small results. The ruling feature of success is an ideal. It keeps the purpose clearly in view, and unites our powers so that each doing its part, makes a mighty force, which directed toward the goal to be won cannot fail to bring near the object of toil, and make more certain the measure of success. It is the accomplishing of difficult deeds which makes man famous. His ideal is his guide, and the regulator of his energy. It organizes every power of muscle, nerve and brain, and unites them with centralizing force, ever urging him on to the accomplishment of his purpose. Where a plan is, and where a man is, success can be wrenched from defeat, and would-be discouragement crushed beneath the heel of the victor.

Go, if you will, to the great manufacturing centres of today; go, if you will, to the mines and forests; and everywhere you will find organization. Every machine is made to do a specific work, and every man is employed to fill a definite position. Progress demands that there be no waste, no overlapping, no expen-

diture of energy without result, and just as soon as a machine fails to do its work, or a man becomes unable to perform his task, this organization is impaired and progress is retarded. So it is with a man's life. Every power is necessary for success, and not only every power, but every power organized for the attainment of a definite goal. Every nerve must be tuned to harmonize with the end in view, and every muscle taught to perform its task; in every particular, purpose must give the energizing power which is the life of action. The life dominated by a living motive will seek to organize every factor for the accomplishment of its purpose; and then, armed with the consciousness of right and organized for service, will go forth against the frowning bluffs of that which is apparently impossible, and with steady, unyielding purpose batter down every opposing force, rising to conquering greatness, blessed of God, and honored by fellowmen. —F. '02.

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HAPPINESS.

Happiness, as defined by Webster, is the pleasurable experience of the possession of good: the gratification of desire: relief from pain. Happiness depends on one's self, says Byron. He also says:

"All who joy would win
must share it:
Happiness was born a twin.

It is an indisputable fact, however, that there is a vast difference between joy and happiness. The latter is something that happens. It is something that money yields or can buy: dress, honor, high living, a pleasant situation in life, glory, public rank, victory, power. All these will delight the soul, but are not truly of the soul. On the other hand, joy is from the soul itself. The word "joy" means to leap, spring up. According to this idea, joy is the beautiful harmony of the soul that pours forth from within. It converts the dark shadowy days of life into bright sunny ones; it turns pain into pleasure; it puts a song in the mouth of the downcast; it makes a bard of the stutterer. Then we can say that joy springs from within, but happiness from without. Receiving donations causes happiness, but giving them causes joy.

Why does the reception of gifts cause happiness? Is it the get-

ting? No, I dare say it is the thing gotton. Why is it that we are pleased with some gifts and not with others? If it were the getting that pleased us we would be pleased at every gift, good or bad. But we all know that when a person gives us a bad gift we are unhappy.

This proves that it is the love for the thing that causes our happness. If we have our affections set on one particular thing and are presented with that thing, are we not much happier than we would be if presented with something for which we did not care?

This leads to the statement that the degree of happiness is in direct proportion to the love we have for our surroundings. Why is it that the poor man is happier than the rich man, who has all he needs or wants? Why is it that the blind man, oftentimes, is happier than the man who has his sight? The poor man is happier because he has more appreciation for the few things that he has. The blind man is happier because he appreciates the things that he hears and feels more than the other man with all his senses.

Take the man who loves his family and see if he is not happier than the man who does not love his family. It makes no difference how poor the wife and children of a man are; if he truly loves them, he is happier than the man who may have ever so good a wife and children, but does not care for them. The same is true with regard to friends. Many a person has thrown away all hope of future happiness by choosing one as a partner whom he knows he cannot love, just because that one will win for him honor or riches.

In choosing an occupation care should be exercised to choose the one you think you will most enjoy. It is the same with occupations as with friends. If an occupation is chosen which is not liked, the chooser will not work with an idea of benefitting himself or anybody else, and thus will fail to find pleasure in it. While at work he will be continually listening for the welcome sound of the quitting whistle. In this respect a man is a slave to his work and is the most unhappy of men. Many a man has been unhappy all his life because his father or mother compelled him to choose some occupation which he did not like.

On the other hand, a man who chooses for his life's work something that he likes, will work for pleasure as well as benefit, and be benefitted. He will not be ready to quit when the whistle blows. We all know that if we have something pleasant to do,

we get at it as soon as possible, but if it is something that we do not like, we put it off as long as possible. The man who works because he thinks it is a pleasure, is whistling or wearing a smile continually. Take as an example two students ; the one likes to study and studies to pass away the time, and is in a good humor. He never troubles about examinations, because he always has his lessons prepared. He is happy. The other boy who does not care for study puts it off as long as possible, and when examinations come around he is afraid and worried about them. This fellow is unhappy, and the probabilities are that he will soon drop the student life.

A happy man is like the sun of the human solar system. He attracts all men toward him. He shines through the fogs of trouble and the clouds of sorrow. He cheers those around him and dispels the darkness in many a life. Socrates said that by making those around him better, he would become better himself from their bettered influences. Do we have any authority by which we can refute this statement? Now, if this be true, and we have no doubt but that it is, why should we not make those around us happier that we may become better ourselves? The days of going to church with a long face or marching to the tune of some funeral dirge are past. By this I do not mean that we should act irreverently, but the expression of our face should be such that we are glad to go to the house of God.

We should make the best of opportunities as they present themselves, and not frown and fret because everything does not come our way. We should not frown and look as though our last friend had died because some other fellow has a new hat, but be glad we have the old one to wear.

The tongue was given that we might say pleasant things to one another. Why not take advantage of this and be like the hungry man when he bought his dinner—"get the worth of our money." God never made man to be solemn and sour, or he would have endowed him with another face in addition, with which he might look extremely sour and portray the exact image of his soul. Let us accept the truths given in the Divine law: "Happy is he that despiseth not the chastenings of the Almighty."

C. P. S.

A STRONG MISSIONARY SPIRIT.

A strong missionary spirit has always existed in our institution, as those who are familiar with her history will testify, and this spirit has grown as the institution has expanded.

Missions is no longer a subject to be ignored, but claims the attention of those who profess to be educated. Young men are demanding such instruction as will give them a view of the world and the facts as to actual conditions that obtain in non-civilized countries.

A great deal of stress is laid on the subject of missions at Susquehanna. Regular classes for the study of mission subjects have been maintained for a number of years, from which have come a number of volunteers for the foreign field. The direct outcome of the study of the needs of the world, and the indifference on the part of so many of our congregations as to that need, led to the organization of the Mission Band about four years ago, the aim of which was to visit congregations and young peoples' societies and present the claims of missions, organize committees and study classes. This work was a success, and has been going on with greater efficiency each year. A large number of churches have felt the stimulating influence of a visit from this organization. This work was again resumed this fall, and the further object is to keep in touch with every congregation visited through a secretary elected for that purpose.

The program arranged for this year's campaign will give a comprehensive view of the non-Christian world—the social and religious conditions, history of missions and future possibilities. The countries include South America, India, Africa, China. The evangelization of the world will be discussed, including its possibility, and special appeals for more consecrated devotion to the Master's kingdom.

At present there are eight student volunteers in our school who are organized and lead in the general missionary activity.

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"Public calamity is a mighty leveler."

"Time shall unfold what plighted cunning hides:
Who covers faults, at last time them derides."

"All's not offense that indiscretion finds and dotage terms so."

"Honesta mors turpi vita potior."

DEPARTMENTS

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The opening month of the Theological Department has been a very profitable one; all connected with it have been very faithful in attending to their duties.

The Senior class has commenced the study of Higher Criticism, under Dr. Yutzy, and is very enthusiastic over it. This is a branch of study that is very much misunderstood. Higher Criticism has so frequently been confounded with "Destrutive Criticism," while there is a world of difference between the two. Even among many eminent Theologians the two are taken to be the same thing.

Destructive Criticism, we all, with no uncertain sound, condemn, but Higher Criticism we must employ. The text book used is written by Andrew C. Zenos, of the McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, Ill. He defines "Higher Criticism" as being "the discovery and verification of the facts regarding the origin, form and value of literary productions upon the basis of their internal characteristics and contents."

We hope that all who condemn us for teaching "Higher Criticism" will first learn what they are talking about.

Dr. Yutzy preached for Dr. J. W. Anspach, Williamsport, October 7. He also made the address at the corner stone laying of Grace Mission church, Scranton, Pa., Rev. Luther Hess Waring, pastor, October 20, 1901.

Dr. Focht attended the Snyder County C. E. Convention, and made a very commendable address on the "Yielded Life." The convention was held at Troxelville, October 18 and 19, 1901.

W. A. Wolgemuth, '02, has been preaching every Sunday this month at Fairview, Cumberland County, Pa.

Rev. Ernest Zimmerman, '02, preached at Middleburg, October 13, and at Emanuel's church, Williamsport, October 6. He celebrated Holy Communion at the latter place.

H. C. Erdman, '02, held services at Oak Grove, Oct. 27, 1901.

Wm. Derr, '03, attended the Snyder County C. E. Convention, and made an address on Missions. Mr. Derr is a member of the College Mission Band.

George W. Fritch, '03, preached for Rev. Ott at Troxelville, October 13, 1901.

We are glad to have received a man from the medical profession in the person of Dr. Adams, Pittsburg, Pa.

We are glad for the opportunity afforded for the study of elocution. Prof. Dunlavy gives the Seminary students one hour each week. He pays especial attention to the reading of the Scriptures, as well as in other important branches of work in which a minister of the Gospel must be efficient.

Prof. Ritter, of Milton, who has made himself famous as an astronomer, paid a short visit to the Sem. a short time ago, and left some encouraging words. He spoke on the importance of studying the Scriptures in the original language.

CORRESPONDENT.

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THE GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

The latest thing in this department of the College is the recently organized football team, composed of eleven of Susquehanna's daughters. This team has gained distinction, not on account of the fast game they play, but on account of the handsome photograph they take when in position. This fact is due, of course, to the individual beauty of the team.

Miss Suie Rine, of Beavertown, who attended college several years, was entertained during the first part of the month by Miss Covert.

During the month of October many parties were held in town, taffy and otherwise, but of all attended by the correspondent of this department, not one was more enjoyed than the one given by Miss Lisle Forster, '03. '04.

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PREPARATORY.

We are sorry to say that Bert Croyle has left our institution. His charming voice is no more heard. The attractions of home are sometimes nearer than the love of education.

Zack has been kept very busy this week feeding (only feeding) coach's dog during his trip to Philadelphia, and nursing a Junior's flowers.

The Profs. tell us not to study on Sunday. What shall we do? We have "Sunday" every day in our department.

Dimm, by his daily practice in the gymnasium, feels himself almost able to meet his trainers.

Most of our spare moments are spent on the gridiron. Some of our Prep. boys who are on the Varsity football team were to Philadelphia, and faced the Wallace Bros. Whitmer said, "Who could hold a line when Mr. Bull makes a rush?"

Brown says that in the game played on Saturday, November 2, with Lewisburg High School, he would have had a touchdown to his credit had not one of the boys stolen the ball from him.

J. W. B.

SOCIETIES

CLIO.

"It beats all how business keeps up." The fame of Clio has spread abroad, and as a result the following persons have joined: Misses Yutzy and Kline and Messrs. Garnes, Smith, Keller, Adams, Fenstermacher and Brownmiller. We shall do our part to make them feel at home and to interest them in our work.

We are pleased with the work our new members are doing. Several of them have appeared on the rostrum and won a reputation. We are gratified, indeed, to see that our ladies are awaking to a sense of duty. "It is a good thing, ladies; keep it moving."

Our worthy president, Mr. Daubenspeck, is experiencing a prosperous campaign. We believe the cause to be the deep interest he manifests in the meetings and his personal influence outside the hall.

The critics, Messrs. Young and Derr, are a potent factor toward the training of Clio's members. They give commendation to whom it is due, and criticize the faults in a kind and sympathetic manner.

Our attendance for the past month has been reasonably good. We would say to those present, "Come again;" and to others, "Come." We will try to make you all feel welcome.

Mr. Bulick is setting a bad example. He brings two ladies instead of one. This is indeed alarming. If many follow his example, what will become of us—less fortunate?

Something gotten *not* before needed—Clio's new window blinds.

We are sorry to learn that one of our active members, Mr. E.

M. Gerhart, is home nursing a wound received on the gridiron. We expect him with us soon again.

One of Clio's active members, Mr. E. C. Keboch, who is now at Dickinson, wishes to be remembered to the society. This makes us feel that he has not forgotten us. C. P. S., '04.

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PHILO.

The autumn leaves, as they go flying over field and forest, remind us that another of nature's seasons of development and fruitfulness is passed. They tell us that they have accomplished the mission for which they have lived, and now they are ready to depart. A fitting lesson we learn from them. Our seasons of development and fruitfulness are passing by, and we must continually ask ourselves, "Am I accomplishing my purpose in life?" Then, too, the leaves, during the period of their formation, are ever drinking in the warm sunlight and moisture; and thus while they are growing themselves, they are aiding the growth of the rest of the tree. It is just so in our lives. We must drink in nourishment from the boundless storehouse of knowledge during the springtime of life, and while getting, we must also distribute. It is only by *receiving* and then *giving*, that we obtain the fullest development ourselves and spread about us the greatest helpfulness.

On October 11th, the following officers were elected: President, S. B. Burkhart; Vice-President, Frank Wagenseller; Recording Secretary, I. C. Showers; Corresponding Secretary, W. L. Price; Treasurer, L. F. Gunderman; Critics, D. J. Snyder and L. W. Walters; Pianist, Miss Warner; Monitor, P. H. Pearson.

During the month we were glad to welcome as active members of Philo, Messrs. Isaac App, of Selinsgrove, and Otto Leisinger, of Pittsburg. We were pleased also to see so many ex-Philos and visitors at our meetings.

On October 11th Messrs. Snyder, Weis and Fischer favored us with selections on the mandolin and guitar. On the 25th, Mr. Ketterman, accompanied by Mr. Keeley, delightfully entertained us with a couple of solos, as also did Miss Enders with two excellent recitations. L. F. G., '04.

Y. M. C. A.

The College Y. M. C. A. is one of those institutions upon which we look and wonder. We ask ourselves, How could we ever do without it? It is here where the student body has one common bond of brotherhood. Whatever else in the college life tends to choose out and separate one from the other, is here broken down, so that we stand on one level. Enlisted as we are to fight under one banner, and that the banner of King Immanuel, we go forward to serve our King, not as a slave, in fear, but as valiants for truth and righteousness, in love. We go forth for the purpose of performing our duty in response to the Saviour's last request, "Go teach," to bring in our fellowmen by precept and example, that they too may enjoy the pleasures which are set down at the right hand of our Father in Heaven.

Our meetings during the past month have been fairly well attended, yet we would be glad to welcome many faces which we do not see at our meetings. Many who should be there are neglecting their privileges. We invite all our students, whether of the buildings or of the town, to join us and meet with us on Sunday afternoons. The services are not long, and we know you will be benefited as we are, by your attendance.

Several new members have been received into the Association during the past month. May we not be permitted to enlist you who are not as yet identified as members?

We will take this opportunity to report the meeting, which the Mission Band of our Association held at the C. E. convention held at Troxelville on Friday evening, October 18th. The Band will continue its customary work and fill several appointments during this fall and winter.

F. W. B., '04.

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SOCIETY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

The first meeting of the Society of Natural Sciences was held Friday afternoon, November 8th. After the usual business meeting was held, Prof. George E. Fisher gave an interesting and instructive talk on "Cold Spring Harbor." Prof. Fisher spent several weeks there during the month of July.

Cold Spring Harbor is located about thirty miles from New York City, on Long Island, and has a biological laboratory of fine

equipment, in which many students and teachers of our colleges and universities spend parts of their vacation in the study and investigation of life forms of animals and plants. Study is done by use of microscope and excursions.

The location of Cold Spring Harbor makes it one of the very best stations in this country for the study of marine animals and plants, as well as tides, being situated on an indentation of Long Island Sound.

Here prominent teachers make specialization a leading feature in their work.

Prof. Fisher told of the forms of life found there, and of original investigations of his own. He made several excursions to smaller neighboring islands.

He also studied the geological features of Long Island. It is of glacial formation, and was to all evidences deposited from the New England states. CORRESPONDENT.

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HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Historical Society held its second meeting for the year on October 12th. The topics of the month were reviewed and discussed with much interest. All present felt that the time spent was profitably employed. The special topic for the day was very ably handled by Mr. D. B. Moist.

While the Society has not been organized any great length of time, by the percentage of attendance on the part of its members, as well as the interest manifested in the discussions, we recognize that it supplies a need, and that it has come to stay.

We extend to all, whether students or friends, an invitation to participate with us in the good things of historical import. Our meetings are held on the second Friday of each month, at three o'clock. All are welcome. SEC.

ATHLETICS

The fact that history repeats itself has again forcibly impressed its truthfulness upon us in the chronicles of our work on the gridiron. The changes in the fortune of our team are virtually analogous, both in regard to time and manner, to those of the preceding year.

The opening days of October found the state of athletics in a prosperous and hopeful way. Lafayette had been scored upon. This achievement was more than enough to atone for the seven points by which this year's score exceeded that of last. On the Saturday following every one was greatly pleased by the victory we gained over Bloomsburg. This triumph in a great measure avenged the unmanly and unsportsmanlike manner in which they had treated us during last spring.

But at this time of the season, just as during the former year, the happy strain broke. Disappointments and misfortunes followed each other in quick succession. Our most important game for the season on home grounds was cancelled, and at such a late hour, too, that no other game could be arranged. This was very demoralizing to the team, as has been proven by the slump takeu by athletics immediately after.

Another very discouraging circumstance was the loss of our captain, who for certain well grounded reasons, was compelled to retire from the game. This was a very heavy stroke and left us weaker in every way. His place on the line is very hard to fill, to say nothing of the loss of a leader. This latter duty was, however, placed upon Snyder, and we shall find in him a faithful and hard working leader. He is a diligent and successful student and an athlete who always had the welfare of the institution at heart. He has always trained hard and played a good strong game, and well deserves this honor. We all wish him a successful and prosperous close this season, and shall stand by him in every way. Friday, October 19th, has also had very much to do with the late disastrous turn of affairs. It was the day of the big fight, and quite a number of the players were engaged in it and rendered unfit for the game with Wyoming Seminary on the day following. It was a very important factor tending to cause us to play in such a slow and lifeless way. Had it not been for this fact, victory would have undoubtedly been ours. This defeat did much to discourage the team, and lost for them the confidence of the student body. We hope, however, for a revival of bygone grit and determination, and let us all stand by each other to make the remainder of the season successful.

Our fourth game of the season was against Lafayette at Easton. Lang's touchdown on a run down the whole length of the field was the feature. They beat us by a score of 42 to 5. Line-up :

LAFAYETTE.	POSITION.	SUSQUEHANNA.
Pritchard, Kinter	Left end	Frank
Falkner, Molahan	Left tackle	Walker
Cole, Falkner	Left guard	Bingamen
Freer, Bachman	Centre	Miller
Trout, Ernst	Right guard	Sakalick
Haldeman	Right tackle	Snyder
Hopper, Brown	Right end	Price
Wren, Strayer	Quarter-back	Benfer
Raub, Platt	Left half-back	Lang
Isenman, Strayer	Right half-back	Auchmuty
Cure	Full-back	Gearhart

The next game of the season was against Bloomsburg on the home grounds. They were easy, and were defeated to the tune of 29 to 0. The line-up:

NORMAL.	POSITION.	SUSQUEHANNA.
Stevenson	Left end	Frank
Putnam	Left tackle	Wingard
Robison	Left guard	Bingamen
Rearig	Centre	Miller
Ruloff	Right guard	Sakalick
Wagner	Right tackle	Snyder
Buckalew	Right end	Walker
Robinson	Quarter-back	Benfer
Rilland	Left half-back	Battersby
Breon	Right half-back	Auchmuty
Schaffer	Full-back	SinClair

On the same day the Reserves met the strong Lykens team at Lykens and were beaten by a score of 5 to 0. Line-up:

LYKENS.	POSITION	RESERVES
Hoffman, S.	Left end	Price
Hoffman	Left tackle	Camerer
Esterline	Left guard	Brown
Hayser	Centre	Blank
McAuliffe	Right guard	Croyle
Wallace	Right tackle	Leissinger
Trout	Right end	Bowersox
Kelley	Quarter-back	Gunderman
Frank	Left half-back	Heicher
Larey	Right half-back	Scholly
Redinger	Full-back	Pearson

October 26 found us at Wilkesbarre against the snappy Wyoming Seminary team. We were defeated by a score of 22 to 6. Scholly made our only touchdown by a nice run of 55 yards. Line-up:

SEMINARY.	POSITION.	SUSQUEHANNA.
Cox	Left end	Frank
Hards	Left tackle	Bingaman
Ferguson	Left guard	Miller
Kranter	Centre	Whitmer
Weatherwax	Left guard	Sakalick
Rogers	Right tackle	Snyder
Maxwell	Right end	Scholly
Hartman	Quarter-back	Benfer
Simons	Left half-back	Battersby
Keller	Right half-back	Auchmuty
Taggart	Full-back	SinClair

The Reserves played Mt. Carmel on the same day. They were defeated by a score of 30 to 0. They put up a plucky fight and did good playing. Their defeat was on account of being outclassed in every respect. Line-up :

MT. CARMEL.	POSITION.	RESERVES.
Morse	Left end	Price
Tobias	Left tackle	Camerer
Messner	Left guard	Brown
Delcamp	Centre	Blank
Fox	Right guard	Focht
Hoover	Right tackle	Kaufman, Leissinger
Conway	Right end	Bowersox
Tye	Quarter-back	Gunderman
Dettrey	Left half-back	Heicher
Umlauf	Right half-back	Leitzel
Epler	Full-back	Pearson

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ALUMNI NOTES.

'99, Sem. Rev. W. B. Lahr is rapidly increasing his members in his field in Cleveland, Ohio.

'82., Sem. Rev. S. F. Greenhoe has made extensive improvements in his church edifice at Stone Church, Pa., having completely remodeled the structure.

'00, Sem. Rev. A. E. Cooper was seen in our midst for a few days, visiting his parents at this place.

'92, Sem. Rev. W. H. Hilbish and family were recently visiting at McClure, Pa., and also at this place, where Mrs. Hilbish's parents reside.

'97, Sem. The Buffalo pastorate, under the care of Rev. Wm. M. Rearick, is in a most prosperous condition.

'99, Sem. We are glad to announce in this column the happy

wedding of Rev. Geo. O. Ritter, of Chapman, Kan., to Miss Anna Boyer, of Selinsgrove. The newly wedded couple at once started for the west, where the Reverend is enjoying a prosperous pastorate. The best wishes of THE SUSQUEHANNA accompanies them to their western home.

'97, Sem. Rev. W. I. Redcay is at present engaged at Mt. Holly Springs, where he recently came from Oberlin, O.

'92, Sem. The missionary society of Belleville, Rev. D. U. Bair, pastor, again was the banner society of the Central Pa. Synod, having contributed more than any other society for the support of missions.

'99. Messrs. Zimmerman, Hoover and Hoffman successfully passed the examination at the Central Pa. Synod meeting and were licensed to preach for one year.

'96, Sem. Rev. C. D. Russel and family, of Phillipsburg, are visiting Mrs. Russel's parents, Mr. J. B. Focklu and wife.

'97. Prof. and Mrs. B. F. Long have moved from this place to Charleroy, Pa., where he is at present engaged in work.

'99. Mr. Cyril H. Haas is engaged in teaching at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

LOCAL-PERSONAL

The workmen are making rapid progress towards the completion of the foundation for the ladies' new dormitory.

On Saturday, October the 26th, E. M. Morgan accompanied L. R. Haus to his home at Milton, where they remained over Sunday.

S. B. Burkhart, '02, recently spent several days in Milton and Lewisburg on business.

Through the determined request of his grandfather, Mr. D. K. Ramy, E. R. Wingard has resigned as captain of the football team, and has reluctantly promised to remain permanently out of the game.

A '03 member of the athletic board, when soliciting subscriptions for the Athletic Association, called on one of the grocers in the town. When the grocer was asked to subscribe a small amount he politely informed the gentleman that he did not attend any of the games, and was not interested in athletics; he therefore would not contribute anything. The student body should inform themselves of the gentleman in question and become "not interested" in his wares.

The Senior class elected officers as follows: President, F. E. Shambaugh; vice president, M. K. W. Heicher; secretary, P. H.

Pearson; treasurer, L. R. Haus; historian, Florence Wagenseller; poet, S. B. Burkhart; artist, E. R. Wingard; reporter, W. Stauffer.

Auchmuty, '02, has been frequenting the refreshing climate of Burnham, for the benefit of his health.

Morgan, '03, spent Sunday, November 2nd, at his home in Williamsport.

J. E. Davis, who has about recovered from his injury, accompanied the football team to the Wyoming Seminary game. Mr. Davis is truly a lover of Susquehanna, and displays the right kind of spirit.

Being very much interested in our soles, Mr. Chestnut, of Sunbury, made us a visit on October 22nd.

Suffering from a slight injury of the right leg, E. M. Gearhart remained out of the Philadelphia game, spending several days at his home in Sunbury.

Manager Shambaugh, Captain Snyder, Coach Lang, Battersby and SinClair remained several days in the city after the game with the Professionals.

Ella Kessler, a former student in the preparatory department, returned some weeks ago from an extended visit to Akron, Ohio.

Do not forget that if you are a student of Susquehanna, you are a part of Susquehanna. Her interests should be your interests, as her progress is virtually a part of your success.

Dr. Focht and Manager Shambaugh have recently erected a tackling machine on the athletic field, which we hope may prove very beneficial to the team by improving their tackling abilities.

A business trip to New York City and Buffalo was made by E. R. Wingard on the first of November.

Daubenspeck, '03, was the guest of Walter '03, at the latter's home near Middleburg, over Sunday, November 3rd.

Rev. C. M. Nicholas, of New Bloomfield, Pa., acted as one of the officials in the Bloomsburg–Susquehanna football game.

Wagenseller, Shambaugh, Wingard and Frontz accompanied Rev. Nicholas to New Bloomfield on Saturday, October 12th. They left here at 6.30 Saturday evening and arrived at their destination at 7 o'clock the next morning. During the greater part of the night it rained heavily, and the fellows expressed themselves as not desiring to again experience such a ride, at least not for some time to come. But their hearty welcome on arrival made them somewhat forget the trials of their all-night ride.

Charles O. Frank made several visits to his home at Rebersburg during the past month.

J. A. S. Schoch, of the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, was home on November 5th to cast his vote.

Quite a number of Selinsgrove people were present at the Philadelphia–Susquehanna game.

(*Continued on page 111.*)

THE SUSQUEHANNA.

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EDITORIAL

AT this stage in the life of our Alma Mater it is well that we stop and—no, not stop; let us see where we have stopped. We have been shouting PROGRESS! FORWARD! ETC., until our ears tingle with the hollow echos, and our eyes deceive us into seeing things which UNCERTAINTY calls advancement. We look in vain for signs of progress, and through the vague mist of unreliable rumor we see dimly what might be HOPE. The great crying need of Susquehanna is "Wanted, a man!" We believe our faculty to be composed of men; noble, honorable, self-sacrificing men; men who have given the best years of their lives, and are still ready to pour out their energies in serving this factor of our beloved church. 'Tis true our college work goes on without a ripple, but the reason is we have stopped. Drifting with the current we divide no waves to splash spray upon our decks. We are not on that high pinnacle where we can afford to rest, the world being at our feet, nor can Susquehanna afford to spend money in doubtful experiments. Is the effort being made to supply this body

with a head? If not, why not? This institution wants not a man who has a reputation to make, but one who, resting upon a reputation already acknowledged, is willing to make an institution. She wants a man with brains enough to see and grasp opportunities by the forelock, a man with enough concentrated power to win and retain the good-will of men. Such a man we need now. Shall we get him?

The next great need is of college students. True, 'tis our privilege to add departments, ladies' courses, business branches, etc., but we are ignoring that high motive under which we obtained our charter when we allow side issues to prevail at the expense of our professed purpose. We are spending thousands of dollars for the erection of a beautiful ladies' hall. Does the number of ladies attending S. U. warrant it? But what are we doing for the men? If we are to have chairs in the College of Liberal Arts, we must have students also. Men who are seeking a thorough education, physically and mentally, are not going to be drawn here by the sight of a beautiful ladies' hall, when they must exercise in a dusty, unventilated basement. Where is the fulfillment of the promises made to us years ago? Where is the Alumni memorial gymnasium? Where is the Seibert memorial gymnasium? When the comforts and interests of our collegians are properly looked after, then shall we receive our just quota of men. In men is the hope of our institution, and is it not high time that those in authority make some effort to supply the imperative needs of the college students? In the words of Cicero, "How long, O" *promises*, "will you continue to abuse our patience?"

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(*Continued from page 109.*)

Silas Howard Schoch, '04, of Lafayette; J. A. S. Schoch, '03, U. of P.; Wm. T. Phillips and William Schnure attended the nuptial festivities of James K. Davis and Miss Carson, at Rockdale on October 13th.

Early Friday morning, October 25th, while the night yet lingered in silence, broken only by the rustle of a leaf falling to its autumnal doom, and all the world slept soundly, one could hear within the corridors of the old "dorm" hushed whispers and the quiet tread of a dozen feet, which served to indicate that trouble awaited the coming morn. As the alarm clock sounded the awakening hour, one by one the upper classmen descended the

stairs in search of their usual breakfast. They gave a smile of eager satisfaction as they saw a hungry, hollow-eyed and tattered crowd stand guard at the exit to the roof. One conjecture told them that this sleepy crowd was protecting their much loved pennant which floated defiantly in the morning breeze from the cupola of the building. But the Sophs took a much different version of affairs when they beheld the situation and realized how their honor was involved. You could glean from their every movement the signs of a coming fight, for the crowd that stood guard with flour and water ready, were the much despised Freshies, who seemed to gloat over a pre-alloted victory. The Sophs did not become discouraged because numbers and position were so unfavorable, but proceeded with a steady head and a determination to do or die. Their first attempt was to shoot the red and black "naughty" five from its lofty height, but only dismal failure could crown their eager efforts, and a proud laugh came from the hungry, haughty Freshmen. The Sophs then got their heads together and determined on a wiser plan. Then in football uniform they ascended the stairs in a body and met the wily Freshmen, who greeted them with flour and water, which they had previously obtained for that very purpose. The struggle that ensued can better be imagined than described. The flour and water made the stairs like ice, and after many had landed on the first floor, not knowing just how they managed their descent, the fight extended to the campus, where members of both classes were securely tied, only to be released when a re-enforcement of their exhausted classmates appeared on the scene. At this stage of progress, Dean Woodruff, having been informed of the struggle, intervened and induced the classes to appoint a committee to appear before the faculty for arbitration. After an hour's deliberation they agreed to decide who was to become the possessor of the pennant by a tug-of-war, with eight Freshmen and seven Sophomores. The extra man being too much for the Sophs, the Freshies won, although the Sophs, having a majority of football players, had probably the better of the fight.

Dean Woodruff is to be congratulated on his success in bringing the two classes before the faculty for arbitration, as it is no easy matter to stop a class scrimmage.

H. MERRILL THOMPSON.

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EXCHANGES.

The *Voice*, makes a very natty appearance in its new cover, and contains much of interest.

The *Stylus* for October is full from cover to cover of good, sound reading matter.

We wish to congratulate our fair contemporaries on the continued excellence of the *Iris*. It's all right, ladies.

We read with interest the account of the Henley Regatta in the *Red and Blue*, and with Pennsylvania feel proud of the showing made by the American athletes abroad.

We extend a hearty welcome to the *Maryland Collegian*. Such neatly "gotten up" and well written journals are always welcome. We hope we shall continue to receive them.

The *Res Academicæ* is very attractive in its new cover, and the literary part is rather above the usual high standard.

The *College Student* contains several good orations, all of them noteworthy. The little poem, "Where the Waves Come Rushing In," is very good and deserves special mention.

Among the interesting notes and stories in the *Bulletin*, we notice one entitled "Nothing Serious," which is very entertaining. The style is good and the characters very life-like. "A Dare," is the title of a very amusing little poem also found in this number.

We wish to acknowledge the following new exchanges and express our thanks for them, with hopes that we may continue to receive them in the future: The *Heraldo*, of West Denver, Col.; the *Mirror*, of Philadelphia, Pa.; the *White and Blue*, Jenkintown, Pa., the *Aegis*, of Houston, Texas. E. M. G., '04.

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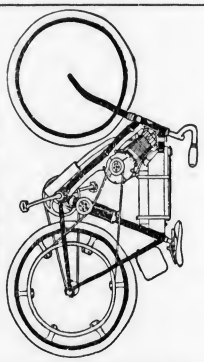
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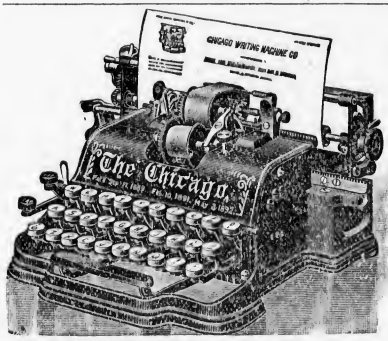
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THE SUSQUEHANNA.

DECEMBER, 1901.

LITERARY.

GONZALO.

The day declines. The lingering rays of the setting sun still bathe the world in a flood of golden light, but cast long shadows from the row of poplars by the distant farm-house. The happy farm-boy homeward drives the lowing herd, his song re-echoing o'er the yellow hills. Ere twilight falls, approaching o'er yonder hill enveloped in a cloud of dust is seen the long train of a gypsy band. The sniffling of the ill-fed horses with their quickening step and the glad bark of the wearied dogs foretell a welcome camp, and soon, with a sudden turn, the row of mirrored wagons is lost in the moss-carpeted wood. By the side of a rippling brook, with its minute falls and cascades dancing merrily on towards the larger stream, a halt is made. Immediately all is bustle. The swarthly complexioned men busy themselves with the tired beasts, to which the babbling brook and the leafy oak afford fond relief from the burning summer sun. The dark-haired maids, singing romantic love songs, prepare the evening meal, while the once beautiful hags in the wagons smooth the crumpled pillow for the tired head. Supper is over; the much-befingered pack of cards is brought forth from its accustomed place, and amid the cloud of rising smoke, now only is heard the occasional curse of him who holds the unfortunate knave. A little apart from these is another circle, this of sun-kissed maidens, who, conversing about the coming election of the gypsy queen, or the dusky youths of another band, deftly twist the colored yarns into many-shaped ornaments and mats.

Night slowly falls, and one by one the tired heads seek the welcome pillow, leaving the beautiful Gonzalo to smother the evening fire. She leans o'er the bubbling brook to fill the earthen jug, and there, portrayed indistinctly by the moonlight, is the form of her lover as it were sleeping beneath the waters. With a sob she turns away to fall into the arms of the real person, who pouring

forth words of love into her ear, fondly kisses her good-night. Clambering into the unwieldy wagon, Gonzalo, as if with pain, throws herself upon the blankets.

All is still but for the ripple of the brook, and the low moan of the gypsy maid, as she sees in her dream the tall form of Don Pedro beneath the waters. She tosses her restless head upon the pillow and at last awakens, her mind troubled with a thousand fancies, and impelled by some hidden force she steals from the silent camp and walks slowly into the wood, startled not by the sudden leap of the frightened rabbit or the occasional hoot of the owl. But lo, with a hushed cry, she sees portrayed in the silvery moonlight her lover, and by his side the hated Nita. He embraces her, he kneels, and, pouring forth words of love, he tenderly asks her hand. The rustle of the leaves brings back the answer "Yes."

All is dark. No more does Gonzalo see the path wherein she treads, no more does she see her false betrothed fondly embrace another, but with the unheard cry, "Don Pedro! Don Pedro! I love thee! I love thee!" in frenzied agony she walks on not knowing whither.

* * * * * * *

In the early August morning the good Moravian farmer, thanking God for the sunshine, the day, the world and all its beauties, goes slowly toward the distant town with his load of country produce. Suddenly he stops the old grey horse as he hears a moan, and espies through the opposite hedge a bit of red, as though entangled there the skirt of some wayward child. In amazement he finds the unconscious form of a black-haired maiden. Carefully, tenderly he raises her into his strong arms, and slowly making his way back to the old farm-house, he tenders to his loving wife the fairy form of a beautiful girl, who cries in feverish agony, "Don Pedro! Nita! Don Pedro!"

Summer is over, and autumn too, and through the whole winter lies the foundling 'twixt life and death. How often as the goodly dame sits by the bedside and smoothes the ruffled pillow, does she wonder from whence the fevered one came, and what is the story of her life. Spring comes, and on Easter, the world full of sunshine, the birds singing gayly and the flowers blooming, Gonzalo awakens—awakens into a new world. What means this cheerful room, this bed with its snow-white linen? Did she not go to

sleep by the side of her sister in the little green wagon? Where is Don Pedro? Why did he not wake me for my morning kiss? Who is this kindly lady who approaches and speaks so tenderly? The long months have been as a single night, and she no more remembers her walk in the woods.

The wan and pallid face again soon takes a darker hue, and growing stronger, she tells of her former life, but wonders for hours o'er being found by the roadside. The gypsies are gone the old farmer knows not where, and as the maiden each day endears herself more and more to him, he claims her as his own. By June the maid had fully recovered; she was now gayly helping mother to do her household duties. Fall came, and with it school and study. All this was new, was strange, but with a light heart, life was a happy dream, and our little foundling was soon a bright country maiden, forgetful of the past, no more thinking of her former life. Soon there comes a time when Gonzalo cannot go to the little country school house, and longing for further knowledge, she coaxes her new father to send her to the sisters at Linden Hall, in the old Moravian town of Lititz. The wish of the dark haired daughter is the will of the old gray father, and soon the farm-house is turned about as it never was before. The day for departure arrives, and with fond carresses and many kisses Gonzalo starts for college.

* * * * * * *

'Tis the early autumn. The pleasant little town of Lititz, with its shaded streets and pretty park, is full of gaity and preparation for the opening of Linden Hall. The modest Moravian girls here learn from good sisters the lessons of life, and spend their idle moments looking out through the dismal pines to the quaint old churchyard beyond.

The first of September at last arrives, and with many kisses and happy hand shakings, old classmates and loving chums meet once more. The doings of vacation time are told over a thousand times, but the conversation soon turns to the new comers, and at last upon the tall, dark and black-haired girl, the latest arrival, who seems so strange and looks like a daughter of sunny Spain. The weeks fly by and soon Gonzalo is loved by all. The year passes, and happy vacation time and another year. The last spring comes, and she now thinks of class-day, of commencement and all its joys.

Commencement draws near, but a few days before, called from her room, she joins the crowd to get their fortunes told by the gypsies at the spring. The girls, chatting gayly, at last reach the camp, and are soon being told of their future life and lovers. A tall gipsy youth steps forth from a tent close by, and with a start and a cry Gonzalo falls back unconscious into the arms of her friends.

The next morning anxious schoolmates were seen to congregate and talk in whispers. "She is gone! Where? How?" Later, as the troubled girls took their morning walk to the Lititz spring, there, beneath the cool, crystal waters, lay the body of their strange schoolmate; beside her, the form of a sun-burned youth.

Gonzalo and Don Pedro were dead.

The rural inhabitants now never look into the depths of Lititz spring but that again is repeated the oft-told tale of the strange college girl and the tall gypsy youth.

M. K. W. H., '02.

\+ + +

SCIENCE AND THE MOSQUITO.

During recent months much has been heard and said about the mosquito. This is due neither because he has not made himself felt before, nor because he has of late increased his activity, but because medical men have found that he is the cause of a great deal more discomfort and mischief than was formerly imagined. They have found that he, or rather she—for it is the female mosquito that does the buzzing and biting—is the transmitter of micro-organisms in the forms of disease germs.

As far back as 1882, Dr. A. F. A. King believed that the mosquito in some way was the conveyor of disease germs from one body to another. He wrote an excellent paper on the subject, but his ideas were not taken up and followed out; and so the mischievous insect was not distnrbed in its work of destruction. In 1897, Mr. W. G. McCullum, of Johns-Hopkins University, held the same theory. But the time had not fully come when their theories should prove to be practical truths, and so they lay dormant until about two years ago.

It was at that time that the United States department of agriculture discovered that the germs of the Texas fever of cattle were carried by the tick, and that this was the cause of the great

pestilence among the herds. Noting this discovery, the scientists of Europe began to work on the theory that the mosquito is the cause of the great spread of malaria in the so-called malarial countries. Immediately experiments were performed to ascertain the truth of this theory.

Italy, the great land of malaria, became the base of operations of both English and Italian doctors. An Italian physician selected two of the most infected stations on the Roman Campagnia railroad, and at these places performed experiments. The houses in which the railroad employees lived he made proof against the entrance of insects. He screened the doors, windows, and every other opening, even the flues. To enter it was necessary to go through two doors, the outer one of which swung to and fro on springs. Every precaution was taken to keep the mosquitoes from the men at night. The result was, that while all the people roundabout were suffering from malaria, the dwellers of these two settlements were entirely free from it

English doctors also performed similar experiments both in Italy and on the west coast of Africa. In the summer and autumn of 1900, several of them went to the great malarial district of Ostia. They lived in ordinary frame houses, and the only precaution they took was to stay in-doors at night. It was commonly thought that the deadly night air and the heavy rains of that section of the country were the cause of so much malaria; and for this reason these doctors allowed the night air to circulate freely through their houses, and exposed themselves to the rains. They lived in this way for some time, but were not in the least affected by the disease. These experiments, together with many others carried on in many places and in different countries, showed conclusively that the mosquito is the transmitter of the germs of malarial fever.

At the same time that the above experiments were being performed, similar ones were carried on in Cuba to discover whether the mosquito was also the carrier of yellow fever germs. The United States army yellow fever commission, under the direction of Dr. Walter Reed, had two houses built in the open country and well protected from the entrance of mosquitoes. In them a number of soldiers lived for periods of twenty or twenty-one days. In the one, the men used the same sheets, pillow cases, and blankets that had been used on the beds of yellow fever patients,

but they did not contract the disease. In the other, everything was disinfected, and then mosquitoes, which were known to have bitten yellow fever patients, were put in. They were allowed to bite the men, and fifty per cent. of them were taken with the disease. Thus again, a certain species of mosquitoes was found to be the transmitter and nourisher of disease germs.

Soon after these facts were found out, there began a war of extermination against the mosquito. Petroleum, which kills the insect in its pupal state, and mosquito netting, came into extensive use throughout malarial countries. In Cuba, special pains were taken that the mosquito should not have breeding places. Much attention was paid to drainage and to the covering of standing waters with petroleum. The results soon became apparent. In the city of Havana there was less yellow fever last spring than at any other time in its history, and in three months during the summer there was not a single case.

The town of Winchester, in Virginia, furnishes us an example of a successful campaign against the pest nearer home. The citizens merely poured a little kerosene over the surface of every stagnant pool of water in town, and took extra precautions to cover rain barrels and cisterns. Every cesspool and swamp was carefully watched. As a result, the great breeds of larvæ did not have a chance to grow up, but were nipped in the bud as it were. Great rejoicing was manifest throughout the town. Mosquito netting and window screens are necessary no more, and the people can sit out of doors at night. Mosquito bites, malaria and yellow fever are things of the past.

The results of these experiments of the past years means much for civilization and humanity. In the tropical countries, many regions have been uninhabitable on account of the malarial fevers. Now, that the cause of the disease is known, it can be successfully combated, and the regions in which fevers exist can be made habitable, and can be opened up more to the commerce and civilization of the world. In Italy alone, 2,000,000 workers used to suffer yearly from malaria, but we have reason to believe that this number will be considerably reduced in the next five years. These and many other apparent reasons lead us to conclude that the successful campaign against the troublesome mosquitoes has accomplished more for humanity than most wars have achieved.

L. F. G., '04.

THE MAN FOR THE HOUR.

Shakespeare has wisely said :

> "There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
> Rough hew them how we will."

If we look over the history of the world we find that whenever a reformation was to be brought about, some great evil to be put down, or a base injustice to be avenged, God has always raised up one of his humble servants to lead his hosts on to the accomplishment of his designs.

If we go back to the sacred history, we see how He so wonderfully preserved the life of Moses when a babe, and prepared him in the home of a king to become the deliverer of His chosen people. Again, our attention is drawn to the manner in which He spared His people by bringing about the marriage of His servant Esther, to the king. Many other instances are found in the Bible in which God brought forth, at the opportune time, a person who could and would preserve His people ; but the most evident example is that of Christ himself, who came to earth when His people were divided and scattered, and in a debased condition, and established a new way of redemption by offering Himself as the sacrifice.

But now let us look to the profane history, and we find examples in which God raised up men at the proper time that are almost, if not altogether, as unmistakable as those of sacred history. What stronger proof do we need than that of Luther? He brought to light the almost forgotten word of God, and stood like a mighty wall against the great corruption which then existed in the Roman Catholic church. Who can deny that this great reformer was sent by God to become the founder of the Protestant church, and to point the world again to the true way of salvation? But again, look at Wellington, who conquered that avaricious general, Napoleon. Was he not sent just at the proper time to save the world from being ruled by a tyrant?

Let us now look at the short history of our own country. How many examples can be found in which God seems to have sent men just when they were needed. When our country was struggling for its independence, Washington appeared on the scene to lead our armies on to victory. When we were struggling to get loose from the shackles of slavery, Lincoln left the rail pile and took the reins of government into his hands, and by his careful

guidance, rid us of this terrible curse. Who can dispute the fact that God brought this man forth and placed him in power for the express purpose of blotting out this stain on the character of American citizenship? But come down with me to the present time. Who will deny that McKinley, with his great humane heart, came into power to aid and free the Cubans from the tyranical hand of Spain? Who ever heard the name of Dewey mentioned in connection with any great achievement before the battle of Manilla? But does any one doubt that God was preparing him all through his previous life for the wonderful work which he performed? The foregoing examples are but a few among many that could be mentioned in which God's hand was evident in the shaping of their wonderful careers. But does not God bestow talent on every man, by the improvement of which he may become great along some line or other? Is it not possible for every man to be an instrument in God's hands for good? Has God not brought each and every one of us into the world for a purpose? Can we not all then be called men for the hour? We certainly can; but we must improve our talents, put ourselves entirely into God's crucible, and then, and then only, will we be the true men for the hour. It is not always the man that makes the greatest show in the world or has the loudest praises sung to him, that does the most good for mankind. What would Dewey have accomplished if the men at the guns would have been ignorant and unpracticed in the handling of those engines of war? Do you think his name would then have gone down into history as being the greatest naval officer of the world? No, the men at the guns had as much to do with the marvelous victory as Dewey had himself. It is often the quiet, unassuming man or woman that does more in moulding public sentiment and in bringing about great reforms, than the ones that make a great show and receive the glory. Who knows but that God has brought us into the world to perform some great work? True, we cannot all be great in the eyes of the world, but, nevertheless, we all have some destiny to fulfill. Is it not then our duty to improve our time and take advantage of every opportunity to prepare ourselves for the duties of life? The men before mentioned probably never imagined that they would acquire great fame, but they made use of their opportunities, and when God needed them they were prepared and ready for the tasks laid upon them. We should, therefore,

take advantage of each and every opportunity, for God alone knows what will be the end.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of this life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries."

J. E. Z.

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JULIET.

In Shakespeare we find many things, the best of things, and almost everything. He was many-sided. He was very broad, yet also very deep. With all his breadth, yet he specializes, for he gives us many characters of love; but in Juliet we find the very quintessence of this quality, revealing the depths of the specialist in the delineation of this most lovely of characters.

Juliet was a daughter of balmy Italia. Love in the south is wild and passionate, and Juliet was no exception.

"Love is ardent or deep, bold or timid, jealous or confiding, impatient or humble, hopeful or desponding, and yet there are not many loves, but one love." Juliet had this one love with all its exuberance, depth and constancy.

"The passion is her state of being, and out of it she has no existence. It is the soul within her soul, the pulse within her heart." Hers is the truly Italian spirit, the glowing, national, warm, southern love.

"She and Romeo are in contrast with all about them. They are all love, surrounded by all hate, harmony surrounded by discord, all pure nature surrounded within the midst of polished and artificial high life."

Although Romeo and Juliet are in love, they are not lovesick. Their love is too true, too deep, and too all-absorbing for this.

The passion that has taken possession of Juliet's whole soul has the force, the rapidity, the resistless violence of the torrent. "Her inexperience is not ignorance. She has heard that there is such a thing as deception, though she can scarcely conceive it. All her flutterings between native impulses and maiden fears become gradually absorbed, swept away, lost and swallowed up in the depth and enthusiasm of confiding love when she says:

'My bounty is as boundless as the sea,
My love as deep; the more I give to thee,
The more I have, for both are infinite.'"

Romeo and Juliet speak of themselves only; they see only themselves in the universe, all things else are as an idle matter.

"Of all Shakespeare's characters, in Juliet alone do we see love exhibited under every variety of aspect, and every graduation of feeling it could possibly assume in a delicate female heart."

Her excelling loveliness is set forth in the following words of Romeo,—

> "Beauty too rich for use, for earth too dear;
> Heaven is here, where Juliet lives."

The quality of her feeling can be seen by the manner in which it affected Romeo. Rosaline's attraction for him was pure love-sickness; it was "depressing, indolent and fantastic." Juliet's love "elevates him to the third Heaven or hurries him to despair."

She at first upbraids Romeo on hearing he had killed Tybalt, but the moment the nurse does likewise, saying—"Shame come to Romeo," Juliet exclaims:

> "Blistered be thy tongue for such a wish,
> He was not born to shame."

Her character includes swift transitions of feeling, as the foregoing lines will prove, also these:

> "Oh! poor, my lord, what tongue shall smooth thy name,
> When I, thy three hours' wife, hath mangled it?"

This scene is the crisis in her character, for henceforth she is no longer the timid, impatient girl, but the woman and wife. Death and suffering in every horrid form she is ready to brave, "to live an unstained wife." She grasps her dagger only as the resource against dishonor and violated faith.

The nurse enters with the death of Tybalt just at the time when Juliet is in the fullest abandon of blissful anticipation of the coming of Romeo, when she says, "Come night, come Romeo, come thou day in night," and the news blasts her delight and plunges her in the deepest distress. Such are the flights and depths which a deep, noble and violent passion is heir too. Such is the story of Juliet, whose first, only and last thought was of Romeo, for on waking in the tomb it was for Romeo that she asked immediately, and for Romeo that she died.

The final result of this beautiful yet fatal love was the re-uniting of the proud and haughty families of Montague and Capulet, for so pure and noble a passion could not die without bearing some good fruit.

S. B. B.

THE SHADOW OF SIN.

The setting sun of the nineteenth century has long since passed, and the rosy tinted twilight amid all its grandeur has bade farewell to the glorious achievements of the past. What a wonderful page of history the past century has recorded. Nations that were once powerful and flourishing have crumbled to decay and ruin with the roll of ages. It has given countless numbers of great men in every vocation of life. The works of past ages have been crowded into a few short decades, and time has adorned the cold earth with marble statues and sacred sleeping chambers which shall retain its memories throughout the coming ages.

The rosy tinted morn has dawned, and the morning sun of the new century smiles in sadness upon America as she beholds her falling short of her grand possibilities. True, she has crossed the dark waters of the Atlantic, and dashed beneath the waves of the rolling deep the iron hand of the oppressor, and set at liberty our long enslaved brother and the inhabitants of the isles of the sea.

Today, while we congratulate ourselves upon the advance of our country, and boast of it as being the foremost on the face of the earth, yet it has not attained to that perfection which we believe it was intended by the Creator. And it never can attain to that loftiness until it has purged itself of those dreadful wrongs which tend to weaken her sons and daughters.

Intemperance, we believe, will ruin our nation and cause her downfall. For as the worm concealed within the golden timbers slowly gnaws away the heart, just so has the destructive enemy entered our nation's core, and ere we are aware, it will eat the vitals out of our government, waste her resources, and cast over her people the fatal spell of bewitching charms.

Think of the babe, the pure, innocent little creature, created in the image of God, endowed with an intellect, given a soul, the very best gift of God to man!

That he should forget his father, and lust after strong drink, and become a slave to his own habits, and a curse to his Creator! Would that the cold grave, with all its darkness and gloom should open up and receive me ere I should fall a victim to this curse.

The citizens of our glorious republic are not free, nor do they enjoy the liberty which equalizes all men, and makes them

brothers. Think you that when our Pilgrim fathers erected their altars on the rock-bound coast of the Atlantic they intended their decendants to be debased by the horrors of intemperance? In sadness must they look down from their lofty altars in New England, and see their poor sons and daughters and their hungry children denied the fruits of the honest sweat of the face. Is there any wonder if our nation should weep when she beholds her noble sons and daughters overshadowed by the cloud of intemperance? Well may she look out, away from such a curse, towards the rolling plains of the west, then on through the beautiful golden gate upon the peaceful waters of the boundless Pacific, as the sun is slowly sinking behind the western waters, and with his last lingering rays enrobing the azure blue with a curtain of gold, lest she should see the power of rum herding her noble sons like great flocks of cattle, and driving them to the poles and compelling them to vote.

Oh! America, are thy homes debased with this destructive foe? Are thy beloved daughters and mothers made slaves, because father and son have become enslaved to this dreadful habit? But thy homes are filled with misery. From thy noble sons and daughters comes the cry of an oppressed people. The home that was once pure, that institution which God has erected, has been rendered corrupt. The father has been entrapped within the toils of its lust; has yielded to its resistless power, and is borne to a drunkard's grave. The angels have mourned, and all nature in darkness weeps. What has become of that once happy home? Think of the poor mother, and the babe at her breast, her heart broken with the sorrow of years, her days filled with grief. From the home come members of the church, and from the home come the rulers of our land. Oh America, with such a power as this destroying thy homes, what shall thy future be? Whence shall come thy noble sons and daughters who are to rule our land?

But when and where shall we look for the solution of this great problem? They tell us we are weak, and unable to put down such a foe. But when shall we be stronger? Will it be in the next generation? Will it be when we are dead, and have been laid to rest?

Methinks I see yonder in the cradle, the bright youth of the twentieth century brought up in Christian homes, reared under Christian influences, who are filled with the pure spirit of the meek and lowly Nazarene, which shall equalize all men, and rec-

ognize the fatherhood of God. Then shall come the mighty army of the cross, which shall lay low in the dust this destructive foe, and proclaim to all the world, "Here liberty reigns, and all men are free."

P. H. P., '02.

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THE INORDINATE DESIRE FOR WEALTH.

Many things are needful to the comfort and happiness of man, and man desires with an intense longing many things which he deems necessary for his happiness. Among these there is one great desire which eclipses all others, as the warm sunlight eclipses the cold rays of the moon. It is the desire for that which is gathered in pain, kept with so much care, and lost with the greatest grief. It is that thing for which men sell their bodies and souls—wealth—a thing of power. A blessing when rightly used, a curse when wrongly used.

From the time money was first known, the inordinate desire for it has been the bane of man. No people, no nation, has escaped its curse. It has made man sordid and selfish. It gives the once frank face the grasping, covetous look of the miser. It never makes a man good or generous, nor does it broaden his sympathies, nor make him holy or happy, but it wrecks his peace and ruins his character, and deadens his soul to all laudable impulses. His heart is not touched by suffering of innocent children, neither has it regard for the whitened locks of those who have seen the sorrows of many years. His entire life is bound up in one selfish thought: how can I obtain wealth? The reckless greed for gain drives him to forget God, and he looks forward to the enjoyment of his wealth. A phantom pleasure which he never realizes, for money never fills the vacuum in his heart, but steadily increases it, and for every desire it satisfies it creates numberless new ones.

In his passion for wealth he sells his honor, and stoops to unfair means that his inordinate lust for gold may be satisfied. The question with him is not, "Is it right, but will it bring me what I value more—gold?" Out oft his desire grows every evil under the sun. It is the incubator of crime. It is the parent of thieves, swindlers and defaulters. For it men steal, rob, murder and sacrifice lives.

The desire for money accounts for the formation of trusts and

corporations that are today sucking the life-blood from our nation. For the sake of a little gain they bring untold misery to millions.

It is the inordinate desire for money that intemperance and all its attendant evils are due. As long as our government will permit men to buy the privilege of sending souls to ruin, intemperance will continue, and we shall continue to reap its fruit. It is that which causes the rich to oppress the poor, as is seen today in the sweat-shops of our cities, where women and children sew almost all day and night to keep soul and body together, where wages will scarcely permit a bed to sleep upon.

It is the lust for gold which has arrayed labor and capital against each other, that has filled the heart of man with hate against his fellow, and threatens our people with civil war. It was that which in a large measure was accountable for the downfall of Greece and Rome.

And so the evils will continue until men are filled with a more Christ-like spirit, until man labors more for the things of eternity and less for the things of a day; until men learn that morals are of more worth than gold; until men look upon the things of others and less upon the things of themselves. L. M. D.

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THE MUSICAL CLUBS.

The Susquehanna Musical clubs met early in October, and preparations for the work of the year was begun.

Among other things, Business Manager Wingard reported that the management had successfully organized and started a lecture course of seven numbers, to be under the auspices of, and to be known as, the Musical Clubs' Lecture Course.

At the annual election held at this time, the most experienced men and Susquehanna's best supporters along these lines were awarded the offices. President, D. J. Snyder; vice president, Charles Lambert; secretary, E. M. Gearhart; treasurer, S. Weis; business manager, E. R. Wingard; instrumental director, Prof. C. A. Keeley; leader of glee club, M. H. Fischer; leader of mandolin and guitar club, D. J. Snyder; leader of orchestra, E. M. Gearhart.

Prof. C. A. Keeley, who has for years so ably filled the office of instrumental director, has again accepted the position for the coming season.

A committee was appointed to draw up a new constitution, the report of which was duly accepted and adopted. The new constitution makes several changes and necessary provisions.

The leaders have started practice in all the clubs, and to each club numerous men and instruments have been added.

The voices for the Glee Club have been temporarily selected, and regular training begun under the leadership of Mr. M. H. Fischer, who for several years has been a member of the organization.

The prospects are bright for a more successful season than ever, although the loss of our exquisite first tenor and leader, Mr. Nicholas, who graduated last year, makes a vacancy impossible to fill at present.

Notwithstanding the fact that we have a high reputation to sustain, we expect to eclipse all former years in at least two of the three divisions of the organization.

The schedule of concerts to be given this winter will differ from that of former years in being comparatively short, yet this is necessary, as last year's trips, for several reasons, were entirely too numerous. Nevertheless the few dates arranged by the business manager insure the financial success of the clubs, which is very desirable. The program as mapped out will be entirely new and and of a racy and up-to-date character.

S. B. B.

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BOOK REVIEWS.

One of the latest books that has been brought to our attention is one published by Hinds & Noble, entitled "New Pieces That Will Take Prizes in Speaking Contests." The book, edited by Harriet Blackstone, is a neat volume of some 390 pages, and is a credit to the publishers. The selections are all prose in form, and on that account are especially suitable for reproduction on the rostrum. Almost every state of mind and feeling is portrayed in the various selections which are taken from the masters. The book abounds with the adventures of a Cooper, the naturalness of a Dickens, the mystery of a Dumas, the humanity of a Stowe, the humor of a Bangs and the common sense of a McKinley. It is a volume especially fitted for declamatory work, and will fill a long-standing need in our college.

THE EDITOR.

DEPARTMENTS

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

We are glad to know that nearly every student in the Theological department has purchased Scribner's new Bible Dictionary, edited by Hastings. This is a work that no theological student or minister of the gospel can do without.

The work done by all classes for this month has been progressive. All realize that the first term is fast coming to the end, and much work is yet to be done.

Dr. Yutzy, on November 3rd, visited Rev. Ketterman at Glenville, York county, Pa., and assisted him in his fall communion. On November 17th he dedicated an altar for Rev. H. C. Salem, at Rockey, Pa.

Mr. Garnes, '02, preached at Millville November 17th.

Snyder, '03, occupied the pulpit of Millville Lutheran church on Sunday, November 24th.

W. A. Wolgemuth, '02, has been preaching every Sabbath in his charge at Fairview, Cumberland county, Pa.

Geo. Fritch, '03, preached for Rev. Ott, at Troxelville, on November 24th, and at Snydertown December 1st.

Erdman, '02, filled the pulpit at Bloomsburg, Rev. McLinn, pastor, November 17th, both morning and evening. On November 24th he was at Oak Grove, and December 1st at Snydertown.

Rev. J. E. Zimmerman, '02, preached for Rev. J. M. Reymensnyder, Milton, November 10th, and in his own church near Williamsport, November 17th and December 1st.

Rev. Harvey Hoover, '02, preached for Dr. Focht in the College church November 10th.

Wm. Derr, '03, visited Rev. H. C. Michael, at Wilmerding, and Rev. S. N. Carpenter, at Pittsburg, a few days before Thanksgiving. On the same trip he attended the wedding of Mr. Herbert Brungart, to Miss Viola Walter, at the bride's home at Scottdale, Pa. The wedding took place on November 26th.

Rev. Geo. Livingston, '01, now located at Felton, Pa., visited the institution on November 28th.

CORRESPONDENT.

THE GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss McColm, a last year's normal student, was in town a few days recently.

Misses Weller, Reed and Kline spent the Thanksgiving vacation at their respective homes.

Miss Grace Brown enjoyed a pleasant drive to Middleburg on the 27th.

Misses Meiser and Jacobs attended the Teachers' Institute at Middleburg on the 27th and 28th.

WHAT DID SHE WANT?

A young lady from the Susquehanna Dormitory called at one of our stores a few days ago, and approaching the proprietor, said: "It is my desire to obtain a pair of circular elastic appendages capable of being contracted and expanded by means of oscillated burnished steel appliances that sparkle like particles of gold, set with Alaska diamonds, and which are utilized for keeping in position the habiliments of the lower extremities which innate delicacy forbids me to mention."

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PREPARATORY.

We are glad to find Mr. Croyle among our number again.

A. B. Kauffman left our department and is now clerking in J. W. Swartz's store, Swineford, Pa.

Our department was well represented at the laying of the corner stone for a new gymnasium.

Zachary Batterof says he is very lonesome: he wished the term was ended. "Ain't?"

Most of our boys spent Thanksgiving vacation at home, and all report a good time.

There is a vacancy in our gymnasium since Dimm left.

It is too bad Bert could not spend his vacation at Lykens, as he had planned. He knows the reason why.

Bingamen says most of his time during vacation was spent in hunting (dears) and other game. He reports them not very plentiful this year.

Keller says he could have enjoyed himself more during vacation had the weather not been so cold for "driving."

Cameter must have been very anxious to go home, for he counted the hours, and at last the minutes, until he could go.

Tool did not come until Tuesday morning, December 3, 1901, from spending his vacation. It must have been hard for him to leave.

Archie says he would like to know why this snow did not come during vacation. Wonder why?

J. W. B.

SOCIETIES

CLIO.

Another month sees Clio on her way. We are glad to say that the usual interest is manifested in the debates. With very few exceptions they were well handled.

The following officers were elected: President, Charles O. Frank; vice president, Earl Roush; secretary, Clay Whitmoyer; critics, Charles Lambert and D. B. Moist; factotem, Lloyd Daubenspeck; editors, Allenbach and Kempher.

Our president makes a fine appearance in the chair, and wields the gavel with might. He seems to have the sympathy of the members, and this is a sure sign of great activity.

Our committee on special meetings has gone on a vacation, we fear. They promised us a literary program some time ago. We have not seen it yet.

Dr. Adams, a staunch Clio, has gone from among us. We trust he is getting along nicely by this time. He took a deep interest in society work.

Miss Alleman, one of Clio's former members, favored us with a vocal solo on Friday evening. A very interesting talk was given by Rev. Russell.

We are very sorry that Mr. Bulick has quit school. He was a lively Clio, and we regret deeply that we must lose him.

On account of the lecture Friday evening, November 2, society was held on Thursday evening. The attendance was better than could be expected, considering the evening and the business of the members. We are sorry that the lecture conflicted, and trust that next time a thought will be given to the societies when arranging dates for Friday evening. We believe society work to be very important, and that it ought not to be neglected.

C. P. S., '04.

PHILO.

Oftentimes, in the realm of everyday duties, there come up things hard and difficult, and from which we would like to flee. The thought of them is a heavy burden on our minds, and their accomplishment seems almost beyond our powers. It may be the mastery of some lesson, or the performance of some duty in some one of the different organizations to which we belong, or it may be the carrying out of some other project that has presented itself to us; but whatever it may be, it is an opportunity, a stepping stone, to something higher. It may require deep thought, hard labor and much time, but the very fact that it does, shows that we are weak along that line, and that the opportunity has come as a means of development.

All things of true worth cost something. If they did not, we would not value them. In beholding the glory of great men, we are often carried away by the great splendor that shines from their characters, and forget the days and years they have spent in overcoming difficulties and mastering just such problems that come to you and me in everyday life. At one time when Frederick, elector of Saxony, was riding over his domains, he met a party of his tenants making a road. They had come to a place where the trees and rocks of the hillside had slid down, and were cutting the road around it. "Why are you going around it? Go straight through the middle!" commanded the elector. So with all our duties; there is too much getting around them. Good constant effort, hard plodding right through the middle of difficulties, is the only way to get the most good which opportunities place within our reach.

Owing to the lecture and the Thanksgiving vacation, there have been but two meetings of the society since our last notes. These meetings were fairly well attended, and the programs were good. On November 15th we were pleased to welcome Mr. Paul Ketterman, of York county, into our midst.

L. F. G., '04.

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Y. M. C. A.

During the month of November very interesting meetings have been held. An increasing attendance was noticed, and the meetings as a rule, were very well attended. The missionary meeting,

held on the first Sunday of the month, under the direction of the missionary committee, was a special feature. The study of missions, and the acquainting of one's self more with reference to that subject, is becoming more necessary every day. We are glad to say that there is a true missionary spirit manifest in our association, of which we are very proud.

On Sunday, November 24th, we were pleased to have with us Mr. Miller, the college secretary of the State Y. M. C. A. His earnest address to the association at its afternoon meeting, together with the meetings with the cabinet and the various committees, we feel did us much good. He pointed out to us the advantages which we have here in our college to work for our Master, and the duty which He has so entrusted to us. He also gave us methods which are used in other institutions, by which we hope to be able to do better work as individuals, and as an association, during the remainder of this college year.

We were glad to welcome two more of our fellow-students, Messrs. Brownmiller and Morgan, into membership in our association during the past month. May we not have others to report?

The Mission Band held a series of meetings on November 9th and 10th, in the Grace Lutheran church, Sunbury, Pa., the Rev. C. H. Brosius, pastor. The band was very warmly greeted, and the meetings were well attended. We were glad to see the interest which was manifested towards missions in that little congretion, which is itself a mission of our home field. The C. E. society has taken up the plans suggested by our band, to advance along the missionary line, and we feel assured that with the earnestness which they, as a people possess, they will succeed in their efforts.

F. W. B., '04.

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THE PHILOMATRIAN SOCIETY.

At a recent meeting of the Philomatrian Society, it was decided to offer two prizes during the ensuing year. The first is a prize of $10.00 for the best literary article, and the second is a prize of $5.00 for the best college song. The following rules will govern the contest:

1. Literary prize. A prize of $10.00 will be awarded next

commencement to that under-graduate student of the College department of Susquehanna University who shall contribute the best literary production for publication in THE SUSQUEHANNA by May 1st, 1902. The production may be either poetry or prose, but shall be of a distinctly literary character, and shall not exceed 1500 words. It shall be awarded by a committee of three competent judges, upon the highest average excellence in: (1) subject matter, (2) originality, (3) style. The contributor shall indicate that his production shall be a competitive article, and the same shall become the property of the publishing association.

2. College song prize. A prize of $5.00 will be awarded that student or alumnus who shall contribute the best words for a college song. The following shall be the rules governing the contest: 1. The production shall be original. 2. The sentiment shall be strictly Susquehanna; (a) devoted to her interests, (b) in harmony with her dignity, (c) and stimulating to higher and more noble activity. 3. It shall not contain fewer than three stanzas of four lines each. 4. It shall have been handed to the Philomatrian Society on or before May 1st, 1902.

SEC.

ATHLETICS

Again we herald the close of another football season at Susquehanna, and so let us turn back for a short time and briefly review our work during the last season.

Our schedule was a hard one, and the show made by our team during the early part of the season was especially promising. The score against us at the hands of State, Lafayette and Philadelphia professionals, and our victory over Bloomsburg, were indeed highly complimentary to the team. But we are sorry that cannot be said of all the games. Our last game resulted in the worst defeat of the season, owing, to a great extent, to the bad condition the men were in, and consequently crippled condition of the team. On the whole the team did not come up to the promising outlook it presented during the early part of the season. But the loss of Wingard and Davis, two of our most experienced and strongest players, did much to bring on this disappointment. Our last game of the season was cancelled owing to the inability

of the managers of the respective teams to agree on a minor point. Afterwards the affair was reconsidered, and the manager of the Bucknell team asked us to again resume the game. But his request was not complied with, for what we considered well-grounded reasons.

But since football season has closed, our thoughts are again reverted to our much-felt and much longed-for want—a good up-to-date gymnasium. The student body have taken a new move along this line, and have come to the conclusion that a determined, manly agitation is the only thing that will bring those at the head of affairs to a full realization of our Alma Mater's most urgent and truest needs. The burlesque corner-stone laying was a most unmistakable manifestation of their earnestness about the matter, and their unity of purpose. Let this spirit move on in the same gentlemanly and unific way it has started, and something more than an empty promise must be the result.

On November 2nd our team met the Philadelphia Professionals at the Philadelphia baseball park, and put up a plucky game. They held them down to 34 points, and won the respect of their opponents and the crowd by the way they kept at the giants. The line-up was as follows :

PHILADELPHIA.	POSITIONS.	SUSQUEHANNA.
Stehl	left end	Frank
McCloskey	left tackle	Bingamen
Roller	left guard	Miller
Bull	centre	Witmer
Smith	right guard	Sakalik
Wallace	right tackle	Snyder
Merriam	right end	Sholly
Kennedy	quarter-back	Benfer
Washburn	left half-back	Battersby
Bader	right half-back	Auchmuty
Maxwell	full-back	Sinclair

Referee, J. D. Mahoney, U. of P. Umpire, W. K. Stehle. Linesmen, Broderick, U. of P. and Metzger, U. of P. Time of halves, 25 and 20 minutes.

November 9th found us at Steelton, where we were out-classed and badly beaten. The overwhelming score was due, to a great extent, to our crippled condition. The following is the line-up :

STEELTON Y. M. C. A.	POSITIONS.	SUSQUEHANNA.
Shade, Hager	left end	Frank
Carpenter, Lyons	left tackle	Bingamen
Shannon, Arnold	left guard	Miller
Fisher, Clausen	centre	Witmer

Mumma	right guard	Sakalik
Weaver	right tackle	Snyder
Smiley	right end	Price
Boyles, Urich	quarter-back	Benfer
Greggson, Devlin	left half-back	Battersby
Urich, Metzenthin	right half-back	Auchmuty
Burton	full-back	Sinclair

Touchdowns, Mumma, Urich, Metzenthin 2, Greggson, Burton, Smiley 2, Devlin. Goals kicked, Burton 7. Referee, Reese. Umpire, Sourbier. Timekeepers, Kesty and Mohler.

The Reserves also did good work during the last few weeks. On November 2nd they defeated the Lewisburg High School by a score of 42–0. The features of the game were the good team-work of the Reserves, and the goal-kicking of Pearson. Line-up:

L. H. S.	POSITIONS.	S. U. R.
Madden	left end	Focht
Herbst	left tackle	Camerer
Kahl	left guard	Brown
Liddick	centre	Thompson
Shreffler	right guard	Blank
Brosius	right tackle	Leisinger
Young	right end	Bowersox
Remer	quarter-back	Leitzell
Kline	left half-back	Heicher
Irwin	right half-back	Weis
Hood	full-back	Pearson

November 16th found the Reserves at Williamstown, where they played their opponents to a standstill. The team work of our boys was good. The long runs by Benfer and Bowersox were features, also Pearson's plunge through the line for a 25 yard run and touchdown. Price put up his best game at Lykens. Line-up as follows :

WILLIAMSTOWN.	POSITIONS.	SUSQUEHANNA.
Watkins	left end	Benfer
Byerly, Hoffman	left tackle	Camerer
Wyman	left guard	Walker
Warlow	centre	Blank
Whittle	right guard	Focht
Pontuis	right tackle	Leisinger
Buggy, Readinger	right end	Bowersox
Reilly	quarter-back	Gunderman
Burns	left half-back	Heicher
Crook, McCready	right half-back	Price
Kinsey	full-back	Pearson

Score, 5 to 5. Touchdowns, Crook, Pearson. Halves, 20 minutes. Referee, Dr. Feidt. Umpire, Simpson.

During a recent meeting of the team, C. O. Frank was elected captain for the ensuing season.

C. O. F., '03.

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ALUMNI NOTES.

'92, Sem. Rev. D. B. Lau, Hellam, Pa., held a course of lectures on the Articles of the Augsburg Confession, which were very interesting and instructive. The congregation also surprised him by bestowing lavish gifts upon him in appreciation of his earnest work.

'97, Sem. Rev. M. M. Albeck, Berwick, Pa., was recently re-elected president of Christian Endeavor Union of Columbia and Montour counties,

'83, Sem. Rev. C. M. Aurand recently re-dedicated one of his churches in the Martinsburg charge, having made extensive improvements. He is having a very successful pastorate at this place.

'77, Sem. Rev. J. A. M. Ziegler, D. D., has an interesting article in *The Observer*, on "Best Methods of Conducting the Catechetical Class."

'79, Sem. Rev. R. B. Starks conducted the installation services installing Rev. R. W. Woods as pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, Pittsburg.

'85, Sem. Rev. J. C. Schindel delivered a pleasing address before the Y. M. C. A. of Newark, Ohio.

'99. Prof. Milton P. Herman, now of Kratzerville, and Miss Ada M. Romig, of Salem, were married November 14th. Mr. Herman has been engaged in teaching school since his graduation.

'01, Sem. Rev. Geo. A. Livingston has organized the Lebanon Lutheran charge, painted the Felton church, and purchased a parsonage since beginning work in August.

'01, Sem. Rev. H. E. Harman, of Espy, held special services Thanksgiving week at the Martzville church.

'01, Sem. Rev. I. H. Wagner is the successful manager of the *Union Parish* paper, published by the Lutheran churches of Williamsport.

'89, Sem. Rev. H. C. Michael is preaching an interesting series of sermons on "Lost Things," to his flourishing congregation at Wildmerding, Pa.

'84. Mrs. Rev. J. M. Guss spent some time during the month with Rev. J. R. Dimm and family.

'93, Sem. Rev. R. G. Bannen has completed ten years' work at Burlingame, and has also liquidated the church debt. He issued a beautiful anniversary souvenir containing a brief history of the congregation, etc.

'86. Dr. Chas H. Dimm, Mifflinburg, Pa., spent a day with his parents Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Dimm.

'90. Prof. Oden C. Gortner, county superintendent of public schools of Juniata county, just closed a very successful teachers' institute.

'00, Sem. Rev. A. E. Cooper was seen on our streets the latter part of November.

'91. Rev. W. S. Oberholtzer has received a call to Butler, Indiana.

'98. Miss Minnie A. Gortner has been elected a teacher in the Berwick high school.

'01. Robert Z. Burns visited recently at the University. He is at present located at Baltimore.

'91. Rev. J. M. Guss, of Etna, Pa., has been elected president of the Young People's Societies of Pittsburg and Allegheny.

'99, Sem. Rev. C. R. Botsford has honored our late president by placing a memorial window in the recent addition to the church edifice.

'00. Mr. H. I. Brungart, of Pitcairn, and Miss Viola Mae Walter, of Scottdale, were married on Wednesday, November 27th, 1901, at 4 p. m. After an elaborate wedding supper, Mr. and Mrs. Brungart started east the same evening on the wedding trip. THE SUSQUEHANNA extends to them its hearty congratulations and well wishes.

'00, Sem. Rev. J. F. Stabley has attained marked success in his pastoral work. Since taking charge he has added 40 members to the flock under his care.

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"Cowards die many times before their death ; the valiant never taste of death but once."

LOCAL-PERSONAL

The student body was afforded the pleasure of hearing the following lectures recently: Hon. Emerson Collins, subject, "Abraham Lincoln." Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, subject, "Providence in War." Rev. R. H. Gilbert, subject, "Man's Origin." Rev. E. D. Weigel, D. D., subject, "The Mission of Music."

There was a meeting in the interests of the Ladies' Home and Foreign Missionary Society on the 24th, at the college church.

Harry Weber has been compelled to quit college on account of his health.

C. O. Frank was elected captain of the football team and S. B. Burkhart of the track team.

Rev. Dr. Yutzy recently accompanied P. H. Ketterman to his home at Glenville.

On Friday night, November 22nd, quite a number of the student body, clad in "evening dress," made a serenade of the town to the tune of the "Allenbach March," composed for the occasion by C. R. Allenbach. Mr. Levi P. Young and lady were shown especial attention.

We all notice the happiness of Walters recently, but not everybody can account for the cause. The truth is, Miss Snyder, of Middleburg, is in Selinsgrove. Walters, you should obtain a permit to be away from the building so late.

J. E. Davis spent Thanksgiving week in Philadelphia. He reports having a most enjoyable time, as he had the pleasure of witnessing both the Cornell–Pennsylvania, and the West Point–Annapolis football games.

The environment of Burnham seems to have a great affinity for Auchmuty, but it is probably because of his poor health that he seeks the country so frequently these days. It is unnecessary to enumerate here the different times of his recent visits.

Uriah Guss made a short visit at his home at Patterson over Sunday, November 10th.

Moist, '02, enjoyed a few days at his home over Sunday, November 3rd.

A "warm" game of basketball between Susquehanna and

Selinsgrove was played at the town hall, Saturday, November 30th. The score was 18 to 8 in favor of the former.

The Business department is making great progress, and is no doubt a good addition to the University.

Harry D. Hoover drove to New Berlin with Secretary Miller, of the Y. M. C. A., after the latter's recent visit here.

Battersby is in Philadelphia, staying with his mother, who has been ill for some time.

Silas Howard Schoch, '04, Lafayette, spent a pleasant Thanksgiving at his home in Selinsgrove.

L. B. Hartman, of Williamsport, a former student of Susquehanna, remained here a few days on his way to Philadelphia.

Prof. Dunlavy gave a very interesting recital at a Sunday school rally at Beaver Springs, on November 10th.

William Houtz made a short stay with his aunt at Duncannon, during the few days vacation.

Philip H. Pearson, '02, presented a few valuable geological specimens to the museum. They were sent to him by his father from New Jersey.

Shambaugh, '02, was the guest of Dr. Smith, of Adamsburg, over the 1st.

William Price spent his vacation in hunting in the vicinity of his home.

"Irish," as Hughesville calls him, or in our language, A. W. Frontz, was home to help with the turkey.

Prof. Levi P. Young was, of course, at his "home" at Belleville over Thanksgiving.

Coach Lang played football with the Philadelphia Professionals on Saturday, the 30th, at Pittsburg.

Tuesday, September 26th, marked another step of progress at old Susquehanna, when the corner stone for the new Ladies' Hall was laid with impressive ceremony. The weather being very cold, part of the exercises were held in the College Chapel. Following was the program given: Hymn, "How Firm a Foundation;" prayer by Prof. T. C. Houtz; address by Rev. J. B. Focht, D. D.; address by Rev. J. H. Weber, D. D.; then they adjourned to the new foundation, where Dr. J. Yutzy read the scriptures, Rev. F. P. Manhart, of Baltimore, offered prayer. The following matter was placed in the stone by Rev. Warner: The Holy Bible, Luther's Smaller Catechism, The Augsburg Confession, a copy of

the catalogue of Susquehanna University, 1900–1, containing a list of the Board of Directors and Faculty; a copy of THE SUSQUEHANNA, November issue, 1901, copies of the church papers and Lutheran almanac, the names of the building committee, the names of all the students by classes: the Theological students, the College Seniors, the College Juniors, the College Sophomores, the College Freshmen, the Sub-Freshmen Class, the Second Year Preparatory Students, the First Year Preparatory Students, the Students of the Commercial Courses, the names of the Students of the Ladies' Department, with those of the teachers and matron; the names of all the University organizations, with names of members: the Clionion Literary Society, the Philosophian Literary Society, the Shakespearean Club, the Society of Natural Sciences, the Young Men's Christian Association, the members of the Students' Senate, the Historical Society, Officers and Members of the Athletic Board, the Philomatrian Society, the College Social Organizations, the Musical Clubs, the Student Volunteer Mission Band, a copy of these items, time and date of the exercises, with programme. Dr. J. R. Dimm then placed the stone in position and Rev. Weber brought the services to a close with the doxology and benediction.

It is not often that we learn of two corner stones being laid at the same institution within twenty-four hours, neither are we accustomed to hear of a student body erecting a foundation and laying a corner stone, rather a corner box, to a great gymnasium at 12 o'clock at night. It may not be generally believed, but all this took place on the night of September 25th. The student band led the march, with the devoted patriots following. Although the professors had an invitation to the ceremony, they refrained from taking part on account of the lateness of the hour. On the line of march the enthusiasts stopped at the different professors' homes, where the professor greeted them with a short address, always closing with his best wishes for a successful completion of the great undertaking. After hearing the addresses the crowd betook themselves to the college campus, where addresses were made by members of the different classes, and the exercises closed. The "gym" to be erected is to be a memorial to memorials. We must not omit the fact that the ladies displayed much interest in the exercises, giving their respective yells to encourage the achievements of the hour.

THE SUSQUEHANNA.

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H. MERRILL THOMPSON, '03, Locals and Personals.
CHARLES LAMBERT, '01, '04, Alumni.
E. M. GEARHART, '03, Exchange.
D. BLAINE MOIST, '02, Mg. Editor. P. H. PEARSON, '02, Asst. Bus. Mgr.

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The editors solicit contributions and items of interest to the college from students and alumni.

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EDITORIAL

Another Christmas tide draws on apace, and involuntarily the mental eye looks backward, while in memory we live again and recount the events of the year. Through the avenue of events almost forgotten, we gaze with questioning eye, and if we are honest, not without some self-reproach. True, the dimming distance may be bright with some product of our toils, but more clearly can we see deeds undone which might have been. We see where we have made mistakes, and where we have permitted self to be lauded to the detriment of our espoused cause. On the other hand we look with anticipation to the future, and in imagination we see indistinct outlines take form and grow to pictured perfection, through the enchanted vista of ideas that please. How fondly we nourish our hobbies not yet blasted by the criticisms of practical friends; how we shield the child of our conception and guard the image of our creation, as though to shatter the idol were to injure ourselves. And this is right. Our lives are largely what we make them, and our ideals are our patterns, only we

must not be satisfied when the pattern is made. This is not a world of fancy, but a world intensely real. Dreams of glory and pre-eminence may give an inspiration, but perspiration will curve more furrows upon fame's rugged mound than careless genius or studied self-aggrandizement. The world is not slow to recognize true worth, but let us beware that with her first approving smile we do not cease to excel, and seek to live upon our momentary fame. What of the new year? Let it be ideal, make it real, and call not that thing done which can be improved upon.

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EXCHANGES.

The Gettysburg Mercury for November contains an excellently written article on "Horses," which we read with great interest.

The vigorous strength and human quality of all Cyrus Townsend Brady's stories reappear in a charming railroad tale in the December *Delineator*, entitled, "Love on Lost Mountain." How a young man, the owner of the road, made his mark while at the throttle, and won the respect of an old engineer and the love of his daughter, makes a story thrilling in power and sparkling in humor.

The Comenian is one of our most interesting exchanges, and is always a welcome comer to our table. The November number contains several interesting selections, among which we noted "The Carnation Field."

Among the well written articles in the *Herald* we find "The Knight of the Mahogany Table" very entertaining.

The College Student is full of good stuff, and contains much of interest. The selection entitled "Anarchy" is especially noteworthy.

The ladies of Allentown College For Women are to be complimented on the high standard they have maintained in their journal. The November number is especially good, containing a well written story entitled "The First Thanksgiving Dinner," and a good essay on "Historic Niagara."

We note that the *Red and Black* contains several essays written in German. This is very commendable; it would be a good step in the right direction if more of our colleges and schools would follow the example of our worthy contemporary.

"What! fight for fame? Ah! love, dear girl,
Far worthier of our blood is.
I'd rather have my lips on thine,
Than my name on everybody's."—*Ex.*

It seems that as the Christmas holidays approach, many students begin to long for their coming, and as a result have an attack of the blues. Then they imagine they are inspired, and as a result "tear off" some yards of fall poetry to torture their friends with, heading such jargons by the titles "October," "November," "Bleak Winter," "Indian Summer," etc. Such effusions should be "squelched."

We are pleased to acknowledge the following new exchanges, and hope they may continue to come to our table. Let others come also: *Kee Mar Journal*, Hagerstown, Md.; *Rays of Light*, McPherson, Kansas; *Hastings Collegian*, Hastings, Neb.; *Red and Black*, Watertown, Wis.; *E. L. H. S. Oracle*, Auburn, Me.; *The Gleaner*, Doylestown, Pa.; *M. I. H. S. Mirror*, Indianapolis, Ind.; *The School Record*, Newburyport, Mass.; *Otterlein Segis*, Westerville, Ohio.

The following from an exchange is a good idea:

We don't want to buy your dry goods;
We don't like you any more;
You'll be sorry when you see us
Going to some other store.
You can't sell us any sweaters,
Four-in-hands or other fad;
We don't want to trade at your store
If you won't give us your ad.—*Ex.*

Brutus—"How many oysters did you eat, Cæsar?" Cæsar—"Et tu, Brute."—*Ex.*

"Lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine,"
So warbled a maiden in zest quite divine.
Then retorted the man with wickedest glee,
"The girls that kiss poodles shall never kiss me."—*Ex.*

The *Bucknell Mirror* is one of the most up-to-date exchanges we receive—taking cover, well written, excellently arranged, and full of interesting material.

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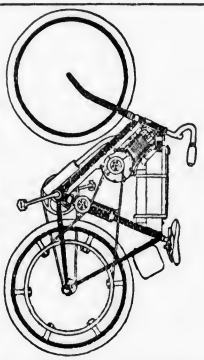
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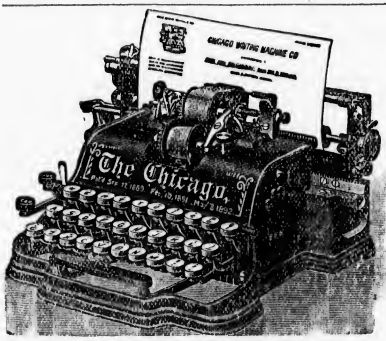
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THE SUSQUEHANNA

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THE SUSQUEHANNA.

JANUARY, 1902.

LITERARY.

A MORNING'S PASSION.

Strange dreams had I of shattered hopes,
Trouble was on my heart.
The whole night through my restless head
I tossed on tear-stained pillow.
I wake, I hear the steady tick,
The tireless tick of yonder clock
As it tells away the hours.

One, two, three, four, the time-piece strikes.
The gentle chime awakes
Impulsive passion in my heart,
A demon in my soul.
I rise from my accustomed couch
As if inspired by hidden force—
'Tis the demon stirs within me.

With heavy heart I stoop to kiss
The lips of fair-haired brother.
I linger there, I know not why;
Somehow it seems to me,
That ne'er again on that fair face
Of sleeping innocence and youth
I'll cast my restless eyes.

Into the darkness out I go;
Darkness just before the dawn
Is inky black, and spectral ghosts
Do then retire from the earth,
For then there crows the ill-famed cock;
Tonight my spirit stops and lists
His crow as if to melody.

I wist not where my path doth lead,
Heart is tumult, mind is chaos.
The idol of my life and soul,
Tonight, oh night, is thee!
I would embrace thee, oh dark void,
If but my hand could lay in thine,
Untangible as thou art.

But lo! I hear sweet music now,
The waters of the bay;
I hear their splash and lap around
The boats along the quay.
My step grows quick, the demon stirs;
My old love dies, the new love comes.
To the waters I go for peace.

Reaching the boats, a chain unlinked,
A gentle push and out
I go upon the heaving breast
Of thee, mine own true love.
The tide doth ebb as to enfold
Her love but closer, nearer still
In her encircling arms.

My soul hears naught but wavelets play
Around my tender craft,
And how their song entices me
To link my life with theirs.
Sweet peace, sweet peace, oh come my bride,
Repose in love's most fondest arms,
Is the song of the depths to me.

No thoughts of home, of self, of God,
To thee I come true love.
Across the bay a glimmer faint,
The golden rays of day
Arise from their nocturnal sleep
Beneath the deep and heavy sea;
And now I forget my love.

But soon again my spirit turns
Unto forsaken wave,
And now again the ripples sing
Sweet words of joy and peace.
Sweet rest, sweet rest from sorrow here,
Rest from life's turmoil and care
Re-echoes o'er the deep.

Goodbye, sweet earth, I leave thee now;
Again I say goodbye;
But with a start I hear a song,
A strain comes o'er the sea,
The spell is o'er, the song doth save
My life, my soul from endless death.
I live to love another.

M. K. W. H., '02.

\+ + +

"Life without liberty is not worth the living."

CHANGE, THE UNCEASING PEAL OF TIME.

Though living amid the rush and hurly-burly of the world, though weighted down with the cares and duties of everyday life, and though little time seems given to pause and think either of the ages that are past, or of the days that are present, or of the years yet to come; yet to him who will stop a moment and listen to the ever-ringing bells of time, there sounds forth notes which blend into a continuous strain. It is the unceasing peal of time—change. Go where you will, and at every turn you will hear the same penetrating sound—the ringing peal of change.

You sit in your study and take down from the bookshelf a book entitled "The History of the World." What will you find therein? You will find an account of the rise and fall of nations. 'Tis but a record of the events that are past, in which may be seen but the finger-marks of the hand of man. We read of the pyramids of Egypt built during the dynasties of the Pharaohs. We read of the learning and sculpture of the men of Athens, and of the Spartan warriors. We follow the Roman with his legions in the conquest of the world, and to Rome also can we trace the fundamental principles of our laws. We note the hardy German tribes of Northern Europe coming from a barbarous into a civilized state. Foremost among these German tribes we note the great power and constructive influence of the Franks, as they are led on through different crises by such men as Clovis, Charlemagne and Napoleon. And then we read of the Anglo-Saxons—a race who seem destined to rule the world—standing as they do with the "union jack" waving in the breezes upon one side of the Atlantic, while on the other floats the flag of freedom, the glorious "stars and stripes." These and countless other things have for us but one undying peal. 'Tis the voice of the years that are gone! 'Tis the voice of change.

This we gather from the history that is written upon slabs, parchment and paper, but where may we find a history that is written by a Divine Hand? With the geologist let us go over hill and dale, and there read the inscriptions and paragraphs that are stamped upon the face of the rocks. Turn those rough, rugged, timeworn leaves and get a glimpse of the ages that are gone. Here we deal not with hours, days, months and years, but rather with eras, periods, epochs and ages. By means of the fossils

found in the different layers or strata of rock, we learn much concerning the early plant and animal life which existed upon the earth. By means of those rocks showing volcanic and glacial action we get a faint idea of the mighty physical forces at work in ages past. They speak of the fields of ice and the streams of molten lava. By means of the continuous erosive agencies, such as rivers and winds, we know that where once was a mountain, there is today a valley. So that we may no longer rightly speak even of the "everlasting hills."

But if we go back of the history recorded by the rocks, and ask ourselves what existed then, what do we find? Then it is that we rest, not on facts, but on the hypothesis and theories produced by the mind of man. Among these is the nebular hypothesis, produced by such men as Kant, Herschel, Laplace and others. This accounts not only for our little insignificant earth, nor alone for the great solar system, but for the entire universe. Therefore, according to this theory, from a whirling, seething mass, our earth, like the countless planets and stars, came into being. Be this as it may, the fact remains that the globe upon which we live is the product of stupendous changes. The more we think over it the more deeply we are impressed with the sublimity and grandeur of creation's dawn. And as we ponder over these wonderful thoughts, we are wont to exclaim, O time! O change!

But what do we say as we glance at the things of the present? "In it we have illustrations of what has happened in the past." As of old, nature is still telling her same, simple story, the story of change. 'Tis told by the plant as it springs up, buds, blossoms, bears fruit and dies. 'Tis told by the reddening dawn, the sunshiny day, the dusky evening and the silent night. 'Tis told by the seasons as they come and go. 'Tis told by each summer's waving fields of grain as they turn from green to gold. 'Tis told by the autumn mountains as they are so richly draped with their beautiful fading garments of every hue. 'Tis told by the dazzling, crystalline blanket which so slowly and silently covers field and glen, town and city beneath its beautiful white folds. Thus as the days and years roll 'round we have completed about us the cycles of change.

We see it again as day after day we mingle with men, and, if we will, it is plainly seen when we examine ourselves. Being creatures of nature, we are creatures of change. Man is ever

stepping upon his dead self of yesterday. Slowly yet surely we are changing from the old to the new. Are not our educational systems, our schools and our colleges widening and deepening the world of thought, as well as the world of action? Are not men and women issuing from our college walls in such numbers as never before? Is not science bringing the treasures and forces of the earth into the service of man? Is not Edison transforming the industrial works of man by his inventive genius? Has not the achievement of Santos DuPont astonished the world? Do we not witness the mighty political movements going on among the nations of the world? From facts such as these, can we not justly conclude that the world is changing, that it is moving on, and that truly "there is no limit to the human mind?"

Though it is not ours to set the time when the millenium shall come, though our view be dimmed by the thick fogs of doubt and the black clouds of ignorance, yet, standing as we do upon the fleeting present and looking over the past, what of the future? To us the future is a realm of things unknown. Yet in it, undoubtedly, many of the now unsolved problems will be solved, the unknowns will be explored. But nevertheless we would not forget that the more science reveals, the more there seems yet to be revealed, and that the more we know, the better we realize how insignificant is that which we know. So before us is a series of changes, of evolutions—a plan marked out by the creative hand. Again, we believe that in the future, in the great conflict between right and wrong, truth will triumph over falsehood, intelligence over ignorance. We believe that the enlightening, civilizing, christianizing power of the Nazarene will be, as is plainly commanded, carried to the remotest regions of the earth. And when we, one by one, shall, according to the laws of nature, or the laws of change, pass on to the tomb, will we not then just have entered into an unending life of change, of development, of becoming more and more like the perfect man?

Thus the bells of time ever have, do today and ever will, ring out their unceasing peals. And should we wish it otherwise? Is it not normal that it should be so? Then:

> "Weep not that the world changes—did it keep
> A stable, changeless state, 'twere cause indeed to weep."

Therefore let us not be idly dreaming. Let us not retard advancement. Let us not be standing still.

"Not in vain the distance beacons, forward, forward let us range.
Let the great world spin forever down the ringing grooves of change."

SCRATCHER.

+ + +

POSITIVENESS IN THE CHARACTER OF MEN.

In the year 1864, October 11, Sheridan is at Winchester and his army twenty miles away, retreating from their enemy headlong. He hears the great guns, and is soon seen riding along his lines waving his sword and shouting, "Turn boys, turn; we're going back." They rally 'round their beloved general, and he leads them back to victory. These words were the exhibition of his inmost feelings. They paint his character in primary colors. They indicate his actions as positive. Someone has said, "There is no royal road to success," and how true. Every individual must needs speak and act as the occasion presents itself. One man has different conditions to meet entirely from all other men. An opportunity presents itself in quite a different phase of life to him from what it does to another. Observe the occasion and the noble expression of the dying Lawrence as he says, "Don't give up the ship." Witness the decisive words of General Grant, "I will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." Hear the memorable words of Charles Pinckney, our embassador to France in 1798, who said, "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute." Again, remember the words of Henry Clay, "I would rather be right than president." These expressions came from the lips of men, each of whom had to deal with different problems under different conditions; and yet there was one underlying principle which all had in common, and which each felt with almost equal strength. And that principle is, that whatever is to be done, must be done with earnestness. There was positive action in their lives.

A young man whose life is thoroughly permeated with this decisive quality will rise, although the doors of success are firmly bolted with bars of the stoutest obstinancy, though the pathway of his life lies across chasms whose resoundings are deadly hollow, and through ravines grown up with entwining briars. A man of this stamp knows nothing of retreat. He may often halt to reconnoitre, to know where he may strike the next blow successfully. He may often encamp for rest and recreation. But

when with renewed energy he breaks camp, his march is forward. Call to witness men of this type like David Cook, Henry Disston and others. Their commonest teacher was poverty, and their highest motto positiveness.

One hundred and twenty-five years ago our country was in open rebellion against an almost irresistible power. It had no resources from which to draw the necessary money. Gifts came from all quarters. From men whose judgment concerning the justice of our country's cause was positive. With a handfull of soldiers whose only training is a fervent faith in their country's rights, we battle against trained British regulars. Our men rushed to battle with three rounds of ammunition, fired with holy zeal, and believing thoroughly in the righteousness of freedom. At last we are a free people. The American soldier has always been such a dreaded foe because his every muscle obeys the command of a resolute will. It was with this positive quality coursing through their veins that the three hundred Greeks, fighting so valiantly, fell at Thermopylae. Resoluteness in the character of men makes them patriotic.

We picture to ourselves Martin Luther standing before the Diet at Worms; his eye steady, his voice unfaltering, his heart resolved. He says, "Unless with proofs of Holy writ, or with clear, manifest and distinct principles and arguments, I am refuted and convinced, I can and will recant nothing." Invincibly he stands by his convictions. His whole being is engrossed in the cause. There is no half-hearted word or act in his whole life. Men are undaunted and fearless in the face of powerful odds when their characters are built of unbiased and noble resolves.

Positiveness in the life of a man makes him strong morally. A young man, promising in his behavior, is thrown into surroundings where he meets alluring temptations of the most dire kind. He is taxed to the utmost. He is about to give way. His life depends on but one fibre—the others are all broken. Father and mother are gone, there is no home, there are few friends. His companions about him are urging him to come on. But with all the resoluteness left in that last fibre he arouses himself and he answers firmly, "No." Oh, he has conquered! It is one more solid brick in the virtuous structure of his character. And now he stands above his fellows, and those alluring sins have no effect upon his moral fabric any longer.

It is on this common ground that all men meet, in so far that positiveness is a quality which all must have in some measure to become useful in life. It is needed in the shop, in the store, on the cobbler's bench, in the jurist's chair, in the pulpit, in the college. We all have questions to decide every moment of our lives; and we choose either silently or in word and action. Our future depends largely upon the degree of earnestness that prevails when meeting life's issues and solving life's problems.

"DUDLY."

\+ + +

THE WITCH ELEMENT IN MACBETH.

Let us first notice, before we consider the witches in Macbeth, the character of Macbeth himself, upon whom the witches chiefly exerted their powers.

Was Macbeth a free agent or was he a victim of fate; that is, did the first meeting with the witches sway his destiny? According to the views of many critics, the latter fact is the true one, but according to Corson, "such views are inconsistent with the whole theory of the entire Shakespearean drama." Shakespeare in no play introduces a character otherwise than as a free agent, and besides, this free agency of character is to the true interest of the drama. Macbeth had no doubt brooded over evil things before his meeting with the witches. His thoughts were not of the purest ray, as is hinted at in his letter written to Lady Macbeth. The powers of the witches were relative; Macbeth originated in his own heart the evil thoughts to which the sisters, inhuman and able to look into the hearts of men, were attracted. Evil has an affinity for evil. Macbeth, harboring evil thoughts and intentions, really invited these wicked and supernatural beings to him.

Let us now turn to the witches themselves.

First witch:

"When shall we three meet again;
In thunder, lightning, or in rain?"

Second witch:

"When the hurly-burly's done,
When the battle's lost and won."

Third witch:

"That will be e're the set of sun."

First witch:

"Where the place?"

Second witch:

"Upon the heath."

Third witch:

"There to meet with Macbeth."

First witch:

"I come, Graymalkin!"

All:

"Paddock calls—anon—
Fair is foul, and foul is fair:
Hover through the fog and filthy air."

[Witches vanish.]

Thus in the opening scene of Macbeth we are introduced to the witches amid thunder and lightning, which is in perfect harmony with these "nightly wretches." A few facts we must notice: First, their ability to know the present and look into the future; second, their affinity for Macbeth, and third, their own character portrayed in their own words: "Fair is foul and foul is fair." No more striking representation of the weird sisters could possibly be given. These beings are shown forth by Lady Macbeth, after reading the letter from her husband:

"Come, you spirits that tend on mortal thoughts, unsex me here, and fill me from the crown to the toe, top full of direst cruelty! * * * * * Come to my woman's breasts and take my milk for gall, you murdering ministers, wherever in your sightless substances you wait on nature's mischief!"

According to Corson: "Here in fact is brought out what we must understand by the wierd sisters. They are the impersonations of the 'spirits that tend on mortal thoughts,' of the 'sightless substances that wait on nature's mischief' that respond to the elective affinities of man's soul."

We next meet the witches in scene III of act I. They tell of their evil doings since last they met. Here too upon the heath we meet with Macbeth. His first words "So fair and foul a day I have not seen." It is very evident what Macbeth really means by this expression, but how like the closing words of the sisters in scene I. One sees the similarity immediately and according to Coleridge this shows "that a relationship has been established between the powers of evil and Macbeth's soul—a relationship, however, which it is yet in Macbeth's power to sever."

When next the sisters speak: "All hail, Macbeth! hail to thee,

thane of Glamis,'' etc., notice the start of Macbeth, so evident to Banquo. How different the action of Banquo himself, the witches having prophesied concerning him. He merely says: ''The earth hath bubbles, as the water has, and these are of them. Whither are they vanished?'' Notice too the words of Macbeth: ''Stay, you imperfect speakers,'' and ''would they had staid.'' Macbeth is inflamed and stimulated by the words of the witches, they have spread their subtle net around him, while Banquo indifferently says: ''Have we eaten of the insane root, that takes the reason prisoner?''

The witches affect only the mind of him tainted by evil, and this one really tempts them to tempt him; but he, pure, noble and honorable, is left undefiled. The characters of Macbeth and Banquo are here in juxtaposition; the evil of the one showing forth in a clearer light the nobleness of the other. In later conversation with Macbeth, Banquo most admirably expresses the entire moral of the tragedy, and likewise shows us the principle of the witches:

> ''But 'tis strange!
> And oftentimes, to win us to our harm,
> The instruments of darkness tell us truths;
> Win us with honest trifles, to betray us
> In deepest consequence.''

The witches next appear in scene V, act III, meeting with Hecate, who poses as the ''mistress of their charms,'' and reproves them:

> ''How did you dare
> To trade and traffic with Macbeth,
> In riddles and affairs of death.''

Hecate later says:

> ''Get you gone.
> (* * * *) and at the pit of Acheron
> Meet me i' the morning; thither he
> Will come to know his destiny.''

This was not original with her, as were none of the actions of the witches, all having previously been accounted for by Macbeth. The wicked deeds of the witches originated in the soul of Macbeth. In the previous scene he says:

> ''I will tomorrow,
> (And betimes I will,) to the wierd sisters.
> More shall they speak; for now I am bent to know,
> By the worst means, the worst.
> For mine own good,

All causes shall give way: I am in blood
Stepped in so far, that, should I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er."

Macbeth is now no free agent; his self-control is gone; he is in the hands of fate, of which the witches are the instruments. They now have accomplished their fell purpose, the destruction of Macbeth.

The witches appear for the last time in the first scene of act IV. I will quote Corson: "The loathsome ingredients of the hell-broth they are brewing to work the charm which will add fresh fuel to the sin-flamed soul of Macbeth, and draw him on to his destruction, symbolize the relationship of these demons with the night side of nature—with the powers of darkness: poisoned entrails, the toads sweltering venom, filter of a fenny snake, maw and gulf of the ravined salt-sea shark, liver of blaspheming Jew, gall of goat, slips of yew slivered in the moon's eclipse, finger of birth-bestrangled babe ditch-delivered by a drab, and other revolting things. Just before Macbeth enters, the second witch scents the approaching prey, and, as may be imagined, upturns her nostrils wide into the murky air, sagacious of her quarry, and exclaims: 'By the pricking of my thumbs, something wicked this way comes; open locks, whoever knocks.' A speech of deep significance, revealing as it does, the nature of these horrible hags—their magnetic sensitiveness to whatever is akin to their own evil nature—their readiness to open to everyone who knocks."

The remainder of this scene is but a portrayal through the several apparitions of the future career of Macbeth. These apparitions are the "artificial sprites" that "by the strength of their illusion, draw him on to his confusion." In this case confusion means destruction or his death at the hands of Macduff, he who "was from his mother's womb untimely ripped." The treacherous and wicked hags, now happy and showing the best of their delights, soon disappear, and we see them no more. We can truthfully say with Schlegel, "they have been the ignoble and vulgar instruments of hell."

M. K. W. H., '02.

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"Lives are like flowers. In dying they abide not alone, but sow themselves and bloom again with each returning spring, and ever more and more."

MAN INVADING WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

The reproach continually made that "women are entering into competition with men" naturally raises the question, "What is woman's legitimate occupation?" Is it nursing the sick, caring for the wounded or looking after the unfortunate? It was only after a struggle of years that she was permitted to enter our public institutions and share with men in nursing the sick, the insane, the feeble-minded. There are but few of these today that permit her to practice the healing art of the physician, and she is very often excluded from boards of management, even from those institutions for the care of children. Women have fought for years to secure the privilege of receiving and looking after women and children in station houses and prisons—all of these positions plainly within woman's sphere being monopolized by men.

You have not forgotten the bitter contest which was waged at the beginning of our recent war with Spain to obtain for trained and efficient women the opportunity to minister to sick and wounded soldiers, even the position of nurse being claimed by men as their right.

If we were to divide the work of the world into man's province and woman's province, would we place the profession of teaching within the latter? But even here she must divide with men. Look at our universities and colleges; man seems to have a practical monopoly in them; also in the public schools they fill a vast majority of the highest salaried and most influential positions, and a considerable portion of all the others, while there is a constant agitation to give them a larger representation.

If, then, woman is not to come into competition with man in the industrial field, we must decide what constitutes her own undisputed, individual sphere. Is it cooking, laundry work, scrubbing and washing windows? In all the hotels, restaurants, hospitals, prisons and institutions of every kind we find the cooks, and most of their assistants, to be men. The laundries of the country, which now do a large part of the household washing, are almost exclusively in the hands of men. In offices and public buildings there are quite as many men as women cleaning the floors and windows.

Do dressmaking, tailoring, knitting, weaving, spinning, bread, butter and soap making,—do these come within the legitimate

sphere of woman's occupations? Formerly, all these industries were carried on within the home, by the woman of the household, and furnished employment to millions of them. Now all of them have been taken, without leave or license, forever out of the home—not by woman but by men. The largest dressmaking and tailoring establishments in all our cities are controlled and managed by men, and thousands of men are employed therein. Men of today would not wear the clothes made in the family. The huge factories have absorbed the industry of spinning and weaving, and more men than women are employed in them, and the knitting needles in women's hands cannot compete with the knitting machines in the hands of men. Even the so-called "fancy work" has been transferred by men, from willing fingers of women to machines managed by themselves The bakeries, creameries, soap and canning factories, all controlled by men, and giving employment to men, have completed the destruction of these industries in the household, and left millions of women without any occupation.

What are the women doing about it? Are they whining and fretting, declaring that men "have entered into competition" with women, and they are going to be revenged? Not at all; they simply accept the situation as the result of changed economic conditions, and since they have been robbed of their work in the household, they simply follow it into the shops and factories. When they find that men have very largely taken possession of it here, they are forced to accept whatever occupation they can find which will yield an honest living. There is no desire to "enter into competition," there is no wish to "underbid," there is only the necessity to earn their daily bread. The time has passed for limiting a woman's sphere or a man's sphere, and the struggle for existence will be far less difficult for both when they make a common cause.

LISLE S. FORSTER, '03.

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RAIN AND SUNSHINE.

When the poet was about to divide humanity into two classes, he said it is not classified as "the happy and sad, for the swift flying years bring each man his laughter and each man his tears."

Probably there are no other conditions so evenly distributed

among mortals, as joy and grief. Rich and poor, sinner and saint, young and old, learned and ignorant,—all share these conditions in common.

As nature needs clouds, storms and winds as well as sunshine, so it seems that man needs adversity occasionally in order to become nearer perfection. As the sculptor takes a rough piece of marble and chisels and hammers it, transforming it into an almost life-like form, so the Unseen Hand, by the use of adversity, transforms us into nobler, more cultured beings. It has been said that adversity is the prosperity of the great. Let us take, for example, the lives of some of the world's greatest men.

Demosthenes, who became the world's greatest orator, after having failed repeatedly, and having been jeered by his auditors, used these tokens of incompetency as spurs to greater effort. Disraeli, one of England's greatest premiers, reached his lofty station of power and honor only through the gateway of discouragement, and of apparently useless but incessant toil. Lincoln would never have been great had it not been for the sorrows and immense difficulties of the bloody civil war. Patrick Henry would never have been great as an orator and statesman if he had not made a miserable failure as a merchant.

Such are the lessons taught to us concerning adversity. We make our plans, but the hand of Providence intercedes and we seem to be in the dark. But if we follow the inspired writer's advice, and "in the days of adversity consider," all will be to our good. If all were sunshine and prosperity, would we not become listless, and cease to enjoy life? Are not pleasures the sweeter when attained with the greatest difficulty?

If Helen Keller had not been born deaf and blind, she could never have shown to the world the marvels of the nervous system. If John Bunyan had not been imprisoned, he would never written the immortal "Pilgrim's Progress." Perhaps Bunyan could not understand why he was suffered to endure the horrors of the awful English prison, but, after reading his "Pilgrim's Progress" we can plainly see that his adversity caused him to become great. Milton never sang his sweetest until after he was blind, and was compelled to dictate his verses to his daughters.

For one to die without having successfully met difficulties during life, is to die to be forgotten, because no one can serve humanity without meeting with obstacles and difficulties.

What is greatness? In one phase is it not the ability to solve problems and surmount difficulties of whatever vocation of life one may follow? Wisdom is sometimes defined as the condition of being prepared for unexpected difficulties. Then, if we desire to become strong and useful, we will not despise the day of adversity, for after the sun has been hidden a few days behind dense stormy clouds, its rays appear the more beautiful.

Dwight L. Moody simply used the difficulties he met as stepping stones to higher things. Instead of discouraging him, his trials filled him with a fresh determination to press onward harder than before. The muscle that never lifts never becomes strong; so the mind that never meets with difficulties can never become disciplined.

The armor needed for this warfare in times of adversity consists of a stout heart, a persistent will and a thoughtful intellect. The language of the poet exhorts us—

> Let us then be up and doing,
> With a heart for any fate;
> Still achieving, still pursuing,
> Learn to labor and to wait.

CLAY WHITMOYER.

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THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE STUDENT VOLUNTEERS.

The fourth international convention of the Student Volunteer Movement will meet in Toronto, Canada, February 26 to March 2. The previous conventions were held at Cleveland in 1891, in Detroit in 1894, and in Cleveland in 1898, and were the largest meetings of students ever held. The last one was attended by over 2,200 delegates. Students will be sent as delegates from the institutions of higher learning from all sections of the United States and Canada, and it is probable that 500 institutions will be thus represented. Those in attendance will also include professors, national leaders of young people's organizations, returned missionaries, representatives of Foreign Mission Boards, and editors of religious papers.

The program will consist of addresses during the morning and evening sessions, and section meetings for the consideration of missions from the standpoint of phases of work, the different mis-

sionary lands and of the denominations which are represented. The addresses which will be given will deal with the obligation of promoting the missionary enterprise, the means which are essential to its success and its relation to the students of this continent. Among the speakers are Mr. Robert E. Speer, Mr. John R. Mott, who will return from his tour around the world to preside at this convention, Right Rev. M. L. Baldwin, Bishop of Huron, Mr. L. D. Wishard, the first College Young Men's Christian Association secretary, Bishop Galloway, President Capen of the American Board of Foreign Missions, Dr. and Mrs. F. Howard Taylor, of China, and many returned missionaries and secretaries of Foreign Mission Boards. Student Christian leaders of other lands will also participate.

As the citizens of Toronto will entertain the delegates to the number of 2,500, the only necessary cost of attendance will be the traveling expenses. Reduced rates have been granted by the railways. It is not expected that the majority of those attending will be prospective missionaries, but that the majority will be Christian students who are not volunteers.

The Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, which calls this convention, is one of the most remarkable enterprises of students the world has seen. It was started in 1886, when at the first Northfield Student Conference 100 students expressed their desire and purpose to become foreign missionaries. The call to missions was taken the following year by two Princeton students to the colleges of the country. Two years later the movement was definitely organized. As a result of its work several thousand capable college men and women have been led to form the purpose to spend their lives on the mission field, 1,800 have already been sent out by the regular missionary boards, while similar movements have been inaugurated in Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, Scandinavia, South Africa, Australia and other countries.

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"The importance of plain talk cannot be over-estimated."

"A strong and consistent enemy is better than a lukewarm friend.

"Remember that your fitness for all future trust depends on what you are now."

DEPARTMENTS

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Most of the Seminary students have returned from their Christmas vacation and are slowly settling down to work.

'03, W. H. Derr preached at Millville January 5, morning and evening.

'02, J. E. Zimmerman held special services for a week at Emanuel's church, Williamsport.

'02, W. A. Wolgemuth is still doing regular pulpit and pastoral work at his charge situated at Fairview, Cumberland county, Pa.

'02, Erdman preached in the General Council Lutheran church, Danville, Pa., December 29, and held a week's special services at Oak Grove, beginning December 30th.

CORRESPONDENT.

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MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

The music department is making commendable progress under the direction of Miss VanWagner. On the evening of Dec 14th, 1901, the following program was very successfully rendered. The Seniors of the department were arrayed in cap and gown, and acquitted themselves admirably:

1. (a) Valse. (b) L'Elisird' Amore
   Miss Agnes Schoch.
2. Paper. Chopin's Life and Works
   S. Bruce Burkhart '02.
3. Nocturne E flat Major, Op. 9. No. 2. Chopin
   Miss Beatrice Herman.
4. The Waternymph, Op. 13. No. 3. Nevin
   Miss Arbogast.
5. Reading. Ethelbert Nevin
   Miss Haas, '02.
6. Serenade. Goodnight, Goodnight, Beloved. Nevin
   Miss Maud Reichley.
7. Waltz in F Minor, Op. 70. No. 2. Chopin
   Miss Weller.
8. Narcissus, Op. 13. No. 4. Nevin
   Miss Hilbish

9. Valse in B Minor, Op. 69. No. 2 Chopin
Miss Anita Hummel.

10. (a) Mazurka Op. 7. No. 2. (b) Valse in E. Minor. Chopin
Miss Bertha Reed.

11. (a) Jesu, Jesu Miserere. (b) Nocturne. Nevin
Miss Arbogast.

12. (a) "Minite" Waltz. Op. 64. No. 1. (b) Valse in E Minor. Chopin
Miss Grace Brown

13. (a) Nocturne in G Minor, Op. 37. No. 1. (b) Waltz in C sharp Minor, Op. 64. No. 2. Chopin
Miss Mary Schnure.

14. (a) Nocturne in G Major, Op. 37. No. 2. (b) Etude, Op. 25. No. 9. Chopin
Miss Warner.

15. (a) Funeral March. (b) Impromptu, Op. 66. Chopin
Miss Haas, '02.

Recitals will be given on the second Saturday of each month during the next two terms. These recitals are calculated to help the students to perform with ease before the public, and to urge them on to better and more perfect work.

A. E. H., '02.

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ORATORY DEPARTMENT.

The Oratory Department of Susquehanna is by no means a new feature; it has been in existence since the scholastic year beginning in '99. It is beaming brightly, and its radiance floods the institution and attracts new students. In fact nothing is doing more for the good of the University than this department.

This is a day when man is judged largely by his appearance before the public. It makes no difference in what profession a man is, he is expected to make a public address when called on. If he fails here, the public criticism will fall heavily. It is the speaker who can win your sympathy and play on your feelings that gets, and rightly deserves the attribute, good. This is a power worth possessing—to be able to tell what you know and understand.

December 12, 1901, in the Selinsgrove opera house, the students of the Oratory Department put on the stage the play entitled "Othello, or The Tragedy of the Home," one of Shakespeare's best productions. The cast of the characters was as follows: Othello, Prof. E. F. Dunlavy; Iago, Mr. C. R. Allenbach; Brabantio, Mr. C. P. Swank; Cassio, Mr. M. H. Heicher; Rod-

erigo, Mr. U. A. Guss; Duke, Mr. H. C. Erdman; Montano, Mr. S. Bruce Burkhart; Gratiano, Mr. L. R. Haus; Lodovico, Mr. F. W. Barry; Paulo, Mr. J. E. Zimmerman; Desdemona, Miss Caroline Enders; Emelia, Miss Lucy Houtz; officers, messengers and attendants. The opera house was pretty well filled and the audience seemed to enjoy and appreciate the students' efforts.

Prof. E. F. Dunlavy gave an entertainment at Mercersburg recently, for the benefit of Mercersburg Academy.

Mr. J. J. Henderson, of Willet, Pa., has lately joined this department and intends taking a full course. We trust he will have a pleasant time with us. —S.

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THE GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

It is the hope of the correspondent that all the students who went home during the vacation, had an enjoyable time. It is certain that those who remained near the dormitory had great happiness, for not only did Doc. Livingston come from York county to spend New Year's day in town, but Miss Fischer also came from Canada, to take a course in oratory.

During vacation Miss Bertha Meiser entertained the Misses Meiser, of Northumberland.

Miss Lisle Forster, '03, spent a week in Beavertown, the guest of Miss Rine.

Miss Brown spent Christmas at Danville.

Miss Alice Breimeier, '04, visited at Millersburg recently.

Among the new students are Miss Snyder, who is taking a course in music, and Miss Houseworth, who has entered the Preparatory Department.

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PREPARATORY.

I am vaccinated, are you?

J. S. Blank left us and has gone to Gettysburg to pursue his studies. (We are sorry.) Success, Jonas.

Zacharias Batdorf has returned, and announced a great time during his Xmas vacation.

Wilson Brown came in late from his vacation. He says the train started too early and he was left behind.

We are glad to note a few new students in our ranks.

Ira J. Keller says he doesn't know when he is going home again, for there were too many callers in the evenings.

Clarence E. Tool says there is (something) missing in his room. The finder will please note that he is the owner, and return or make known the same.

Judging by the voice of Bingamen he must have been out pretty late nights during vacation.

Houtz says it was almost impossible for him to come back to school again. What's the reason?

Sammy Smith is again at his old post, ready for the term's work.

It takes patience to be a Prep. and associate with college men. We must but dig and persevere and be satisfied. Many trials and dark hours confront a beginner, as we see, but our maxim is, "What men have done, men can do again." And thus these winter hours pass away.

J. W. B.

SOCIETIES

CLIO.

Time's slow but solemn tread has brought us to the brink of a new year. Looking back, we frankly say that our past year's literary work has not been what we could have made it, but we shall redeem ourselves by making the new one a grand success.

The sessions during the past month were good, and appreciative audiences were entertained as well as instructed. The debates were interesting and in some instances exciting, but there is always room for improvement, however. The general debates were somewhat exciting.

At one of Clio's late sessions, Miss Kline, one of our new members, made her debut on the rostrum. She favored us with a pleasing and well-rendered production, which was enjoyed by all, as the applause proved. Mr. Brownmiller also did himself credit and won a favorable name.

W. H. Morris, Rebersburg, Pa., one of the class of '99, sent Clio a donation for the renovating of the hall. We thank him and feel good to think our old members still remember us. We wish him unbounded success and the dainties that accompany it.

We have ample reason to feel proud of our hall since it was beautified, and changed somewhat. To our peculiar taste it is neat and comfortable. Come and see if our views coincide. I am sure we shall try to make you feel welcome. We owe a great deal to Messrs. Derr, Lambert and Daubenspeck, who sacrificed so much of their Christmas vacation making things pleasant for us.

We wish to congratulate Mr. Wolgemuth on his success in getting a wife. "Santa" must have thought a good bit of "Wolgie." It keeps the most of us busy finding a girl—to say nothing of a wife. We wish him joy and happiness, and now and then a little trouble, for they say "true love never runs smooth."

Mr. Daubenspeck, we understand, spent a pleasant vacation with friends in town. Now "Daub," you better keep one eye open.

Mr. H. O. Reynolds, South Fork, Pa., an active Clio, (and one we hope to have with us next year) was married to Miss Elanore Case, of Elysburg, Pa., at the bride's home, at 10 a. m., Monday, December 23, 1901, and we dare say they looked very pretty under the arch of spruce and mistletoe. A good dinner and the newly married couple started, amid showers of rice, for the groom's home at South Fork. This, including the wedding of Mr. Herbert Brungart, is the third Clio married lately. We wonder who will be the next. Prof. Young, do you have anything to say on this subject?

C. P. S., '04.

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PHILO.

The first year of the new century has gone. At its beginning, many were the resolutions made; at its close, many were the failures recorded. Though we have resolved and failed many times, yet we have learned the lesson of these failures, and can go forward unto the new year with greater zest and zeal. If we may put it into this form, we would say, 'twere better to have resolved and failed, than never to have resolved at all. Resolutions and plans have been made for the new year before these notes have been written, but we trust that in them you have not forgotten your duty to your society. Cease not, as your motto enjoins you, to strive for that excellence in literary work which practice and experience alone is able to give you.

On December 6th, Philo showed her friends what she can do in the way of a strong literary program. The session was not one of ostentatious display, but, with the exception of the performances of Miss VanWagner and Prof. Dunlavy, who rendered, very excellently, selections of their respective departments of art, was made up of the regular work of the society. At this meeting we were pleased to welcome into our society Messrs. Morgan, of Williamsport, and Sinclair, of Cherry Hill.

The officers for this term of office are: President, M. K. W. Heicher; vice president, L. W. Walters; recording secretary, H. Leitzel; corresponding secretary, George Mark; treasurer, L. F. Gunderman; critics, D. J. Snyder and H. M. Thompson; pianist, Miss Brown; monitor, S. B. Burkhart; editor, Miss Haus; assistant editor, Miss Jacobs. L. F. G., '04.

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Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Another year has passed, and we have closed the work of that year to open upon a new year's work. As we glance back over the opportunities of the past year, we can see that many of them have been left unimproved. We have made some mistakes, too, which we hope may this year be avoided. And we enter upon our work at this, the commencement of another year, full of privileges and opportunities, with the hope that we may, through the grace given to us by our Heavenly Father, be able to accomplish more good and experience more blessings than ever in the past. For this let us all labor and pray, knowing that we have but our part to do, and God to help us in all our needs. To accomplish these blessings, everyone must be conscious of his own responsibility, and must be ready to lend a helping hand at all times. Each department of our work needs a revival. The Bible classes, the Mission Study class, together with the Mission band and our regular Sunday afternoon meetings, need our earnest prayers and support. Let us strive to be present at every meeting and bring some one with us. Then let us also make our meetings interesting by taking active part in them.

We are glad to report the first meeting of this new year on Sunday, January 5th. At this meeting we were glad to have with us Prof. Young, from Hartwick Seminary, who has traveled through many countries of the East and through the Holy land

and Turkey. Prof. Young gave a very interesting and instructive address at this meeting on "Life in Turkey," giving a very interesting description of the city of Constantinople, Turkey, where he had visited, and also displayed some pictures of the scenes there witnessed. Another pleasing feature of the address was that he had with him some curios, collected during his travels, which he also showed.

The attendance at this meeting was very large and very encouraging for the beginning. Let us see you turn out at every meeting and help to make this year the banner year not only for attendance, but for work also. F. W. B., '04.

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ALPHA PHI ALPHA.

Rev. C. M. Nicholas, of New Bloomfield, Pa., enjoyed the cooling breezes of Bellville for a short time during the holidays.

J. Ernest Zimmerman held a week of prayer service at his church near Williamsport, during vacation.

Shambaugh attended the Annual Assembly held at the opera house at Lewistown, on New Year's eve.

Wingard made a visit to his mother at Buffalo, N. Y., over Christmas.

Burkhart, Wagenseller, Benfer and Lambert remained in town. They all report a quiet time, only Lambert states he had a most enjoyable time.

Hoover returned late.

Houtz and Frontz both returned reluctantly.

"Brig" Young spent his vacation very pleasantly at his home. He thought the time passed so very quickly.

Diehl and family vacated their college home over the holidays, and began the new year with papa, sr.

Shindel, Schoch and Harley, of Lafayette, consumed their leisure hours at home, while Iseman enjoyed the pleasures afforded by Philadelphia. H. M. T.

ATHLETICS

Football season being over, outdoor sports have come to a close. But new advances have been made in athletics during the fall, and a basket ball team has been organized. It was afterwards

taken in hand by the newly-elected Board of Directors of the Athletic Association and put under a regular management. This awakened new interest and brought the student body into full sympathy with it. Under the efficient management of Mr. Frank Wagenseller, it promises to be a very successful initiatory year in this new line of work. Some few games have been played, and a very interesting schedule is in course of preparation for the winter term.

On December 3rd, at the regular annual meeting of the Athletic Association, the following new board was elected: Alumni, Ira C. Schoch; Theological Department, J. A. Richter and J. T. Fenstermacher; Senior Class, S. B. Burkhart; Junior, L. M. Daubenspeck; Sophomore, C. P. Swank; Freshman, W. W. Young; Preparatory Department, W. I. Bingamen; Faculty, Prof Allison, Prof. Geo. Fisher and Prof. Houtz.

On the evening of December 16th, S. U. honored her football veterans by presenting them with the official "S." It was an evening enjoyed by all, for Dr. Focht delivered a very interesting address along the line of athletics.

There were only five lucky enough to obtain this decoration for services on the gridiron, and they were as follows: Manager Shambaugh, Captain Snyder, Auchmuty, Bingamen and Frank. Following the presentation, the different managers and captains of their respective teams each stated many of the needs and some of the hopes of success in their lines of work. The professors also responded heartily to the lusty call for "speech."

During a late meeting of those especially interested in track and field sports, S. B. Burkhart was elected captain for the ensuing year.

The first game of basket ball played by our boys was against the Selinsgrove team, in the opera house, on November 30th. Susquehanna was victorious by a score of 18 to 8. Line-up:

SELINSGROVE.	POSITION.	SUSQUEHANNA.
Benfer	attack	SinClair
Phillips, W	attack	Heicher
Leissinger	centre	Auchmuty
Phillips, H	defense	Ketterman, Brown
Coledron	defense	Walker

The next game was against the Milton team and proved to be a very exciting one, ending a win-out for Milton by a score of 11 to 8. Line-up:

MILTON.	POSITION.	SUSQUEHANNA.
Foster, Capt.	attack	Burkhart
Clark	attack	SinClair, Capt.
Reiminsnyder	centre	Auchmuty
Lenhart	defense	Benfer
Murdock	defense	Ketterman, Pearson

Goals from field, Foster 4; Reiminsnyder 3; SinClair 3; Ketterman 1; Clark 1. Goals from offense, SinClair 3; Reiminsnyder 2. Time of halves, 15 and 20 minutes. Referee, C. G. Hendricks. Timer, E. R. Wingard.

Following this a return game was played at Milton, which resulted in a score of 5 to 3 against us. Line up:

MILTON.	POSITION.	SUSQUEHANNA.
Foster	attack	SinClair
Clark	attack	Walker, Benfer
Reiminsnyder	centre	Auchmuty
Lenhart	defense	Thompson
Murdock	defense	Burkhart

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ALUMNI NOTES.

'97, Sem. Rev. W. M. Rearick, of West Milton, is preaching a series of twelve sermons on "The Christian Pilgrimage," as found in the Epistles of Peter.

'77, Sem. Rev. John A. M. Ziegler resigned from his charge in Cincinnati, Ohio, but the resignation was not accepted by his congregation, which shows his excellent and appreciative work done at that place.

'83, Sem. Bethany Church, Allegheny, Pa., Rev. C. B. King, pastor, recently gave an elaborate entertainment in Carnegie Hall. Byron King was director of the entertainment.

'96, Sem. Rev. J. C. Fasold, of Rockwood, Pa., visited the University, and also brought with him an addition to the ladies' department, at the opening of the term.

'99, Sem. Rev. C. R. Botsford, of Northumberland, Pa., accompanied his mother to Washington, D. C., to spend the holidays at that place. Rev. Botsford is having a very successful pastorate, having recently made extensive improvements.

'99, Sem. Rev. M. L. Snyder is doing an excellent work at Saddle River, N. J., the congregation being in the most flourishing condition, the Luther League numbering one hundred and nineteen.

'99, Sem. An elaborate reception was tendered Rev. Geo. O.

Ritter and wife upon their return to his pastorate at Chapman, Kan. Rev. Ritter is doing a noble work, and has lately beautified his church edifice quite extensively.

'00, Sem. Rev. A. E. Cooper and family visited in Selinsgrove with his parents during the holiday vacation.

'91, Sem. The church at Rockey, Pa., Rev. H. C. Salem, pastor, was recently re-opened after extensive improvements.

'90, Sem. Rev. S. E. Bateman is carrying on a good work at the Calvary Lutheran church, of Philadelphia, Pa. They recently have released the aid of Board of Home Missions and are now self-supporting.

'92, Sem. Rev. D. U. Bair has resigned his charge at Belleville, Pa., and on the first of the new year began work at the Memorial Lutheran Church, Harrisburg, Pa.

'96, Sem. Rev. Paul E. Bergeman has recently dedicated his new German-English Lutheran Church in Wilkesbarre, after being at work four years in conpleting it.

'01, Sem. Rev. Geo. H. Livingstone has lately been installed to his pastorate in the Lebanon charge. He is doing a good work here during his short time of service.

'91. Rev. A. E. Renn has accepted a call to Arcadia, Ohio.

'92. Rev. R. W. Mottern is having a very successful pastorate at Salona, Pa.

'96. Hon. S. B. Hare is the successful director of the Grace Lutheran Church choir of Altoona, one of the foremost choirs of the state.

'01. On Monday morning, December 23, 1901, Harry O. Reynolds, of South Fork, and Miss Elanore Case, of Elysburg, Pa., were united in marriage. Mr. Reynolds is bookkeeper for the Argyle Coal Company, of South Fork. THE SUSQUEHANNA extends best wishes.

'88. Wm. H. Ulsh, M. D., is at present confined in the hospital on one of the Phillipine Islands. How serious the illness of the doctor is has not yet been learned.

'93, Sem. Rev. J. I. Stonecipher, of Hartleton, Pa. has been visiting in Selinsgrove during the holiday season.

'94. Miss Mary E. Burkhart, a teacher at Tressler Orphans' Home at Loysville, Pa., spent her vacation at this place.

'99. Mr. W. A. Wolgemuth, a Senior in Theology at Susquehanna, and Miss Catherine Shoop, an accomplished young lady of

Shamokin, Pa., were united in marriage on Christmas eve, at the bride's home, by Dr. J. Yutzy. We wish success and happiness to the young couple.

'01. Mr. Murray B. Herman, student in the department of chemistry at U. P., spent a few days in Selinsgrove during the holidays.

+ + +

EXCHANGES.

The neatly arranged departments and excellent literature have become characteristic of the *Jacob Tome Institute Monthly*.

The *Bucknell Mirror* contains an excellent essay entitled "The Heroine of the Old-Time Novel." In it the author ably describes the heroine of the old novelists, and then draws a very pleasing contrast between her and the heroine of the present day. The description of how the "short skirts have replaced the flowing draperies, the dog collar belts have supressed the dainty blue ribbon," and the physical differences of these two heroines makes a very striking and pleasant contrast.

Went to college;
Joined the eleven,
Played one game;
Went to Heaven.
—Ex.

The "*High School Argus*" comes to us in a very neat and artistic cover, which is in perfect keeping with the usual standard of this journal.

In the *Black and Red* we find an excellent article entitled "A Day on the Hudson." The description of this historic river, as given in this article, is fine, and as one reads it, the points of interest are brought very vividly before the mind, and to one who has taken this trip, the incidents are so vividly recalled that one can almost hear again the music of the band and the captain's stentorian voice as he calls out the places of interest.

The front page of the *Hastings Collegian*, for December, contains some facts that may well be applied to all colleges and college journals, and appreciated.

We always read with pleasure the *Free Lance*, as it is always good; always full of excellent material.

(*Continued on page 199.*)

THE SUSQUEHANNA.

SELINSGROVE, JANUARY, 1902.

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CHARLES LAMBERT, '01, '04, Alumni.
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EDITORIAL

ONCE again the festive season has come with its joys and happy reunions, and again it has gone and left us once more in the midst of the stern, practical problems of life. As students, we look forward with anticipation not unmingled with regret, to the day when we shall cease to be undergraduates. We look beyond into the unknown but hopeful future, and ask ourselves, "What of our lives; what of our Alma Mater?" The two seem one, and the faithful, loyal student scarcely sees his life apart from his college. 'Tis true, the college course is not the object of our lives, but the means to an end. Yet on the other hand, as we labor to raise the standard of her scholarship, her athletics, her morals and her influence, we win for ourselves distinction, manhood, integrity and power. College life is that of a little world, and the mastery of its politics, religion and daily life will result in a healthy fixedness of purpose that will not be easily tainted by contact with the schemes, jealousies and wiles of a more complex world.

The college course is a passing opportunity. It has no place for loafers, although there are few hives without the drones. The man who would win pre-eminence, must work, not spasmodically, but always and hard. He is not that man who has a thousand and one things to do, and wants you to know it, but the man who is fully occupied, and does everything well and in its time. So also is life too intensely real to spend time in dreamy speculations. We must think while we work and work while we think. An electric age demands new activity, and is satisfied only with practical results. The day of exalting the pale, hollow-eyed, feeble-muscled student as a standard of college excellence has passed, and a reasoning age looks with pleasure upon a man of developed soul, brain and brawn, and welcomes him as the man for the hour. This any man of average intelligence and diligent application can be, if he will make his college and her interests his own. Honors do not fail to crown honest effort, and the result of unselfish, overcoming labor is the building of a character that knows no defeat.

Now is the time to prepare for the coming season of athletics. The basket-ball season is even now upon us, and every man who prides himself in coolness of head, endurance and agility, should try for the team. It is a game for gentlemen, and it should be the aim of the students to make Susquehanna's team a strong factor in the athletic world. Of course not every man can make the team, but we may become substitutes, or the star of the second team.

Again, every man who is not in basket-ball, should use every opportunity offered by the gymnasium to become thoroughly developed. Every man should try for a position on the gym. team, and make the coming exhibition a credit to the college, and an honor to himself. But even though some fail in this, there are other reasons why every man should do regular systematic work. In a few weeks the base ball team will call for men, and the training for a track meet will become a reality, while every able-bodied man will be expected to wrestle with the pig-skin in the coming season. Are these not reasons why men should be using every opportunity for developing the hardihood which should characterize every son of Susquehanna? Assuredly; yet there is one more reason—that is, it is a sin to be weak. True, not all men are constituted alike, yet we are responsible to no small degree for bodily

weaknesses. Are they inherited? Then act the man, and by faithfully using the muscles God has given you, become strong, so that you will not be guilty of laying a curse upon the next generation. A sound body is the best preventative of disease; it adds power to the brain, is a safeguard for our own morals and is an unfailing source of happiness.

\+ + +

(*Continued from page 196.*)

The Amulet contains a very good production entitled "They Conquer Who Believe They Can." The manner in which the author uses the old story of the origin of athletic contests to illustrate the story, is very interesting and entertaining. The production is one of the class that makes our college magazines interesting and profitable reading.

We wish to extend a hearty welcome to the following new exchanges, and hope that we may greet them regularly in the future: *The Oak*, Visalia, Cal.; *The Colfax Collegian*, Colfax, Wash.; *The High School Sentiment*, Parsons, Kansas.

E. M. G., '03.

LOCAL-PERSONAL

Do—
You—
Hear—
Morgan—
Laughing?

Did you "have a look"—Peck's mustache?

Prof. Dunlavy, Lambert, Daubenspeck and Derr spent most of their vacation in town.

Basket-ball is making good progress. Everybody should try for the team.

William H. Shindel made a short stay here on his way home from Lafayette.

What a relief after the examinations.

Chas. Yon, '01 Lafayette, formerly of Susquehanna, made his friend, Treas. Ira C. Schoch, a short visit over the third. Mr. Yon is reading law at Arlington, Vermont. His preceptor is James Bachelder, ex-attorney general of Vermont.

William Price remained a few days during vacation with his friend "Tom" Smull, at Mackeyville.

The base ball schedule, under the managership of Lambert, promises to be a good one.

The first story of the Ladies' Hall has materialized. How nice had the first story of the new "gym" been just as true.

Daubenspeck, '03, assisted Walters in passing a few of his quiet holidays at the latter's home.

Prof. Young, of Hartwick Seminary, spent several days here at the beginning of college. The professor thinks the environment of Susquehanna most delightful.

"Sus" reports being very lonely with all his friends out of town, but feels he was somewhat better fed.

Prof. Dunlavy's production of Shakespeare's Othello was very successful, considering the many difficulties that arise from so great an undertaking.

It is in order to congratulate Wolgemuth. Who will be the next of the Theologs—will it be the professor?

Mildred Focht, who is attending Bryn Mawr College, was home over the holidays.

The out-of-town college men left for their respective colleges on Monday, the sixth, with the exception of Silas Howard Schoch, who was detained at home through illness caused by his vaccination.

We are glad to welcome new students, who are beginning their work with the winter term.

Prof. Young, formerly a member of the faculty of Roberts' College, Constantinople, gave a very interesting talk on "Life in Turkey," on Sunday, January 5th, at the Y. M. C. A. Hall. He has traveled much in the Ottoman Empire, and is well informed on the Mohammedan world.

H. M. T.

\+ + +

"There is no criminal of deeper dye than the adventurer who is gambling for power with the lives of men."

"Friendship closes its eyes rather than see the moon eclipsed; while malice denies that it is ever at the full.

An honest man's the noblest work of God."
"A wit's a feather, and a chief a rod;

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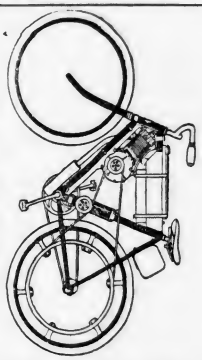
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V. 11, no 6
Feb. 1902

THE SUSQUEHANNA





THE SUSQUEHANNA

ESTABLISHED 1891 + 500 CIRCULATION

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SELINSGROVE, PENNA.

THE SUSQUEHANNA.

FEBRUARY, 1902.

LITERARY.

A TOAST IN RHYME.

We are gathered here tonight
Filled with more or less delight
At the much discussed and planned initial meeting.
In the surise of our glory
We are here with speech and story,
And to humbly add our tribute—here's a greeting:
May this most refreshing feast,
Of our pleasures be the least,
In the course which your committee has defined;
May our efforts bring renown
To our own suburban town
By holding many banquets for the mind.

Here tonight we meet en mass,
Taste the dainties as they pass,
And mark our course of progress for the year.
Trusting to remain unshaken
In the parts we will have taken;
And the cause of truth we ever shall hold dear.
Just to penetrate life's mysteries,
And unearth long buried histories,
Is the purpose which our program has designed.
Perhaps you have all noticed there
What a royal bill of fare
Will be ours at these banquets for the mind.

In rapid and bi-monthly stages
We shall travel through the ages
From Lamech, the first poet, down to Burns;
Chaucer, Spencer, Shakespeare, Pope,
And the others, all, we hope
To meet and greet most heartily by turns.
As with friends we ofttimes do,
We'll drop the old ones for the new
When our interest in the former has declined.
Thus assured are we at least
Of an ever varying feast
At these oft recurring banquets for the mind.

Here we'll learn of songs seraphic,
And with studies biographic,
We'll increase the convolusions of our brain,
And our thoughts will flow prolific
Through the channels scientific,
The executive committee so carefully has lain.
We may hold a local mart
Of the master works of art,
And have their technicalities defined.
We'll, in fact, have everything
In our town of Wilmerding
Presented at these banquets for the mind.

Ancient Greece will roll her eyes,
Indicating her surprise,
And we know 'twill agitate our cultured friends in Boston.
Proud England, o'er the waters blue,
May be watching one of you
For laureate to take the place of Austin.
Boast of seven hills, oh, Rome—
We have many more at home,
Hence thy vaunted pristine glory hath declined.
All their glory now hath ceased,
With the gathering at this feast
And the many coming banquets of the mind.

With a brilliance almost flashing,
With a boldness almost dashing,
Yet with firm and steady tread pursue our course.
Heaping now and then upon her
Fame and eloquence and honor,
Till we've reached the very summit of our force.
So tonight, as best we're able,
We who grace this honored table,
Shall proceed along the course so well defined,
And until our life's December
May we happily remember
These oft recurring banquets of the mind.

H. C. MICHAEL, '99.

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"Why should our pride make such a stir to be,
And be forgot? What good is like to this,
To do worthy the writing, and to write
Worthy the reading and the world's delight?"

"One murder makes a villain, millions a hero."

"In idle wishes fools supinely stay;
Be there a will, then wisdom finds a way."

DECISION, THE SUPREME QUALITY OF A STRONG CHARACTER.

Human experience is a constant and more or less rapid succession of enigmas. Each of these is peculiar to itself, for the same individual is never confronted by the same question, fringed by exactly like surroundings in succeeding phases of his life. Neither was or is any other person like him called to solve the same life-problems under identical environment. Some of these enigmas may be solved by careful and deliberate thought; but a very great number of them require instant action. The first are met by qualities of character, such as determination, as resolution, but those demanding instant choice require a quicker, sharper action. They demand a cutting away from former moorings and a bold setting out towards the goal. In other words, they call into use that quality of character which is known as decision.

This is not the possession of weak men—men who are over-cautious and fear every little venture and possess no will of their own. But, no matter how weak a man may be, physically or mentally, if his character has in it this quality, success must crown his efforts. It is the keynote of a successful life, and has given the world its most illustrious men in every line of work. It gave Greece her Alexander, Rome her Caesar, France her Napoleon, Germany her Bismark. It was the power that marked every great movement in the world's history. It was the impellent force that started the mighty wave of reformation which has revolutionized all religious and secular thought. Not only did it set it in motion, but it has constantly been adding new force from other sources, so that the ardor has not been cooled, but rather increased with time.

In revolution it has also been the prevailing force. It has been said of Cromwell, the regenerator of the English nation, that he did not see very far into the future, but did with decision and vigor the thing that at the moment seemed wisest. Decision made him a man of action and vigor. It won for him the respect and confidence of his followers. It changed all the difficulties he encountered into stepping stones to victory, and finally placed him and his nation amongst those highest on the pinnacles of fame. It was that quality that made his character strong, his action resolute and vigorous, and his life a blessing.

Resourceful is only another way of expressing it. It makes a man take hold of opportunities. It is the one quality essential to an illustrious general. What has made Sheridan the idol of American chivalry? What turned the awful tide of panic-stricken soldiers at Cedar Creek into a conquering army? It was the personal magnetism of a man of decision. It gave him the influence necessary to inspire confidence, and snatch victory from the very jaws of overwhelming defeat. So, in every great undertaking, the final outcome depends entirely on the man at the head of affairs. If he is a weakling, he will either be displaced by a a stronger, or defeat must follow. Strong characters are the ruling powers of mankind. They are the mighty pillars which make firm and give form to the social structure.

But the tap-root from which grows character is this quality of decision which is continually growing up into the mighty trunk of resolution. Decision is the price at which honor and respect from, and power over man can be obtained. It is the one essential requisite of a successful life, and the supreme quality of a strong character.

CHAS. O. FRANK.

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BEAUTIES AND LESSONS OF NATURE.

"To him, who, in the love of nature holds
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks
A various language; for his gayer hours,
She has a voice of gladness, and a smile,
And eloquence of beauty, and she glides
Into his dark musings with a mild
And gentle sympathy, that steals away
Their sharpness ere he is aware."

O, the grandness and sublimity of nature! Happy is the man whose ear has been trained to receive her messages, and whose eyes have the power to behold and interpret her artistic handiwork.

How many people are born, live a long and prosperous life and die without ever being conscious of the beauties of nature that sought recognition in vain at the doors of their senses. The farmer, who lives in a very art gallery of nature, almost unexceptionably notices nothing of the wonderful works of nature. The sprouting of the grain, the fruiting of the tree and vine, and the propagation of plant life are noticed only in so far as they

yield profit, while the beauty of the work is unnoticed. How much more joyous the farmer's life would be if he would notice and appreciate the beauties of the grassy meadow, the leafy forest, the craggy hillside and the ever complaining brook, winding its way through the fields and woodland?

Did you ever carefully observe the grandeur of the dawning of the day? If you have not, do so, and if you do not experience an emotion bordering on the sublime, you lack the feelings that God intended you to have. Alas! we often look upon the rising sun only as the beginning of a toilsome day. If we would observe the sun in his glorious and beautiful rising, and ask God to help us through the whole day, to live as beautifully and as pleasantly as he causes the sun to rise, the day would indeed be a joyful and cheerful one, though toilsome.

Go with me, if you will, and let us witness together, a sunrise in the country, away from the hum and buzz of the factory, and the clatter and rush of the street. Nature appeals to every one of our senses. The songs of the birds from the leafy bough attract the attention of our ears; the scent of the rose and hawthorne delights our nostrils; old sol, in his morning brightness, reveals to us a thousand dazzling treasures which entice the eye; the balmy, cool morning zephyr steals gently over the cheek; and, if you desire, the strawberry hidden under a dew covered leaf will appeal not in vain to your sense of taste. With such a good-morning greeting, how can it be possible for us to close our hearts, sigh and say, "Oh, that the day were over!"

Nature is not monotonous. The glories of the morning are followed by the glories of mid-day, and the glories of mid-day fade into the glories of the evening. The scenery and shades are constantly being shifted as if by hidden hands of angels.

Do you feel sad and lonely? Climb a hill or mountain and gaze upon the scenery about you. Nature knows no sadness; she will cheer and comfort you. Is your body or mind oppressed by numerous cares? Seek the solitude of nature and she will refresh both body and mind. Would you learn nature's method of doing and living? Examine her productions and you will have learned the true way. When Christ wished to teach a forcible truth of life, he referred to the "lily of the field," or the "grass," or the "sparrow." When He wished to rest and meditate, He withdrew to the "mountain," and there received new vigor and

power by communing with nature and nature's God. Shakespeare, no doubt, found much of his culture and thought from nature, for he writes, "And this our life exempt from public haunt, finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones and good in everything."

In studying nature, we cannot but think of her Creator. Yes, she is the handiwork of God, and when we admire God's work we admire Him. When we study nature we study of God. Then why should we hang our heads and allow cares to veil our faces from the manifestations of the living God, for he did not intend it to be thus. Let us then lift up our countenances, behold the grandeur of this world of ours, and in so doing we shall be drawn nearer to Him who is the author of every good and perfect thing.

C. W., '05.

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THE INADEQUACY OF MERE LEARNING TO PRODUCE MORAL CHARACTER IN THE LIFE OF LORD BACON.

If learning were the machinery which took life in its crude form, and by a system of skillful touches, transformed this raw material into a beautiful moral character, well shaped and symmetrically formed, we have the embodiment of this productive force in the life of Lord Bacon.

Marked intellectual qualities were apparent in this renowned character of history at the age of nine; for his grasp of knowledge attracted the queen, who called him her "Young Lord Keeper." Between the years of nine and twenty we find this youthful intellectual marvel inquiring into the physical laws of nature. Spending three years at the University of Cambridge, he leaves wholly disgusted with their teaching.

He denounces the authority of Aristotle, and already has germinated in his fertile brain the inductive system of philosophy. He is sent on an embassy to France, where he charms and delights all with his wit and learning. He receives honorable recognition from the French rulers, and soon after his return to England he becomes an author on his pet theme—philosophy.

Science and philosophy were to him as toys to a child. Knowledge was his slave. Hallon says of him, "If we compare his

history, his essays, his various short treatises contained in his works on morals, political wisdom, or on human nature, with the ethics, rhetoric or politics of Aristotle, or with the historians most celebrated for their deep insight into civil society and human character, with Tacitus, Hume, and others, we shall find that one man may almost be compared with all of these together."

Here then we have a venerable philosopher, radiant with all the wisdom of his age, and of preceeding ages, the pioneer of true knowledge, and the author of that inductive and experimental philosophy of our age.

Learning did for Bacon what it does for all men—gave him prestige with his fellowmen, elevated him to position, placed responsibility upon him, showed him the true path of life; but while it assisted him to know how to live, it failed to help him to maintain any high principles in his aim in life.

Learning was sufficient to raise Cicero from obscurity and poverty to position and wealth among the Roman people, but it required a higher power to keep him unspotted from the crime and vice of that age of corruption and wickedness.

Learning may lift the savage from his wild life to a higher plane of living; it may transform his slovenly appearance to that of a gentleman; it may eliminate his rudeness and give him a better conception of life, but it can never extricate those base principles which are inculcated into his very soul.

So with Bacon: learning did for him its utmost; it was tested to its limit. Doubtless from it Bacon got a clearer conception of right and wrong, understood better the forces that tend to elevate or degrade, but here the power of learning ceased. It could not, after showing him the true life, take him by the hand and guide him therein, and build a wall behind him so high and strong to prevent him turning back.

Because learning is not the guiding force of our moral life, Bacon failed, and his downfall was like the crumbling of a great empire.

Bacon was led by learning, and in his aspirations for the honor connected with it, his moral faculties were blighted and he would stoop to the lowest act.

Learning, not joined to a higher power, is like a wild horse unbridled, that may dash forward at its will, and hurl its master to destruction; but learning linked to a Divine Power, is like a horse

properly reined, that can be driven here and there at the master's bidding.

Had Bacon, by exact living, formulated a binding code of morals, when the severe struggles with evil came, he would have coped with them. Extravagance would not have conquered him, the very suggestion of bribery would have been an insult, and the sacrificing of a friend for a personal honor would never have disgraced his name. EDITH DAVIS POTTER, '02.

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GOOD LITERATURE A SAFEGUARD TO OUR NATION.

Literature is the soul of action, the only audible and articulate voice of the accomplished facts of the past. Men of antiquity are dead; their fleets and armies have dissappeared, their cities in ruins, their temples in dust, yet all these live in the literature they have left us, and their manners and deeds are as familiar to us as the events of yesterday. Thomas Carlyle has said "all that mankind has done, said, thought or been, is lying as in magic preservation in the pages of books." Books are the choicest possessions of men. Can we not say that literature is the teacher, guide and lawgiver of the world? Its influence upon man is immeasurable. Literature makes the man and man makes the nation; so that a nation can rise no higher than its literature. A man may be judged more truly by the books he reads than by the company he keeps, for associates may be thrust upon him, while literature is of his own choosing.

The life and feeling of a young girl fascinated by some glowing romance is colored and shaped by the pages she reads. If it is false, weak and foolish, she will be false, weak and foolish, but if true, tender and inspiring, the truth, tenderness and inspiration will grow into her very life, and become a part of her every action. In the same manner the boy who reads deeds of manliness and bravery feels the same spirit growing within him, and the seed is sown which will bring forth fruit of heroic effort. What has made our nation what it is today? Not the army and navy, but pure, inspiring and patriotic literature.

We have the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Emancipation Proclamation and the literature of our beloved authors. Each of these has added to the prosperity, as well as to the love and patriotism of our country. Literature is the

mightiest agent in the world for good or evil. The minister standing in his pulpit has a responsible position, but is it as responsible as the authors and editors? At what far-out cycles of eternity will cease the influence of such as Horace Greeley, Benjamin Franklin, Hawthorne or Longfellow?

It is literature that will bring about the evangelization of the world; and the last battles of the world will be fought, not with swords and guns, but with type and press. A Gospel literature trampling down and crushing out forever that which is impure and degrading.

The greatest blessing that ever comes to a nation is that of pure literature, the greatest curse that of impure literature. Some one has said, "A reading people will soon become a thinking people, and thinking people will soon become a great people." A taste for good reading keeps a young man quietly at home and prevents a thirst for exciting and debasing pleasures. The more free reading rooms the fewer saloons, fewer prisons and fewer heart-broken mothers.

The safety of our nation lies not in vast armies and navies, nor in mines of gold and silver, but in the culture of the youths of today, who are to become its rulers tomorrow—a culture of both the head and heart. If a nation is not to follow the footsteps of all great nations in the past—fall by its own hand—but to stand, a monument, an ideal republic to which all nations can come for instruction, we must guard well our homes against impure literature, and open wide our doors to the pure and elevating. Literature works with silent force upon the heart of man. Who, after having read Byron, sees no beauties in nature, or Longfellow and does not believe in affection, or Milton and does not believe in God? Take the single writer, Harriet Beecher Stowe. Her tale of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" stirred the heart of this nation to its very depths. Her pen caused millions of bayonets to flash, and vast armies to meet in deadly conflict for the freedom of man.

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"Know how sublime a thing it is
To suffer and be strong."

"Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man."

KNOCKS AND DON'T KNOCKS.

Much is now seen in the dailies about the Don't Knocks, though not much is said yet about the Knockers. To which do you belong? It may be that you do not hold a membership in either society, and yet when the principles of these rapidly expanding societies are brought to view, we unconsciously join ourselves to one or the other.

The motto of the Don't Knocks is, "Say nothing bad about your neighbor, even if you cannot say anything good about him." That of the Knockers, as can be learned from their article in "The Philistine," is, "Knock whenever you can, just or unjust, provided you have something to talk about."

Mark twain, who has recently been so bitter against the missionaries in China, has decided to put aside his bitterness and become a Don't Knock. While we did not agree with this noted gentleman in what he had to say about the missionaries, yet what he says of this society is as honey to the gall of last year. He says, when asked to join, "Yes, such an organization tends to elevate society and hasten the millennium, and if my name can be of any use in this great cause, put it down."

Carrie Nation, when asked to join, said, "It may be a good thing, but it is my business to knock." So Mrs. Nation is counted among the Knockers. The Knockers are glad to count her as theirs, as they do many other noble men and women. They count in the same class Christ, because he knocked against paganism and heartlessness; Luther as a Knocker on privilege and proprietorship of salvation; Cromwell, Danton, Robespierre and Marat on divine right; Voltaire and Rousseau; Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Franklin, Paine and Patrick Henry against sham; Wendell Phillips and Abraham Lincoln against slavery; Cleveland and Roosevelt in politics, and so on in literature, Shakespeare, Dickens, Poe, Shelley, Wordsworth and Browning. It is known that all these were Knockers in their respective classes, yet most were not Knockers in the sense of Knocker motto. In knocking they have a way of mixing truth and error as can be seen in classifying Christ, Luther, Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln with such men as Robespierre, Voltaire and Rousseau.

But how can we become Knockers? It is very easy, and it is possible that some of us are Knockers now—that we have un-

consciously taken unto ourselves a quiet practice of that motto. When asked about your chum, do you tell of his good qualities or do you tell of his bad habits—how careless and untidy he is about the room. How much idle gossip we give and take about our neighbors! If Mrs. Jones comes to our neighborhood and does not associate much with us at first, we say she must think herself better than we are, or if she comes more frequently, then we can't see why she cannot stay at home and mind her own business. If she talks about herself we say she is bigoted; if she talks about the neighbors we call her a gossip. When mentioning this, I have had people ask "What they would find to talk about if they did not talk about their neighbors." So it is in thousands of places with the innumerable questions of life. The Don't Knocker moves things along by encouraging progress. The Knocker knocks at everything, that the fittest may survive, because it cannot be kept down. Now the knockers make attacks upon the Don't Knocks because of their principles, and call them cowards for joining such an organization. How much more cowardly is it not to strike a blow because they know none will be returned?

The organ of the Knockers says, "A man must knock if life would be opened unto him. A man must knock if he would awaken the sleepers, that they may learn the truth that sets them free. Let the world knock, then, in the same old way. Let each man knock away, and if he doesn't knock the right thing in the right way, we may be sure that the thing knocked will come back at him some day and knock him out." The same paper says in another place, "Let us all mind our own business. How curious that men should quit their work and make a business of looking after the business of others! No man is ridiculous excepting when he neglects his own affairs to look after the affairs of other men—no man but is splendid when he is minding his own business." In the first instance the paper is a Knocker, and in the second a Don't Knock. How inconsistent! Is this not true of most Knockers? How few there are who like to be hit with their own missiles. Is it not more sensible even as they say to mind your own business and hasten that "peace on earth" than to increase the turmoil, dodging daggers and hurling the missiles of an evil disposition? Do you belong to the Knockers or the Don't Knocks?

L. R. H., '02.

THE HEART OF DENDRITE.

"I picked that up the first year we were out," said Charlie Learned in reply to a question of mine concerning a beautifully wrought, heart-shaped piece of dendrite I had noticed among his collections. "There's a very sad little romance connected with it, Jack," he continued, "and as you are always ready for a story, I will tell it to you."

But here let me introduce my friend Charlie. He was an old college chum and classmate of mine in the good old days at S—— and when he graduated he became interested in a series of archeological investigations in New Mexico, and had been following up the work in that section for several years. He had just come east, and I had taken advantage of the first opportunity to visit him. He was showing me, with a vast amount of pride, the collections he had made in the west, and it was a specimen in these collections that called forth the above remarks.

"We had scarcely been out a week," Charlie continued, "when I was told of an old Indian arrow maker who lived very near our camp. I went to see him, and from him obtained some valuable specimens and some very valuable information. But I will omit that and give you the story.

"His father had been head arrow maker of his tribe, and the son had been trained so that he might follow in the footsteps of his father. While yet a boy he became one of the arrow makers of his nation.

"When Obiesso—for that was the old fellow's name—was eighteen years old, he was sent by his father to the reservation school. While at the school he met and fell in love with White Otter, the daughter of a Sac chieftain. Obiesso remained at the school a year, and then returning home, told his father of his love for the Otter and of his wish to make her his wife. This pleased the old man very well, for he thought it high time that Obiesso should choose a wife. Accordingly the young arrow maker made his offerings of gifts to the Sac chieftain and was accepted, but owing to some tribal rites that were being performed just then, the wedding could not take place until the full of the moon, then three weeks off.

"It was one day during this period of waiting that Obiesso and White Otter were seated in the forest by a stream, planning for

the future. The maiden picked from the ground two bits of dendrite, and handing one of them to her lover said: 'Come, my arrow maker, make me a talisman out of this moss stone, that I may wear it and be safe from evil. Make me an image of your heart, that I may ever keep it with me and be free from all danger.' Then Obiesso took from his girdle his work pouch and began to chip and flake. In a few moments he handed to his sweetheart—if the old fellow told me the truth—an exact counterpart of the heart you see there. Then the maiden handed him the second bit of dendrite and said: 'Make another for yourself and keep it. When we shall see the moss in the heart stones, we shall see how our loves twine round the hearts of each other just as the moss does in the amulets.' He made the second stone, and that is it you see there.

"The lovers wore these talismen in little sacks of buckskin suspended around their necks, and grew happier as the day of the wedding approached. But a great cloud of sorrow overhung them. A plague broke out among the Sacs, and on the day which was to have been her wedding day, they sadly laid White Otter to rest.

"On that day in the autumn, when they laid her to rest on the hillside, the life-light seemed to have gone out for Obiesso, and he went to his lonely tent to continue his life work as arrow maker until the summons of the death angel should reunite them. He was living in this life of solitude when one day there came to his tent an old man, a sick stranger. Obiesso took him in and nursed him through a long sickness back to health and strength again, and then the white stranger left. But his coming had proven a blessing to the lonely arrow maker, for during his long illness the stranger, who was in reality an aged home missionary, had taught Obiesso of the 'Savior and His love,' and in this knowledge the old Indian lost most of the bitterness of his lone life. But the longing for his lost White Otter never left him.

"All this happened some time before I knew the old man, and he was fast approaching his end when I first met him. He grew to like me, and I spent many pleasant hours with him. One evening in the autumn, when we were seated before his wigwam talking, he said: 'It was just like this when the Otter left me. See the falling leaves, how they flutter and seem to say farewell. And look over there to the east, the moon is just beginning to

light the sky.' He was silent a moment and then he said: 'My brother,' for he always called me by that name of late, 'I am going to my Otter tonight. When I am gone, all my things are yours. I don't need them buried with me, as my people always do, for I have learned of the new Great Spirit, and won't need them in the happy hunting ground to which I am going. You have been a brother to me, so you take them to remember Obiesso by, and here,' he said, handing me the buckskin sack containing this amulet, 'keep this to remind you of your old friend the arrow maker, and his unhappy life.' He stopped for breath, and then I heard him say, 'My brother, hold me up to see the moon.' I did so and he lay in my arms watching it. Suddenly he stretched out his arms to the now fully risen orb and cried: 'I'm coming, Oh my Otter!' With that cry the life-light went out, and when I looked at his peaceful features I knew that he had indeed gone to meet his lost sweetheart.

"That ended the sad romance, and this set of arrow maker's tools and the 'Heart of Dendrite' are all, save memory, that remain of the arrow maker of the Foxes."

I thanked Charlie for the story and left him, but whenever I see a piece of dendrite I think of the old arrow maker and his lost love.

"CARRIE."

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CAPITAL, AND WHAT YOUNG MEN HAVE DONE WITH IT.

That a young man of the present day must have capital is being impressed upon the minds of young men more and more every day. It does not matter in what kind of business a young man wishes to start, if it is only a small peanut stand, he must have capital. That capital need not always be money. It may be brains, a thorough education, a trade or profession, or it may be nothing more than a stock of energy for any kind of honest labor. Any one of these is good capital. The world of the present day, the stage of action, demands young men who know how to do something, and can do that something well. There is always a constant and steady demand for good lawyers, good physicians, teachers, and last, but not least, good ministers.

What are educational institutions for, with their grand dormitories, their large athletic fields, and especially those whose names

appear far and wide? Why the world is full of such institutions, and they are continually turning out good men. But there is no room for the lazy young man who knows only how to dance the latest waltz-step, whose stock of information extends only to the latest style in tailoring or the latest race or prize fight. These are the young men who are always complaining of the world, who find nothing in life worth living for. They are dissatisfied with everything and everybody, even the college professors, and themselves included, and it really is no wonder. They have nothing to be satisfied with; they are bankrupt young men; they are those who have no capital. Then again it is surprising in looking over the names of famous men; to notice how many of them attained success in early life. Many of the greatest achievements which the world has known were wrought by the energy of young men. There is encouragement to every young man in reviewing what has been accomplished by those who were doubtless sneered at in their days—unfledged striplings. Genius usually manifests itself early in life, and generally secures recognition before thirty years is reached.

Alexander the Great was but eighteen when he won his first battle, and was embraced and bidden by his father to seek for himself another kingdom, as the one he should leave him would be too small for him. He died at the age of thirty-two, the conquerer of the then known world. Cæsar gained his military triumphs after he was thirty. Napoleon at twenty-six was in command of the army of the interior, while Washington at twenty-two had acquired a reputation as an able military commander.

In the ranks of literature we find that Virgil was the first among Latin poets before he was thirty, and Herodotus at twenty-eight had recited his nine books of history at the Olympic games. Sir Isaac Newton when twenty-four had laid the foundation of his enduring fame. Shakespeare wrote his "Venus and Adonis" at twenty-nine, and probably was writing his earliest plays before he was thirty, and Jeremy Taylor at eighteen was preaching in St. Paul's Cathedral in London to large and spell-bound audiences.

If we look among artists, we shall find that Michael Angelo was little more than twenty-one when he carved his celebrated statue of David, and at the age of twenty-eight competed with Da Vinci, then in the zenith of his fame, for the commission to paint the council hall at Florence. Among musical composers

who evinced their wonderful genius at an early age, was Mozart, who began composing when a child of four years, and at eight his symphonies formed a part of the program at his London concerts. At sixteen he had composed operas, symphonies and many other works.

Among orators and statesmen who won youthful fame, was William Pitt, who was prime minister of England at twenty-five, and although matched against intellectual giants such as Fox and Burke, yet he sustained himself with the greatest success. At the same age, Demosthenes was the greatest orator of Greece, and Cicero, of Rome. Among divines, Calvin, at twenty-seven, had sent out into the world "Institutes," which have so profoundly affected the theological thought of the world ever since. At twenty-five, Edwards and Whitefield were the great pulpit orators of their times, and John Wesley, when a mere stripling, had fully entered on his extraordinary career. Luther was at the height of his influence at thirty-five. These instances might be multiplied to show that on the brow of the young has been placed the crown of immortality.

Young men, do not despair simply because you are young; let not this restrain the enthusiasm and stifle the noble aspirations of your glorious youth. Be assured that what others have done, you may also do. Upon you will soon rest all the mighty interests of this busy world. You are to be the inheritors of senates and thrones, of powerful states and populous cities; you are to keep in motion the white wings of commerce, and the countless wheels of the craftsman's skill; to repeat history by doing again what others have done before you. What a glorious arena for action is yours! How great the stimulus to lofty aspirations and noble lives!

In looking over the record of what young men have done with capital of some kind, how it should animate the heart and kindle the desire to follow their example and to achieve their success!

C—ALLEN—BACH.

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"Love rules through the court, the camp, the grove,
And men below and saints above;
For love is heaven, and heaven is love."

"Often do the spirits of great events stride on before the events, and in today already walks tomorrow."

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HAMLET.

In Hamlet we find a peculiar character. His is by no means a life common-place, or swayed by the trivial, but the deep, conscious power of noble manhood, striving against adversity. Many a youth, if placed in Hamlet's situation, would have mourned a departed father for a time, but all too soon would have been thrown into the giddy whirl of court frivolities, and grief would have been drowned in the flowing hospitality of the prevailing wassails of the Danish palace. Or, the election to the Danish throne having been wrenched by wiles from their control, would they not, goaded on by the fiery, unreasoning rashness of youth, have cast themselves into the bloody turmoils and uncertainties of revolution? But in Hamlet all is different. 'Tis true that in his soul, as in the soul of every child of noble blood and pure motives, wrongs do rankle even to sickness, yet he yields not to the wild promptings of a glowing imagination, but with thoughtful reason meets every question manfully and openly. As a student he is not easily swayed by every impulse, even though it be luring in form and attractiveness. When he sees the ghost he resolves to follow it, and learn why it has broken forth from the grave, and thus haunts the watches of men. When caressed by his mother and blarneyed by the king he does not fall beneath their subtile wiles, nor does he yield the thoughts of the inner Hamlet to the fawning, unloyal classmates who would betray him. In all these tests he plainly shows himself to be a thinker, a reader of men, and one who can not be influenced by the popular shout, and led unthinkingly into places unknown.

But we must not think that Hamlet was conscious only of himself, and his own daily comfort. In his speech with the ghost he learns of a most unnatural and cruel murder. He is commanded to avenge it, and with filial piety he undertakes to obey the injunction. But how can it be accomplished? He is satisfied that the king is guilty, but the world must be taught the truth before it will justify the spilling of blood, even that of the Danish sovereign. How can he get a proof of the king's guilt? He will test the very conscience of the king himself. He will put on an "antic disposition," and be not Hamlet, but a fool in Hamlet's form, if by so doing he can be true to what he considers his

duty. In this state he broods upon life and after-life, revealing a theology perhaps in advance of his age. He would end this life and sleep, aye, and perchance dream, but at once there comes the thought of eternity, and he speculates whether those very dreams might not be the scourge of acts unatoned for in time. He has no fear of death, as death, but that unknown beyond forbids him to seek his own life.

He believed in Divinity and a guiding power, as is clearly shown in his relation of his escape to Horatio. It hurt his sense of manliness to unseal the commission, but when it was done he felt it to have been directed by a superintending power. Again, when he draws his father's ring from his purse, which no doubt was kept sacred because it had belonged to his father, he reasons that Providence has stepped in to do him service.

As was natural to his age, he was affected by superstition. This is clearly shown in his speech to Horatio just before his duel with Laertes. However he will not acknowledge this fact, and tries to laugh it off, but with little success. And at last when we see the death pallor coming upon him, we see him rise to his true nobleness of thought and natural reason. He pities his mother, forgives his enemies, avenges his father, and as far as he can, makes provision for the future welfare of the kingdom. He regards death without a cause crime, and will not permit Horatio to die with him. When he falls we sigh, and perchance brush away a truant tear as we see life leave the noble, manly form of Hamlet, the prince and ill-starred philosopher. F.

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PROF. W. H. BRUCE CARNEY.

Prof. W. H. Bruce Carney, A. B., has been elected professor of German literature and language. He is a native of Mifflin county, where he began teaching in the common schools. Later he graduated from Millersville Normal School, and received the A. B. from Gettysburg college in '99. He has taught for a number of years in the Normal School at Millersville, in the High Schools of Milroy and Milton, and has had considerable experience as an institute instructor. The last two years he spent in foreign travel, visiting England, Ireland and Scotland, France and Germany, spending most of his time in Berlin in the study of the continental languages.

DEPARTMENTS

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The class is very much gratified at the good work Dr. Focht is doing in the Practical Homiletic Department. He is a very fine teacher in this branch. For several weeks he has been drilling the students on extemporaneous preaching.

Dr. Yutzy still maintains his reputation as a Hebrew and Greek exegete.

Dr. Dimm, along with his regular teaching, does active pastoral and pulpit work at Shamokin Dam.

'02. J. E. Zimmerman held communion at his church, Emanuel's, of Williamsport, on January 19th. He received one new member by baptism.

'02. L. G. Stouffer preached at Millville January 12th.

'02. S. A. Garnes preached at Wrightsville January 19th.

'02. W. A. Wolgemuth has been preaching every Sunday at Fairview, Pa. On January 26th Rev. Dr. Yutzy held communion for him, at which time thirty-two new members were admitted into the church. Mr. Wolgemuth is instructing a class of 45 catechumens.

'03. G. W. Fritch preached at Troxelville in the German language January 19th.

'02. H. C. Erdman preached for Dr. Weber, Sunbury, Pa., January 12th, and at Oak Grove January 5th and 19th.

CORRESPONDENT.

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MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

The work in the Music Department this past month has been greatly hindered owing to a number of students being ill. Misses Weller, Fisher and Haas, of the "Dorm," were quite ill for several days from vaccination.

Misses Weller and Snyder attended a box social at the home of Miss Reed, Northumberland, on Tuesday night.

Miss Reichley was at home one week suffering from vaccination.

Miss Zimmerman spent several days last week in Shamokin and Sunbury.

ORATORY DEPARTMENT.

Never before has the Oratory Department been as complete as at present. Recently two new features have been added: dramatic culture and fencing.

Dramatic culture is an enjoyable as well as valuable training. It deals with the committing and playing of both comedy and tragedy. This affords stage practice, including position, action, etc. Anyone who has ever done anything along this line will readily see its value. The ladies are taking an active part in this new feature.

Fencing is a most important feature of this department. It is valuable for its strong positions, eye and wrist work. Strong positions are necessary in oratory, which can be gotten in no other way. Sharp eyework must also be had, as the eyes play an important part in gesture work. In fact the first question asked by a good dramatic company is, "Can you fence?"

Prof. Dunlavy, after a few days of rheumatism, is able to attend to his work again. "BILLY."

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PREPARATORY.

We are sorry that our friend Bert Croyle has again left us. We know not whether he intends coming back, as he has done before, or not. His melodious voice we will no longer hear echoing through the hall.

On account of vaccination we see a number of our boys stepping in to see "The Doc." Ask Sunday about it.

Sammy Smith says he was out after personified peaches last week, but reports them not very plentiful this year.

Our department is well represented on the basket ball team this year, as well as on the (ground committee.) Ask Bingaman how he enjoys it.

Keller left us January 20th for home, where he nursed a very sore arm almost a week. He says he was not at home all the while, as he had a call to come up the road on "private" business.

J. W. B.

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"A strong and consistent enemy is better than a lukewarm friend."

SOCIETIES

CLIO.

Good literary culture is invaluable. Its value is not estimated as high by those who possess it as we who are striving to attain it. It can be properly valued by those who have keenly felt the need of it. The class of literature always indicates the advancement and civilization of a people. We claim to be a highly civilized nation and therefore our literary culture must be abreast and harmonize with our advancement. In this day it requires a great effort to obtain this prize, since knowledge and experience are the essentials. One does not become an orator in a day, nor a week, but by long and constant practice. Neither does one become a debater or a journalist in a few days, but by practice and experience. Thus we see the way is long and steep. But "all work and *no play makes Jack a dull boy,*" must not be forgotten. We must make our work profitable, and enjoyable as well. It is for this reason that Clio has her special sessions once in a while.

The renovating of Clio Hall was the cause of the rededication program January 17, '02. The program was as follows:

Piano Solo..... Miss Weller
Welcome Address.....Chas. Lambert

Clio Quartet.

Quarrel Scene from Shakespeare:

Brutus.....U. A. Guss
Cassius..... "Billy"
Vocal Solo.....Miss Smith
Recitation.....Miss Yutzy

Pantomime, (Dinner Scene.)

Violin Solo.....E. M. Gearhart
Oration, (original).....C. O. Frank

Burlesque, (Balcony Scene.)

Romeo.....C. R. Allenbach
Juliet.....W. W. Young
Nurse..... Miss Foster
Moon.....W. D. Brown

The program committee have caused a change in the order of exercises, which breaks the monotony and adds spice to the meetings.

The debates have been lively and interesting since up-to-date topics have been discussed. The Chinese exclusion law and the Isthmian canal questions were well studied by the debaters.

The session held February 7, '02, was "An Evening with Longfellow." The whole evening was devoted to our famous American poet.

C. P. S., '04.

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PHILO.

"Literary culture is mental horticulture; it joins beauty to utility, and gives fertility, harmony and completeness to the mind of its possessor." We need not enlarge upon these words, but we ask you to pause a moment and comprehend their meaning. In them you will find one of the chief aims of our literary society. How much you are attaining, both in the development of mind spoken of and in the manner of expressing your thoughts, depends upon this one thing—faithfulness. Can you honestly say you have been faithful in attendance upon the meetings of the society? In performing the duties of your office? In preparing well your part of the program? There is a disposition on the part of some to be careless and indifferent in regard to these things. But in speaking about them we are not thinking of the welfare of the society alone, but of *you*. If you are indifferent, it will be said when your name is mentioned in connection with any project, "You can't depend upon him." And when this can be said of you, it means much against you in your dealings with other people. Then too, if you are careless and do not do your best in preparing for performance in society, you lose the greater part of the development that should be gotten from that performance.

Three regular sessions of Philo were held during January, none being held on the 10th on account of the services in the church.

On the 31st, four of Philo's lady debaters held one of the most interesting debates of the month. We take this opportunity to express our appreciation of their clear and logical style in debate.

We were pleased to see the faces of so many ex-Philo's and friends at our meetings. Among those present were the Misses Rose Gortner, Breimier, and Guetilius, Rev. and Mrs. Warner, and Mr. Batdorf.

L. F. G., '04.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

During the past month we have experienced very interesting and profitable meetings. Our quarterly Missionary meeting was held on Sunday, January 19th, and was a very interesting meeting. Although we missed many whom we should have been pleased to see at our meetings, yet the attendance generally was very good.

We, as an association and as individuals, should be looking forward with much interest and earnest prayers for the two coming great conventions. The state convention is to be held at Warren, from the 20th to 23rd of this month. It is hoped that several of our members may be able to attend this convention, and thus represent our association. The Student Volunteer Convention is to be held at Toronto, Canada, from February 26th to march 2nd. We should not fail to be represented at this convention also. Our college has one of the largest Volunteer Bands in the state. There are at present eight members constituting the Band, and their work has been very encouraging. We should make a strong effort to have two or more of our students at Toronto, to represent us and to bring back inspiration from this convention for our band in their future work this year.

May we not all feel a deep interest in these conventions, and unite in earnest prayer for the success which it is hoped may attend them? F. W. B., '04.

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SOCIETY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

On Thursday, January 30th, Prof. Fisher gave a very interesting and instructive lecture on the immunity brought about by vaccination. After the lecture the following officers were elected: President, Prof. Fisher; vice president, L. P. Young; secretary, L. W. Walter; treasurer, C. O. Frank; corresponding secretary, U. A. Guss; curator, E. M. Gearhart. H. M. T.

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"Lives are like flowers. In dying they abide not alone, but sow themselves and bloom again with each returning spring, and ever more and more."

"Remember that your fitness for all future trust depends on what you are now."

ATHLETICS

Our new child, lately adopted by the paternal Board of Athletics, is receiving very much attention of late. It has enjoyed a rapid and unusual growth of popularity among the students. Even the people of the town seem to have been aroused of late from a disinterestedness in that branch of college education which helps to develop the manliness of a student, and are now doing all in their power to encourage and help along this new sport. We hope that this may prove to be more than a mere fad, fated in the near future to suffer a slow, steady decline in popularity. We also desire to see our schedule not only interesting, but that the sport shall become more manly and elevating, so as to become a real help for those whom it was intended to benefit.

But we are sorry to state that things have not turned out as favorable as may at first be supposed from a hasty superficial survey. There are some things connected with it that need a radical and immediate reform, or it will entirely fail in the prime intent for which it was introduced. Let everyone remember that in so far as a sport is manly, and makes its participants more manly, only by so much does it fulfil its mission in the college world. It is not the victories won that marks whether a season has been successful or not, nor do defeats encountered make it less of a benefit. There is a thousand-fold more manliness in going down in honorable defeat, after supreme effort, before a worthy opponent, than to gain an unbroken series of victories by questionable and unfair means. Let also everyone when engaged in any way in upholding the honor of our dear Alma Mater, remember that his personal actions, especially when abroad, should only be such as tend to honor and set in a true light the moral and Christian influences of his chosen institution. Not only are unmanly actions exerting a harmful effect on the participant's individual reputation, but they are a disgrace and a harm to his institution. If one has been honored sufficiently to be deemed worthy and called upon to uphold and spread the honor of his Alma Mater, should he be so untrue to his trust as to disgrace her? Let your better selves answer.

There has also of late been some underhand work concerning the securing of good seats for the games at the opera house. Whenever some especially good game is expected it is utterly impossible for the students to obtain good seats, no matter how promptly they may inquire after the opening of the board. This is a shame and an imposition on the student body. Why is not a struggling student's money worth just as much as any other person's? Why must he who is always serving his school in this way take a back seat when the game of the season is to be played or some popular team present? This is never and never can be just, and is a strong argument of our need of an adequate gymnasium and other buildings necessary for the accommodation of affairs and happenings of the student body.

The basket ball record for January has been very successful and has set a lively pace, considering that it is S. U's. first attempt at the popular game. The line-ups and scores are as follows:

Frackville vs. Susquehanna, at Selinsgrove, January 11th:

FRACKVILLE.	POSITION.	SUSQUEHANNA.
Carr	attack	Benfer
Roberts	attack	SinClair
Rader	centre	Auchmuty
Eiler	defence	Morgan
Forney	defence	Thompson

Goals from field, Roberts 9, Rader 3, Carr 2, Eiler 2, Benfer 2, SinClair and Auchmuty 1. Goals from fouls, Roberts 3. Score 35–10.

Danville vs. Susquehanna, at Danville, January 16th:

DANVILLE.	POSITION.	SUSQUEHANNA.
Gaskins	attack	Benfer
Bedea	attack	Battersby
Klase	centre	Auchmuty
Seckler	defence	Ketterman, Morgan
Gordon	defence	SinClair

Goals from field, Battersby 6, SinClair 3, Benfer 1, Gaskins 9, Klase 10, Bedea 6. Goals from fouls, Battersby 2, Klase 1. Score 51–22.

Milton vs. Susquehanna, at Selinsgrove, January 18th:

MILTON.	POSITION.	SUSQUEHANNA.
Foster	attack	Benfer, Battersby
Clark	attack	SinClair
Reiminsnyder	centre	Auchmuty
Hawker	defence	Ketterman, Morgan
Murdock	defence	Thompson

Goals from field, Battersby 12, Auchmuty 7, SinClair 4, Benfer 2, Thompson 1, Ketterman 3, Reiminsnyder 3, Hawker 2. Goals from fouls, Murdock 3. Score 13–58.

Williamsport vs. Susquehanna, at Williamsport, January 23d:

WILLIAMSPORT.	POSITION.	SUSQUEHANNA.
Stutzman	attack	Benfer
Turner	attack	Battersby
Knauss	centre	Thompson
Speaker	defence	Ketterman
Lamade	defence	SinClair

Score 48–9.

Danville vs. Susquehanna, at Selinsgrove, January 25th:

DANVILLE.	POSITION.	SUSQUEHANNA.
Gaskins	attack	Benfer
Bedea	attack	Battersby
Klase	centre	Thompson
Seckler	defence	Ketterman
Gordon	defence	SinClair

Goals from field, Battersby 6, Ketterman 3, SinClair 2, Thompson 1, Bedea 2, Gaskins 4, Klase 2, Seckler 1. Goals from fouls, Battersby 2, Klase 6. Score 24–26.

Frackville vs. Susquehanna, at Frackville, January 27th:

FRACKVILLE.	POSITION.	SUSQUEHANNA.
Forney	attack	Benfer
Carr	attack	Battersby
Roberts	centre	Thompson
Macker	defence	SinClair
Eiler	defence	Ketterman

Goals from field, Forney 8, Roberts 2, Macker 1, SinClair 2, Ketterman 1, Battersby 6. Score 22–18.

Shenandoah vs. Susquehanna, at Shenandoah, January 28th:

SHENANDOAH.	POSITION.	SUSQUEHANNA.
Furgeson	attack	Roberts
Hoffner	attack	Battersby
Danis	centre	Thompson
Blaker	defence	SinClair
Connors	defence	Ketterman

Goals from field, Battersby 9, Roberts 7, Ketterman and SinClair 1, Danis 4, Blaker 2, Furgeson and Hoffner 1. Goals from fouls, Hoffner 8, Battersby 1. Score 24–37.

St. Clair vs. Susquehanna, at St. Clair, January 29th:

ST. CLAIR.	POSITION.	SUSQUEHANNA.
Johnson	attack	Roberts
Krebs	attack	Battersby
Taylor	centre	Thompson
Marion	defence	SinClair
Ray	defence	Ketterman

Goals from field, Roberts 3, Battersby 4, SinClair and Thompson 2, Ketterman 1, Johnson 7, Krebs 1, Taylor 4. Goals from fouls, Taylor 3, Battersby 2. Score 27–26.

Ashland vs. Susquehanna, at Ashland, January 30th:

ASHLAND.	POSITION.	SUSQUEHANNA.
Price	attack	Roberts
Young	attack	Battersby
Horn	centre	Thompson
Blecker	defence	SinClair
Hamberger	defence	Ketterman

Goals from field, Horn 13, Battersby 8, Price 7, Young and Hamberger 2, Blecker 1. Goals from fouls, Young 1. Score 51–16.

Bloomsburg State Normal vs. Susquehanna, at Selinsgrove, February 1st.:

B. S. N. S.	*POSITION.*	*SUSQUEHANNA.*
Hays	attack	Roberts
Reighard	attack	Battersby
Marcy	*centre*	Thompson
Robinson	defence	Ketterman
Riland	defence	SinClair

Goals from field, Battersby 9, Roberts, Marcy and Robinson 3, Hays 4, Ketterman 1. Goals from fouls, Battersby 8, Riland 1. Score 21–34.

C. O. FRANK, '03.

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ALUMNI NOTES.

'99, *Sem.* Rev. W. B. Lahr, pastor of the Christian Endeavor Memorial church of Cleveland, O., and Miss Mildred M. Thomas were married at the home of the bride in Cleveland, on January 20th, 1902. Rev. and Mrs. Lahr are spending a few weeks in Pennsylvania. THE SUSQUEHANNA extends best wishes to the couple.

'83, Sem. Rev. I. P. Zimmerman held a very successful communion on the New Year, and had five accessions. Both congregations at Beaver Springs and Beavertown gave handsome cash donations to the pastor at Christmas tide.

'86. Rev. W. H. Harding is doing excellent work at Darby, Pa. On New Year's communion eight persons were received, seven of whom were heads of families.

'99, Sem. The Wildmerding *News* recently gave prominent space to a toast in rhyme given by Rev. H.C. Michael at the banquet of the local Literary and Scientific Club. The Rev. is a

born poet, and we are glad to see he still continues his excellent writing.

'01, Sem. Rev. I. H. Wagner, St. Luke's, Williamsport, has been doing excellent work in this field. Since his acceptance of this work he has increased the membership 25 per cent.; had his salary increased $200, and received a check of $25 as Christmas good will.

'83, Sem. *The Visitor* is a new parish paper published by Rev. C. B. King, Allegheny, Pa. The first number is exceptionally bright and attractive, and shows ability and good taste.

'97, Sem. The members of Mt. Holly Springs Lutheran church en masse came to their pastor's, Rev. Wm. J. Redcay's place, and donated substantial gifts as an appreciation of faithful work and a New Year's greeting.

'94. The church at Lionville, Pa., Rev. Chas. R. Streamer, pastor, is flourishing. They lately held special meetings for two weeks; an interesting Xmas program; purchased individual communion set, and recently had a lecture on the story of "Ben Hur," by Rev. S. E. Bateman, from Philadelphia, Pa.

The Christmas services at Bellefonte, Pa., Rev. H. C. Holloway, pastor, were especially interesting, and were asked to be repeated, with great success.

'77, Sem. Rev. J. A. M. Ziegler preached his farewell sermon at Cincinnati, O., on December 29, 1901. His theme was "The Reflected Image of Our Glorious Lord."

'00, Sem. Rev. A. E. Cooper, Maple Hill, Pa., was the recipient of a beautiful rocker and a filled larder, as Christmas joy from his grateful people. The tenth annual convention of the Endeavorers of Lycoming county was held in his church in the middle of January.

'99. M. P. Herman recently took up the course in elocution at Susquehanna.

'91. Rev. J. M. Guss just finished a prosperous year at Etna, Pa., having increased membership 30, enrolled in Sunday school 250 children, a growing and active Luther League, and a flourishing missionary society.

'88. Wm. H. Ulsh, M. D., who is at present confined in a hospital, will be sent home just as soon as he is able to be moved.

'93, Sem. Rev. Jno. I. Stonecipher has been a recent visitor here from his charge at Hartleton, Pa.

'00. Geo. T. Schoch has taken up the course in bookkeeping at Susquehanna.

'00. Sem. Rev. Jno. F. Stabley has recently opened a new church near his present pastorate at Jennerstown, Pa.

'99. Sem. Rev. S. N. Carpenter and wife, of the Brushton Avenue church, each received a "purse" containing together $30.

'91. Rev. J. M. Guss and wife, of Etna, were made the recipients of a fine Brussells carpet for the parlor.

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EXCHANGES.

It is indeed seldom that we have the opportunity of reading such a brilliant exchange column as appeared in the last issue of the *Pierce School Alumni Journal.* It is unique. The manner in which Mr. Amos brings the different publications into contrast, and comments on them, is by far the most interesting of anything along this line that we have had the pleasure of reading.

The January issue of *Rays of Light* contains a well written and interesting essay entitled "The Fool Goes Through the Forest and Sees No Fire-wood." The author ably portrays a crowd of men on a journey through the forest, and assigns to each man some character. To one he gives the title of "The Botanist," another "The Lumberman," to another "The Geologist," and to others like characters. He makes each character comment on his special "hobby" as the party passes through the forest, and then "The Fool" follows up each comment by some remarks befitting a fool. The contrast drawn is good, and the manner of treating the subject very entertaining and profitable.

"Little Willie;
A pair of skates,
A hole in the ice;
Golden gates.

"Some New Peterkin Papers" is the title of a series of very entertaining stories in the January number of the *Ægis.* These stories are well written, and their various authors have given a new life to an old subject by their up-to-date treatment of the various difficulties into which this remarkable family get themselves.

In *The Forum* we notice a comment as a clipping from *The Bulletin.* The comment is entitled "Calves," and was called forth by the above mentioned clipping. We agree with the writer when he says that many of the state functions tend rather to a physical show than a mental display. He has well put it that whatever the conditions abroad may be, "the American youth, if they be idolaters at all, worship not at the shrine of beauty, but bow before the majesty of intellect." The comment is timely and well put.

E. M. G.

THE SUSQUEHANNA.

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EDITORIAL

"LEARN to labor and to wait." We have experienced both, and doubtless many of our professors and others in authority are familiar with more than the quotation. Beautiful sentiments and promises are pleasant to listen to, and it is a satisfaction to know that there is something still standing to our credit, but in these days of matter-of-fact transactions, nothing is so potent as undeniable reality.

While other instutions are raising monuments of brick and mortar to their benefactors, we are trying to keep pace. But we are behind the times, and when the beautiful edifice now in course of construction stands complete in artistic grandeur, Susquehanna will still be appealing for what she has needed much and long.

Well may every loyal Lutheran feel a thrill of pride when he remembers that his church has 62 synods in the United States and Canada, that she has 6,800 ministers, 11,200 congregations, and 1,800,000 members. Well may he rejoice in being connected with a church which has a total membership of almost 60,000,000, but

when he looks for a moment upon the poverty of her institutions, he must feel that somewhere there is something wrong. Surely our people are not the poorest of our nation, and we cannot believe that they are less benevolent than those of sister denominations. Yet that does not cover the fact that Susquehanna is sadly in need of more equipment. Surely it must be that her people do not know the pressing need, or else do not fully appreciate the situation.

As an institution of our church, we are anxious that she should fill, in every particular, her mission as a centre of education. This does not consist in merely filling the mind with facts, nor should it be a process by which our young men are robbed of manhood. It is not a bleaching process, during which the manly brawn and healthy tan must give place to feeble frame with pallid cheek and sunken eye. "Education is the training of a person for good." Can any motive or work be higher? Can anything that falls short of this be called education? No man is educated who lacks mentally, physically or spiritually. He may be learned in some lines, but only the man developed in all his parts has education, health and happiness. Our grandfathers and fathers grew strong in manly toil and became the backbone of the Republic. We are their offspring. Patriotic zeal burns just as brightly in us; we have ambitions just as keen, and that system of education which supplies not the opportunities for physical development to a spirited, energetic race, falls little short of criminal. At our institution there are no rails to split, no trees to fell, no fields to till, (though you would think so to hear some of our church fathers talk.) We are expected to study, we are sent here to improve our minds, yet many people do not know that it is just as easy to raise steam in a broken boiler as to develop a powerful mind in a weak body. True, there are some exceptions; but if we examine the history of church and state we will find they only prove the rule. Better far would it be to send the cream of America's youth to the farms and forests that they might become men, than send them to an institution which educates them for the grave.

Oh that our people could realize the need of a good gymnasium at Selinsgrove! The temporary concern we have is better than nothing, and the equipment is good as far as it goes, but on the whole it is scarcely better than a good farce. The first principles of good health depend on diet, exercise, pure fresh air and sensi-

ble bathing. We need a room we can keep comparatively free from dust, and one which we can ventilate. We need a bathing system where hot and cold water can be used in the baths. We do not cry for beauty of structure or richness of design, but we do appeal to the people of our church for a substantial building, where muscle can be developed, where disease can be sweated out, where minds can be made clear and your sons be made men, morally, physically and spiritually. "Cleanliness is next to Godliness," we are told, and you scarcely ever find either in a loafer. Few people delight in ice-water baths, yet such is our present lot. Foul and filthy minds are generally found in ruined and broken bodies, and therefore we should educate our young men to complete bodily control. To you we appeal, to you the fathers and mothers of young men, you the lovers of purity and truth, you that love young men and noble manhood, in the name of our Alma Mater, for her great need. Our cry is just. The appeal of the college men and professors should be worthy of some notice. 'Tis for you to say whether or not we shall call for aid in vain.

LOCAL-PERSONAL

A windy crowd—Bloomsburg basket ball team.

Mr. A. W. Potter, of the Department of Law, spent the greater part of the last week of January in Carlisle.

"Heckie the second" was presented to the team at Girardsville. He has taken quarters in the suit of apartments occupied by "Bat." and "Sin."

Mr. Harry Phillips, second bass on last year's Glee Club, has been confined to his home with a bad case of typhoid fever. At the present writing he is slowly recovering.

"Muty" was up to spend Sunday with Auntie lately. Uncle was sick, and "Muty" had his first patient.

The phonograph entertainment given on the evening of the 28th was well attended and well received.

Mr. J. D. Kistner, of Sunbury, a former Susquehanna student, took in the Bloomsburg game here.

Mr. William M. Schnure has been home for several weeks recovering from a recent spell of illness.

The new fad— a "touchy" arm.

The Ladies' Hall is coming up rapidly, notwithstanding the bad weather.

Morgan, '03, attended the funeral of his uncle at Williamsport, on Friday, 31st.

Fischer, '02, was present at a missionary meeting at Sinking Valley, Pa., on January 19th.

On January 24th Shambaugh's mother made him a short visit.

Dr. Batdorff, of Pottsville, made a short stay with his grandson "Jack" Jan. 27th.

Rev. C. M. Nicholas, under whose efficient leadership the Glee Club has been since its organization, will return soon to give the fellows the finishing touches before they begin their trip.

Burkhart made a business trip to Williamsport at the beginning of the month.

It is with reluctance that we note the indifference of the greater part of the student body towards basket ball, while the town people are giving it their hearty cooperation, and entertaining no end of enthusiasm. Wake up fellows.

Miss Schuyler, of Lock Haven, made a week's stay with Miss Edith Potter the latter part of the month.

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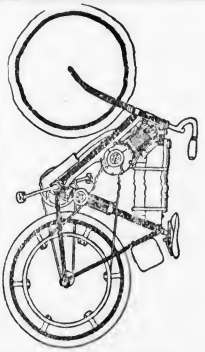
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v. 11 #7

March 1902

THE SUSQUEHANNA



THE SUSQUEHANNA

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THE SUSQUEHANNA.

MARCH, 1902.

LITERARY.

THE SOUL OF THE VIOLET.

Quietly under the snow-flakes,
  Hid from the passer-by,
Waiting the touch of the sunbeam
  Sent from the blue of the sky,
Lies sleeping the soul of the violet
  In its cold, dark bed so brown,
Uncomplainingly biding its summons,
  With never a sigh or a frown.

Unknown is the rich purple petal,
  Unseen is the heart of gold,
The soft, rainy green of the leaflets
  Is hid in the dark, damp mold.
Yet though of beauty it has none,
  Nor of it yet does it know,
The soul of the beautiful violet
  Lies patiently under the snow.

Around it the frost and the ice-chill,
  Encircling it darkness and gloom,
With never a hint of the spring-tide
  Its prison seems but a tomb.
Yet with never a sigh or a murmur;
  Never a thought of unrest,
The obedient soul of the violet
  Lies sleeping on Nature's cold breast.

Oh! soul, with thy ceaseless complaining,
  With thought over anxious, disturbed,
Impatient at life's tardy summons,
  With enforced inaction perturbed,
Chafing thy prison-bars fiercely,
  Striving for glory and show,
Reflect on the soul of the violet,
  Waiting, peacefully, under the snow.

In their time all things are coming;
The All-Powerful hastens never;
Wait on the Lord, restless spirit,
Be of good courage, ever;
God's plans will unfold in the future,
He has ordained it so.
Be like the soul of the violet
Waiting trustingly under the snow.

CAROLINE RILEY ENDERS.

\+ + +

THE PENNSYLVANIA FRONTIER IN THE REVOLUTION

Winner of the Conrad Weiser Historical Prize.

As we look about us and see the hurry and bustle of metropolitan life, the busy towns, humming with the sounds of various industries, and smiling villages surrounded by sun-kissed fields, with that air of peace and plenty which marks the happy and contented people, we can scarcely realize that where the plow now breaks the glebe, were vast forests, in whose shadows lurked the savage warrior, who, with gleaming eyes and bitter heart, beheld the onward march of civilization and progress. Yet scarcely a century and a quarter has elapsed since then, and we still listen, with bated breath, to the old fireside tales of sanguinary conflicts between the hardy settlers, our forefathers, and the Red men. This ground is hallowed by patriots' blood which was shed on the altar of progress, that this fair domain might be redeemed for the furtherance of civilization.

The guns of Lexington reverberated from the bleak hills of New Hampshire to the cotton fields of Georgia, and aroused a people united in purpose to free themselves from the tyranny of an ungrateful mother country. Everywhere men hurried to the front, and even with their meagre equipment, soon proved to be formidable foes for England's veterans, trained in the Continental wars of Europe. Gray-haired grandfathers and their grandsons, with the bloom of youth still on their cheeks, shouldered their flint-locks, and together went to the front, many of them to give up their lives as a fitting sacrifice on the altar of freedom, and

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AUTHORITIES CONSULTED—Jones' History of the Juniata Valley; Linn's Annals of the Buffalo Valley; Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania, Vols. I and II; Washington and His Generals, by Headley; Pennsylvania Archives; McGinness' History of West Branch; Susquehanna and Juniata Valley, Vols. I and II; Day's Historical Collections of Pennsylvania.

there was scarcely a fireside but had one vacant chair. Amid the motley force which called itself the Continental army, the men from the Pennsylvania frontier were distinguished for their bravery and daring, and many of the most prominent figures of the revolution were the product of this frontier.

A glamour of romance hangs over this period, and affords a rich field for the play of the imagination, so that the historian is sometimes tempted to wander from the straight and narrow path of truth. We have endeavored to eliminate that which does not bear the strict stamp of authenticity, but with some reluctance; for the old border heroes and legends have a charm for us almost as great as when they were the objects of emulation in our childhood days. We shall accordingly give only one phase of the frontier life—the military; for in this period all other phases were in a manner subsidiary to the military. So with the love and reverence of a pilgrim approaching the sacred relics, we shall draw back the inscrutable curtain of the past, and view briefly the achievements of the brave frontiersman; not only as he appeared in defence of his fireside, but in the general operations of the Continental army.

With the beginning of hostilities in 1775, the frontier to the westward lay along the line of march pursued by the expedition under General Forbes, in 1758, to the northward along the North and West branches of the Susquehanna, while Carlisle on the south, marked the zone which divided safety from danger. As the Indians harassed the border with relentless fury, the frontier was restricted, until at one time, just after the Great Runaway, which will be mentioned later, Sunbury and Northumberland were the northern frontier.

At the outbreak of the war in 1775, the frontier inhabitants were few and poorly armed. The great wave of patriotism, which swept over the country to the remotest frontier home, carried with it, in its irresistible course, many young and vigorous men, who went forward and joined the army; for it was thought that their very remoteness would afford them security; but this proved to be a delusion, since it was upon the frontier that war, in its most terrible form, was carried on.

The advantages of having an alliance with the Indians were apparent very early in the conflict by both Lord Dunmore and Dr. Connelly, and at the instigation of the English ministry, it

was decided to win them to the British cause, which was accomplished through the efforts of Simon Girty and McKee, the renegades. The defection of the Six Nations was the death warrant of many of the frontier inhabitants, for neither woman nor child was spared by the savage warriors from Genesee and Tioga. To defend the frontiers against the Indians and white savages, the so-called refugees, and at the same time meet the calls of Congress for the operations on the sea-board, was a herculean undertaking for the Colonies, but upon none did the burden fall so severely as upon Pennsylvania, with its far-reaching frontier, exposed to the savages from the Genesee on the north, who could float down the Susquehanna in their war canoes in twenty-four hours to the settlements, and the Indians of the Tioga region to whom the great Kittanning warpath gave easy access. Pennsylvania had the Delaware, Wyoming, West Branch, Juniata and Ohio valleys to defend, and the frontier counties of Northumberland, Northampton, Bedford and Westmoreland. Then, too, Pennsylvania was handicapped by its heterogeneous population of Scotch-Irish, Germans and Quakers, the latter of whom deserve not one iota of credit for the blessing of liberty which we enjoy. The quarrels with Connecticut and Virginia, on the question of boundaries, also occupied the attention of the Colonial council. As the Continental capital was within the borders of the state it was natural that the main operations of the enemy should be directed against her. Thus it was that the brunt of the whole conflict fell upon Pennsylvania, and especially upon her frontier. Committees of safety were appointed to devise means for defence, and the Continental government was appealed to for aid, but there was none to give. Some abandoned their farms and retired to the eastern settlements, but the more daring pledged themselves to remain by their firesides and defend them with their lives. To this end a number of fortifications were commenced in the fall of 1777 and the spring of 1778, while some of the forts of the French and Indian war were put in a state of defence. The first frontier forts of Western Pennsylvania were erected at the time of Dunmore's war. About one hundred of these forts and blockhouses were erected during the revolutionary period, west of the mountains, and about a dozen in each of the valleys of Juniata, North Branch and West Branch.

Fort Pitt, which was the headquarters of the department of

the west, stood in the midst of the dense forest, then the ridges of the Alleghenies, beyond which the primeval wilderness, broken here and there by some frontier settlement, stretched to the Susquehanna. There were two roads from Fort Pitt to the settlements, the one cut by general Braddock in 1755, and the other by General Forbes in 1758, which passed by Carlisle and Bedford. Bedford and Ligonier lay in the foothills of the mountains, surrounded by forests so dense that death seemed to lurk in their very shadows. From Bedford about one hundred miles to the east lay Carlisle, resembling Bedford, but of larger extent. The valleys to the east of Bedford were well settled. From Carlisle the road led to Paxtang or Harris' Ferry, and thence eastward to Lancaster, where the thickly settled portion of the state began.

The town of Bedford was for many years the most important point between Carlisle and Pittsburg. In 1769, some persons who had destroyed powder designed by the traders for the Indians, were cast into prison on suspicion. The fort was captured early one morning and the prisoners released. This was probably the first British fort in America captured by American rebels. Smith, who had command of the capturing party, afterwards became a colonel in the revolutionary army.

In the latter part of 1776 an entire regiment, the Eighth Pennsylvania, was raised in Westmoreland and Bedford counties, and early in 1777 they joined Washington in New Jersey. The town of Bedford was for a long time the residence of General Arthur St. Clair and a number of others who figured prominently in the affairs of the revolution.

In 1777 the Indian war parties came over the Kittanning war path and extended their depredations over the region which now embraces Bedford, Blair and Huntingdon counties, and scarcely a day passed without some murder being committed by them.

The town of Bradford is also entitled to mention, for it is doubtful if any of the frontier towns exceeded it in pure patriotism and willingness to spend their blood and treasure for the cause of liberty.

One of the most prominent points in Pennsylvania during the revolution was Sinking Valley, which contained the largest and best defended post on the frontier, Fort Roberdeau or Lead Mine Fort. It was under military discipline, and cannon frowned upon its ramparts, where the sentries paced night and day. The

greater part of the lead used by the Continental army was procured here.

The prospect was very gloomy indeed to the patriots lying on the bleak, wind-swept hills of Valley Forge during the winter of 1777–78. Provisions were scarce and many died from the exposure; the soldiers were mutinous and added to this "talks" were held by the British and their Indian allies at Niagara and Detroit, during which plots were laid for scalping expeditions to the frontier. The ravages on the Northumberland frontier continued during the entire winter. But it was during the summer of 1778 that the greatest blow fell on the northern frontier which had yet occurred—a deed most horrible in details. On June 30th an army of four hundred Tories under Col. John Butler, and seven hundred Indians under Brant, entered the Wyoming valley with the intention of attacking Forty Fort. Col. Zebulon Butler assumed command of the garrison, numbering about three hundred militia. On July 3rd it was decided to give battle to the enemy, and the garrison, marching from the fort, formed a line of battle a short distance away. The left wing gave way and a panic began, and the whole line broke in flight. Throwing away their rifles, the Indians rushed forward with their tomahawks, and about two hundred and fifty of the fugitives were slain. Among them were twenty-three officers. Those who escaped the tomahawks fled to the mountains. The next morning the fort was surrendered. When the news of the massacre spread down the North Branch and up the valley of the West Branch, the inhabitants of the two valleys sought safety in flight, known as the "Great Runaway." Fort Augusta at Sunbury, was filled to overflowing with the destitute and distressed.

Fort Augusta, built in 1756, as a defence against the French and Indians, after the beginning of the revolution, became the headquarters of the military department of the upper Susquehanna. It stood at the upper end of the town of Sunbury, and was a point of strategic importance. Col. Hunter was appointed county lieutenant. Col. Hartley with his regiment was here in 1777–78. After the battle of Brandywine, Washington consolidated the Twelfth Pennsylvania line with the Third and Sixth regiments, and mustered out its officers and sent them home to assist in the defence. Among the number were Col. Kelley, Captains Brady, Boone and Dougherty. As the Indians were active in the spring

of 1778, the military authorities at Fort Augusta were very actively engaged. In September, 1778, Col. Hartley, with a force of two hundred men, made an expedition against the Indian town of Tioga, and destroyed it and all the villages about it, after a long and weary march through mountain defiles, through swamps and streams.

In 1779 Washington decided on the complete destruction of the Indian towns of Genesee, which was the home of the six nations. To this end General Sullivan was ordered to join General Clinton on an expedition against that region. The destination was Newtown, the principal town of the Indians, the present sight of Elmira. Brandt commanded the Indians and Colonel John Butler the British and Tories. They contested their position stubbornly but were obliged to flee, and the work of devastation began. Fields of ripening crops were destroyed, immense peach orchards laid waste and the whole Indian country of the lake region laid in ashes. General Broadhead also made an expedition against the Seneca country, up the Allegheny, and burned all the Indian towns and destroyed all their crops without the loss of a man.

The expedition of Sullivan, and that of Broadhead, together with the surrender of Hamilton to Clark, marked the high tide of frontier warfare in Pennsylvania.

In 1781 Col. Lochry with a force of volunteers and rangers, was on his way to join Clarke on his expedition against Detroit, but on their way down the river they were attacked by the Indians under Brandt, and every man of them—numbering about one hundred and twenty—was killed or captured, Col. Lochry being among the slain.

Fort Schoch, which was built by Matthias Schoch about 1770, still stands in Middlecreek township, Snyder county, a mute witness that this, too, was dark and bloody ground. Its location was about one-half mile south of the scene of the massacre of the Stuck or Stock family, which occurred in 1781, and by which five persons lost their lives. The Indians were pursued by the Indian fighters, Pence, Stroh and Brown, and the entire band killed.

Although life on the frontier was so strenuous, yet it was the border settlements which furnished the flower of the Pennsylvania troops in the Continental army. Let us glance briefly at the records of the Pennsylvania soldiers in the operations beyond the confines of the state.

The Twelfth Pennsylvania line, under Col. Cook, achieved a record which cannot be surpassed by any other regiment in the Continental service, as they participated in the capture of Burgoyne, battles of Princeton, Trenton, Piscataway, Chadds' Ford, Germantown and Brandywine, and in the latter battle they were engaged so fiercely that nearly the whole regiment was among the killed and wounded.

The first Pennsylvania regiment was commanded, first by Col. Thompson, then by Col. Hand, under whom the regiment served in the brigade commanded by St. Clair. On November 9, 1775, the British landed at Lechmere Point, under cover of their batteries on Bunker, Breed, and Cope's hills, to capture horses and cattle. Although it was high tide and a stormy day, the First Pennsylvania, under Col. Thompson, took to the water and waded to their armpits for a quarter of a mile, in the face of a severe fire from the British. The enemy was behind stone walls, but they could not stand the onslaught of the Pennsylvanians, and fled, leaving eighteen dead behind.

In the battle of Princeton, on January 3rd, 1777, Col. Potter, being requested by Washington to destroy the bridge on the North Mills on Stony Brook, ordered Major Kelley to make a detail for that purpose. He took charge of the detail himself, and went to work, whereupon the British opened with a heavy fire of round shot. Before the logs were cut off, several balls struck the log on which he stood, and he was precipitated into the stream. His party moved off, not expecting him to escape, but he reached the shore, though the water was high and full of floating timbers, and followed the troops. Encumbered as he was with wet clothes, he captured an armed British scout, and brought him to camp.

After the British had made several attempts to break the American lines at the battle of Monmouth, they made one last determined effort to break through the centre, held by the Pennsylvania regiments under General Wayne, and the Royal Grenadiers, the flower of the British army, were ordered to do it. They advanced several times, but were driven back. Col. Monckton, their commander, forming them in a solid column, advanced to charge as if on parade. Wayne ordered his men to reserve their fire, and the British came on in silence within a few rods, when Monckton ordered the Grenadiers to charge, and at the same moment a terrible volley laid low their front rank and most of

their officers. A hand-to-hand conflict occurred, but the Grenadiers were compelled to give way, leaving their colors in the hands of the Pennsylvanians.

The story of that charge up to the precipitous sides of Stony Point is too well known to need repetition here; but the memory of "Mad Anthony" Wayne and his gallant band of followers from Pennsylvania will always linger in the hearts and minds of the American people.

Abandoned by his British allies at the close of the war, the Red man set his face toward the land of the setting sun; yet for him there was no peace. The white man haunted his footsteps, and his dreaded power is a thing of the past. The warwhoop has given place to the whistle of the locomotive, and gentle peace hovers over this fair land which writhed in the throes of a bloody war. The balmy isles of the Pacific and the pride of the Antilles acknowledge our sovereignty and pay grateful homage to the majesty of a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

The great legacy of this ten years of frontier warfare is the enjoyment of this liberty, which was purchased with the blood of our forefathers, who, by their brave and determined resistance to the enemy on the frontier, made it possible to bring the war to a successful culmination. We, of today, have a right to be proud of their achievements, for high up in the temple of fame their names are writ in letters of immortality. Hallowed be their names! Let us raise the tuneful lay to sing hymns of praise to the glorious old pioneers, who by their hardships and sufferings have entailed such blessings upon us.

F. E. SHAMBAUGH, '02.

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WHEN COURTS GO CALLING.

It was the last day of May. Early in the morning I was awakened by the strains of martial music, as the twenty thousand of Berlin's garrison were marching out to Tempel Hofer Feld for the annual review. The Jagers, in their green hunter-like uniforms, regiments in blue, white-plumed, red-plumed, black-plumed, a regiment in cream and gold lace, the helmet surrounded by an eagle, whose outspread wings reflected silvery sunlight, the

Kaiser's own body-guard, the Alexander regiment in their high hoods of silver and crimson, the cavalry, their pennants flapping gently from the lofty lances, the rumbling of the artillery—who would not wish to witness the finest troops of the German army passing in review before the Emperor, in the freshness of a bright May morning, on a field sacred to the Templars of the Crusaders?

But alas! Like the vast majority of Berlin's citizens, I had to remain at my daily occupation, and not until four o'clock was I free to seek what I might find of the day's glories. I entered "Unter den Linden," going from the Emperor's winter palace to the "Thiergarten," the great city park, a half mile to the westward. This street, justly celebrated, is divided into five ways by rows of lindens. Next to the curbs, two driving streets; next within, two ways for equestrians; and the middle, a broad, sanded floor, beaten hard under the feet of nurses and children by day, by the pleasure-loving in the cool of the evening.

How fascinating to stand at the vortex of a great city and watch the ebb and flow of the sea of cosmopolitan humanity! It is not necessary to look up at the hundreds of imperial and provincial banners decorating palaces, hotels, stores, residences, or at the many different national flags displayed at the Embassies, to see that this is an unusual day. One can see it in the unrest and excitement of the crowd. Down the long avenue the people, billow-like, rush left or right as a royal carriage, or men in uniform, come riding this or that side.

Engrossed in my work, I was not aware that the Holland court had arrived in Berlin the previous evening. The first suggestion that the Emperor had visitors was the call of a vender of picture postal cards—"Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Henry." These were on sale in every stationery, and to hear them advertised on the street struck me as unusual. Draping down from the entablature of the Doric Brandenburger Gate flapped five banners of the house of Orange, and I decided to remain under the lindens to see what might appear from the palace. Mounted policemen soon appeared; two caparisoned horses come loping, bearing richly attired outriders. Behind, a royal carriage, the Austrian thoroughbreds seeming to be as proud of their silver-mounted harness as their drivers of their silver-braided broadcloth. Beneath the silken sun-shades in the rear seat are two ladies, the one nearest

us the beautiful young Queen of the Netherlands—and the Empress. Plenty as are the royal-born in Europe, 'tis not often that you pass a crowned head so near and so unexpectedly. And then to meet four in a single carriage. But they are by us, and now we must look quickly to see if Prince Henry bears the countenance of a man who would expect the Queen to pay his debts, and quarrel with that beautiful young woman if her dignity refused. A typical German youth, with the promise of a moustache, a fine figure and soldierly bearing, he appears.

Passing the Royal Opera, I read the notice that as the court would be in attendance, admission was by royal invitation. The princes occupied the boxes, the legislators the parquet, the civil and military officials the first gallery, the foreign embassies the second. From the *Lokal Auzeiger* of the next morning, I quote: "Next the Russian and Italian embassadors sat Andrew White, the American. The others richly clothed in garments decorated with medals and gold, he in a frock coat, without a sign of distinction, except an earnest, learned expression of face." A conspicuous example of republican simplicity, surely. Our envoys can thus disregard court etiquette and receive credit for the same, just as our special representatives to King Edward's coronation next June will be favorably noticed by the London press for appearing in citizen's clothes. Do not let us for a moment think, however, that Europe gives us credit because we are unpretentious and democratic. Were we a nation of three and one-half millions, we would be insulted today as we were a century ago; and no one watches with keener zest the increasing display and pomp of our presidential inaugurals than these same friends of oligarchy.

Donizetti's "Daughter of the Regiment" was performed, and at eleven P. M. the elite of two nations took train for the Emperor's palace in historic Potsdam. Here followed feasting for mind and body. The musical program on the previous evening was furnished by a company of two thousand performers, selected from one hundred and thirteen different organizations. Four special trains to convey the orchestra!

The next day noon the Emperor kissed the hand of his royal guest. The Empress, mother-like, embraced her, while she said she would have enjoyed her visit had the weather not been so warm.

The Prince escorted his Queen to her car in a way which made the Berlin press say that it was evident that he was her first subject!

Oh to be a monarch for a summer's day, and go a visiting!

W. H. B. CARNEY.

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"IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN."

Picture to yourself a Virginia town, with a long main street and several shorter ones. The houses are built in that cool, southern fashion, with broad porches and surrounded by verdant lawns and great shade trees. At one end of the street stands a house of greater size than the others, and about it are flowers, shrubs and trees, which make it a spot of exquisite loveliness.

On this pleasant September evening the rising moon throws every object into relief, and the soft winds sigh through the thick foliage.

A young woman dressed in white comes from the house and sits down on a rustic bench near the street. If we should have looked closely as she came down the graveled walk, we would have noticed she was very beautiful; the stately form, the rose-leaf complexion, the reddish brown hair lying low on the forehead, all indicate she is a queen among women.

Soon the sound of footsteps is heard and a young man greets the girl in response to her low, "Good evening," and at her invitation he stops to talk with her, and right it is, for they have known each other all their lives.

Her name is Ida Frazer, and she is the daughter of the wealthiest man in the town, but he is only the son of a poor carpenter, with the very common name of John Williams; still he has proved himself a man with ambition, and people said he would succeed.

John had loved Ida when they went to the little school together, although he had never told anyone about his love, but on this evening the beauties of nature prompted him to speak. "Ida," said John, "since you were a little girl you have been the only one I have ever admired, and now—" "John," interrupted Ida before he could finish the sentence, "You know who I am, and though we have been childhood friends, we can be nothing more, for our positions in life are entirely opposite." John said no

more about this, and after a few desultory remarks, bid Ida good night and walked away, *thinking* very hard and resolving to make a man of himself.

In December Ida went to visit her aunt in the city, which was the capital of the state. Here she was introduced to society, and soon became a great favorite because of her beauty and vivacity. Her life was one succession of receptions, parties and balls. During the holidays she met Mr. M. Guy Dinsmore, a society man of faultless manners, pleasing address and great wealth, so it was said. He wooed and won the handsome maiden, and although her parents were reluctant, they gave their consent to the marriage.

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Ten Septembers have rolled away, and John Williams has made his name. The people of his district have elected him to the state senate, and he goes to the capitol with a glad heart. He is still unmarried and has not heard of Mrs. Dinsmore for a long time.

One day as he was searching in the poorer part of the city for a man to do the heavy work about his mansion, he knocks at the door of a house where he has heard such a man could be found. The door is opened by a woman, and both start back with astonishment. Although care and toil had effaced much of the beauty of face and form, Senator Williams recognized Ida of long ago. They look at each other for a moment, then he raises his hat politely and walks away, neither having said a word.

On making inquiries he found that Dinsmore had turned out *to be a scamp with no money, and was addicted to drinking and* gambling; how his wife, by taking boarders, had tried to support herself and the two children which were born to them, for her father had become a bankrupt, and could not help her.

John Williams sat by his open fire that evening and said to himself, "O that Ida would have been mine, so I could have made her happy," and sighed as he repeated the lines of the poet:

> "For of all sad words of tongue or pen,
> The saddest are these: it might have been."

And Ida, as she sat by her wretched fire, cried, "Fool that I was; I have found it only too true that simple love and integrity cannot be compared with passionate speech and hypocrisy."

"PREP."

THE D. A. R. HISTORICAL PRIZE CONTEST.

As was announced last commencement, the ladies of the Conrad Weiser Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Selinsgrove, with a commendable spirit of patriotism and of devotion to the interests of our college, have established a prize of $10.00, to be known as The Conrad Weiser Historical Prize. It is to be awarded annually to that member of the Senior class who shall write the best essay on some subject connected with the Revolutionary period. The initial contest was held in the College Chapel on the evening of February 24, having been postponed from February 22 on account of inclement weather.

Four essays were read upon this occasion, as follows: "Benjamin Franklin," L. R. Haus; "The Turning Point of the Revolution," M. K. W. Heicher; "The Pennsylvania Frontier in the Revolution," F. E. Shambaugh; "Weighed in the Balance and Not Found Wanting," U. A. Guss. The essays of the young men were all commendable, and thoroughly appreciated by the large audience present.

The judges, Prof. G. W. Walborn, Freeburg; Rev. G. W. Genszler, Selinsgrove, and Wilfred Focht, Selinsgrove, announced as their decision that Mr. F. E. Shambaugh merited the prize.

The musical part of the program was arranged by Miss Van Wagner, head of this department of the college, and rendered by Misses Arbogast, Brown, Schnure and Warner, of the department.

To the above brief account, the writer desires to append a footnote. The wisdom of establishing such prizes as the above no one will question. Would that there were more among our friends who would endow prizes in some subject or other, and thus stimulate the students to vigorous, independent action, as can be done in no other way. I desire to say a word, however, for the student who may in the future contest for this prize, and as a matter of simple justice to its generous donors.

It is a mere commonplace to say that a man, no matter how good a workman he may be, cannot produce the best results without good tools. The tools necessary to the young men in this case are written histories or original documents bearing upon the history of a particular locality, or of the United colonies during the Revolutionary period. The tools they do not have. Our

library, so lamentably deficient in other fields of history, is even more so in this. Nothing but discouragement meets the eager student here—except, perhaps, the sympathy of his teacher. Oh how discouraging it is to try to gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles! You can't do it.

This is written in the hope that perhaps there may be stowed away somewhere in your library, or in that of some of your friends, some musty volume or document especially dealing with the Revolution, that would be of value to our students, and that you would not seriously miss. If in this way or in any other, the reader can send a substantial response to this note, he will be helping to supply a real need and to further a worthy cause.

H. A. ALLISON.

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"LA BELLE MARIE."

The Strollers of the College and town gave their initial performance in the opera house February 15, before a large and appreciative audience. The play, which was of comedian order, was well rendered, and a repetition was asked for, which was given February 17. The ability of the Strollers needs not a better recommendation than this. We hope that like success may attend them in their second performance, "The Girl I Left Behind me," which is now being prepared. The following is the cast and synopsis of "La Belle Marie:"

CAST.

John Ingleside	Mr. Gearhart
Mr. Leighton	Mr. Thompson
Geo. Leighton	Mr. Allenbach
Earl Leighton	Mr. Wingard
Anthony Stubbs	Mr. Heicher
Patsey Walsh	Mr. Dimm
Bryan Waupingee	Mr. Young
Grace Leighton	Miss Potter
Edith Mathews	Miss Alleman
Mary Ingleside Madeline St. John	Miss Smith
Jean Ingleside Marie Dubois	Miss Phillips

Mill Hands, Toughs, Guests.

SYNOPSIS.

Act I. Jean's home. A mother's love. Deserted. The oath of vengeance.

Act II. New York City. Five years later. The broker's office. The

pretty typewriter and the stuttering office boy. Geo. Leighton at work. The step-brother cast adrift. Arrival of La Belle Marie. "You are not my servant, but my slave."

Act III. Scene I. A tramp boarding house. "When me face is clean it hurts me." Scene II. Street in New York. Meeting of the step brothers. Scene III. The Leighton residence. The sister's devotion. La Belle at bay.

Act IV. La Belle Marie's apartments. Charity with one hand, justice and revenge with the other.

Act V. The Leighton residence. The commercial traveler wins the banker's daughter. The forbidden wedding. Jean Ingleside's revenge.

In preparation: "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

F. E. Shambaugh, business manager; W. W. Young, stage manager; C. R. Allenbach, property man.

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BOOK REVIEWS.

As the loyalty of a nation is to a large degree preserved in song, so also are the joys of college days bound to the soul by bonds of harmony and witty phrase. The college men themselves are drawn into closer fraternal relations when they unite their voices in rollicking song. A collection of songs, which is well calculated to do excellent service in our colleges, has lately come to our desk. It contains nearly all the old songs, while many new "catchy" selections add spice to the book. The editors have aimed, first "to provide the Eastern college students with songs which are always sung whenever they gather together; secondly, to deepen the spirit of brotherhood already existing between college fraternities as they learn to sing each other's songs." That they have succeeded admirably can be judged from a glance at the index, while a few selections tried on the piano are sufficient and guarantee the high musical standard of the compositions. This valuable book, called "Songs of the Eastern Colleges," is neatly bound in cloth, and both music and print is clear and distinct. The collection is well abreast with the times, and should become dear to every college man. It is published by the Hinds & Noble Co., of New York.

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"The ideal life, the life full of completion, haunts us all. We feel the thing we ought to be, beating beneath the thing we are."

DEPARTMENTS

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

'02. On February 16th, H. C. Erdman preached his farewell sermon to the congregation at Oak Grove, where he has been supplying the past year.

'02. L. G. Stauffer preached at Emanuels, Williamsport, on the 16th of February, at the College church on the evening of February 23, and at Yeagertown and Reedsville on March 2.

'02. S. A. Garnes supplied the pulpit of Christ church, Milton, for Rev. Havice, February 16.

'02. H. D. Hoover held communion for Mr. Erdman at Oak Grove on February 2, and preached at Bellville on the 16th.

'02. J. E. Zimmerman visited the Millville congregation on the 16th of February, preaching both morning and evening.

'03. W. H. Derr preached for Dr. Reimensnyder at Trinity church, Milton, February 16th.

'04. Mr. Ira Fenstermacher, on March 2nd, preached at Lyons Station, Macunzie and Salem churches.

Our department was represented at the Student Volunteer Convention, held at Toronto, Can., February 26–March 1, by the following persons: Dr. Yutzy, H. D. Hoover, H. C. Erdman, D. J. Snyder and Levi P. Young.

Dr. Yutzy was present at the dedication of the McKinley Memorial Chapel, Wilkesbarre, February 16, where he preached the German dedicatory sermon. He was also called to Williamstown on the 23rd of February.

A number of the boys were unable to meet their appointments March 2, owing to the high water.

Among the recent visitors to the Seminary were Revs. C. R. Botsford, of Northumberland; S. N. Carpenter, of Pittsburg; I. H. Wagner, of Williamsport, C. T. Aikens, of Pine Grove Mills, and C. M. Nicholas, of New Bloomfield. N. QUAD.

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"For the resolute and the determined there is time and opportunity."

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

The young ladies of the "Dorm," and some of the gentlemen of the College and Seminary, enjoyed a sleigh-ride and a pleasant evening at the home of Mr. Robert Lesher, Sr., of Blue Hill.

The "Orientlers" entertained the young ladies of the "Dorm" at the home of Mr. Charles Arbogast, Shamokin Dam, Pa. The evening was very pleasantly spent in games and other amusements, after which very elegant refreshments were served by the hostess, Mrs. Arbogast.

The following program was rendered by the Music Department on February 8th:

1. Aquarelle No. 1.....Gurlitt
   Miss Arbogast.
2. Paper—"The Development of the Sonata Form."
   Miss Warner.
3. Air de Ballet.....Martin
   Miss Anita Hummel.
4. (a) Song without words.....Mendelssohn
   (b) Adagio from Andante Favori.....Mozart
   Miss Grace Brown.
5. (a) Gavotte in B flat.....Handel
   (b) A New Flower Song.....Tobani
   Miss Mary Schnure.
9. A Fair Good Morn to Thee.....Nevin
   Miss Arbogast.
7. (a) Sonata Pathetique, Adagio, Presto, Largo.....Beethoven
   Prelude in C Minor.....Rachmanioff
   Miss Haus.
8. (a) Fantasia in C Minor.....Mozart
   (b) Butterfly.....Grieg
   Miss Warner.

The baby of this department, little Miss Agnes Schoch, has been very ill with measles.

Miss Weller accompanied Miss Reichley to her home at Blue Hill, on February 8th.

Miss Meiser visited friends at Mahantonga last month.

Miss Arbogast visited friends at Middleburg last month.

A. E. H., '02.

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"Little minds are tamed and subdued by misfortunes; but great minds rise above them."

PREPARATORY.

We have again lost one of our number, Mr. W. D. Brown. We are sorry to have him leave us as he was a good sociable fellow. We hope he will again return to resume his studies in the near future.

Keller was home recently attending a banquet which was given by the P. O. S. of A., of which he is a member.

Bingamen has been seen coming from town rather late this week. He must have been out calling upon friends.

James Hendricks says that the water was so high in his house that it almost drowned his books. We should surely have sympathized with him had it done so, as then he would have been unable to study so (hard)?

Sunday is taking lessons in elocution (we hear.)

Zack had a few of his window panes broken last week by the snow, on which account the "Senate" had a special meeting last Thursday night. He said he was going home if they wouldn't stop it. "Aint."

We are all looking forward to the time when we shall again go home to spend a week in eating hard-boiled eggs and candy, after another term of hard work and examinations, to again return and resume work for another ten weeks. "x."

SOCIETIES

CLIO.

UNITY IN SOCIETY WORK.

The most essential and potent characteristic of our literary societies is that of unity on the part of its members. Their aims should be one; they should have the same power propelling them. Individuality is also very necessary, but there must be something to keep it in a direct channel.

The rays of the sun are not destructive, but take a glass and focus them on one point and they will ignite wood or paper. Individuality is a good thing, but the society should focus it. The society should gather in all the different literary rays and concentrate them in one direction.

Why are we so proud of the name "Clio," and have a warm feeling for our society brethren? Is is not because our aims and purposes are one? We are travelling in the same direction, and have become companions. How soon does the warm feeling toward one who is lagging behind become stigmatized! Why is this? Is it not because they are not helping to compose the society circle, unity, which binds all in one? They do not possess the embryo of unity, and they serve as a broken link. Is it any wonder our warm society friendship and feeling of interest becomes sluggish? A chain is no stronger than the weakest link, and anyone weakening the bonds of unity in the society causes a flaw in the whole machine.

Unity is the fly-wheel of success. If all push together, what mighty things can be done! If some pull in a different direction it will require more effort of others, and thus impede the progress. We gladly say that there are very few drones *in our society, but* there are some who are like the farmer's hired man when cross-cutting wood—they just drag their feet. They will do nothing themselves, but use their influence to tear down what some one else has done.

"United we stand, divided we fall." We must all work faithfully together if we would conquer. It is indeed a bad sign when a project is being carried out, to see one or two doing all and the rest hanging on. It requires the help of all. We should attend the special as well as the regular meetings, and if absent, not complain because it was not done rightly.

We sometimes hear members say: "My! but that was a bum session," and they themselves contributed nothing at all toward making it a success. If such be the case, the complaining one is responsible, to a certain extent, for the failure.

We cannot expect to be aroused by the breeze of those brushing past us. We must each one help. It requires the assistance of each one to make the meetings good and interesting. If we are not on the program, we should, by our presence, encourage others. Let us all contribute our mite.

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We have recently had with us: Rev. C. T. Aikens, Pine Grove Mills, Pa., a former Clio, now president of Central Pennsylvania Synod, and Prof. Bruce Carney. Mr. Herman, '01, was also

present. Mr. Ed. Brungart sent us a donation and his best wishes; we thank him for both. Messrs. Reynolds, Johnstown, Pa., and Harry R. Haus, Columbia University, wish to be remembered to Clio.

Valentine day was observed by Clio by giving to her members needed and appropriate articles; for instance, Mr. Barry got a mousetrap.

Our programs have been good, and parts well performed. The discussions on parliamentary law and questions before congress, were very beneficial. The Herald has been especially witty and spicy. "BILLY," '04.

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PHILO.

We are told that the observance of St. Valentine's Day, with all its beautiful sentimentalities, is on the decline, but such did not appear to be the case in Philo Hall, on the evening of February 14. At that time the society's doors were thrown open to her friends and members to pay homage to the old Roman saint, and to prove the invulnerability of their hearts against the arrows of cupid.

The hall never presented a more beautiful appearance than on that night. The student of almost any big college in this part of the country would have felt at home amid the many pennants of all sizes and colors that hung from the walls. The flowers, the cozy corners, with their banks of beautiful pillows, and most significant and appropriate of all, the multitudes of "hearts" that decked the curtains and stretched from side to side across the hall, made the scene a very pretty one, and very congenial for the pleasure of the evening.

The initial feature of the reception, after the guests had been received, was the mating or re-mating of the ladies and gentlemen present. Each one drew from a box the half of a dissected "heart," with a quotation upon it, and then went about seeking a mate who had the corresponding half of his or her heart. When the hearts had all been matched, cards were distributed, and a prize offered the lady and gentleman writing in a few minutes the best original verse of poetry; the ladies to write a valentine, and the gentlemen something about St. Valentine. The prizes were

won by Miss Enders and Mr. Heicher. Miss Ender's valentine was:

When the snow is on the hillside,
When the thrush is in the dell,
When the pumpkin is in blossom,
When the ice is on the well,
All the year, Oh! sweetheart mine,
Will you be my valentine?

Mr. Heicher wrote:

Oh jolly Saint, who loves to cure
The broken hearts and woe
Of those long pierced by cupid's shaft,
To thee, Oh Saint, I show
My love for thee, and honor too,
In this ill-written rhyme,
And hope you'll deign to take and keep
This, your valentine.

During the evening those present were highly entertained by recitations rendered by Miss Enders and Prof. Dunlavy, and by piano solos by the Misses Haas, Warner and Brown. The young men also blended their voices in song while light refreshments were served.

The reception was the most enjoyable affair Susquehanna has seen for some time. Over a hundred were present, among whom were many ex-Philos, graduates or students of Cornell, State and Pennsylvania, and friends from town. Much praise is due the ladies of the society, and especially those comprising the committee, for the excellent manner in which the reception was conducted.

L. F. G., '04.

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Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

During the last month our association has observed the "week of prayer." The meetings commenced on Sunday afternoon, February 9th, at which time Rev. Dr. Dimm, of the Seminary, addressed us. Each evening during the following week services were held in our hall, and we were addressed by Rev. Radcliffe, Arch-deacon of the Episcopal church, Selinsgrove; Rev. Haas, of the Reformed church; Rev. Dr. Yutzy, of the Seminary; Rev. Botsford, pastor of the Lutheran church at Northumberland; Rev. Dr. Focht, pastor of the College church, closing with a public

meeting held on Sunday afternoon, February 16th, in the College chapel, at which meeting Prof. J. I. Woodruff, Dean of the University, addressed us. The week was a season of spiritual feasting, and all who attended can testify to the joyful experiences there witnessed.

We have also been represented very fully at the two great conventions held during the month. At the State Y. M. C. A. Convention, held at Warren, Pa., Messrs. Snyder, Hoover and Fischer represented our association. At the Student Volunteer Convention, held at Toronto, Canada, we were represented by Dr. Yutzy, Messrs. Hoover, Fischer, Snyder, Young and Erdman. We are glad that so many of our number have been permitted to attend these important gatherings, and we feel that by their presence there we may all profit greatly.

We are pleased to welcome Prof. Carney as an active member of our association. We hope there may be still more of our number to join with us, as there are still a few who are not so identified.

F. W. B., '04.

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ALPHA PHI ALPHA.

On Sunday, February 16th, Zimmerman filled the pulpit of the Lutheran church of Millville; on March 9th he preached in the Augsburg Lutheran church of Harrisburg.

Whitmoyer has recently been admitted into our midst, and we take much pleasure in welcoming this exemplary gentleman to the privileges of Alpha Phi Alpha.

Nicholas, who is directing the Glee Club, gives us a short call every few weeks, and always takes his departure with regrets that he cannot remain longer.

Not long ago, after the adjournment of a meeting, Hoover invited us all to Bucher's, where we gratified the cravings of a good appetite.

Shambaugh and Wagenseller attended court at Middleburg on 25th. Sleighing was grand going up, but their return was made less pleasant by a heavy rain.

On the 21st, Lambert made a business trip to McClure.

Wingard recently made a few days' stay in Buffalo, where he attended to some business affairs.

Burkhart was called to court as a witness in the Siebert vs. Pennsylvania railroad case.

Young and Hoover say they would not object to another trip to Toronto.

At this writing, Diehl is very ill. A diagnosis showed typhus symptoms, but we hope it may not be so serious. H. M. T.

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SOCIETY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

The Society met on Thursday, February 20th. Mr. P. H. Pearson gave a very interesting and instructive description of the vaccine farm which is situated near his home at Swift Water, Pa. He explained in detail the process by which the virus is obtained, and also told how the glass bulbs and ivory-points are made. Mr. J. E. Auchmuty then gave a very clear discussion on that question which of late seems rather widespread, though unpopular, in this vicinity, namely, "Why be vaccinated?" Based on the best medical authority of today, he claimed that vaccination is, and should be, required for the safety of society.

A standing invitation to the meetings of the "Society of Natural Sciences" is extended to all who are interested in the various scientific subjects as are there discussed. U. A. G.

ATHLETICS

The smallpox scare and its accompanying vaccinal requirements, played havoc with the work in the gymnasium early in the term. This has proved to be a great hindrance to the organization of a highly successful team. But, in spite of all these difficulties, a very interesting and entertaining exhibition may be looked forward to, for hard, conscientious work is being done, and nothing will be omitted that may in any way add to the success of the evening's performance. Most of the last year's team are still here, and good new material is being developed. So we may expect this year's work to prove far more efficient and entertaining than last year's very much appreciated and intensely interesting exhibition.

Basket ball has also been quite successful during the past month. It opened with a very much appreciated victory over Bloomsburg State Normal, and a very creditable showing against the University of

Pennsylvania team. The remaining games, if not victorious, show up very creditably for us. The games won from Philadelphia Professionals may well be a source of pride to Susquehanna. The line-ups and scores are as follows:

University of Pennsylvania vs. Susquehanna, at Selinsgrove, February 8:

U. P.	POSITION	S. U.
Evans	attack	Roberts
Darrogh	attack	Battersby
Smith	centre	Thompson
Bennet	defence	Ketterman
McCruden	defence	SinClair

Goals from field, Roberts 6, Thompson 4, Battersby 3, Bennet 10, Evans 7, McCruden 3. Goals from fouls, Battersby 4, Bennet 2. Score, 42–30.

Danville vs. Susquehanna, at Danville, February:

DANVILLE	POSITION	SUSQUEHANNA
Gaskins	attack	Battersby
Klase	attack	Roberts
Barry	centre	Thompson
Seckler	defence	SinClair
Gordon	defence	Benfer

Goals from field, Seckler 9, Gordon 4, Klase 3, Gaskins 4, Roberts 5, Battersby 5, Thompson 3, Benfer 2. Goals on fouls, Gaskins 2, Battersby 2. Score, 42–32.

Bloomsburg vs. Susquehanna, Bloomsburg, February 17:

BLOOMSBURG	POSITION	SUSQUEHANNA
Hays	attack	Benfer
Reighard	attack	Battersby
Marcy	centre	Roberts
Robinson	defence	Ketterman
Riland	defence	SinClair

Goals from field, Hays 9, Robinson 8, Reighard 9, Marcy 2, Roberts 5, Battersby 8, Benfer 1. Score, 50–43.

Philadelphia Professionals vs. Susquehanna, at Selinsgrove, March 1:

PHILA. PROF.	POSITION	SUSQUEHANNA
Rex	attack	Battersby
Paterson	attack	Roberts
Russel	centre	Thompson
Kehoe	defence	SinClair
White	defence	Ketterman

Goals from field, Kehoe 4, Rex 9, White 3, Russel 1, SinClair 5, Roberts 7, Battersby 11, Archibald 9, Ketterman 2. Score, Rex 4, Battersby 2. Score, 49–40.

Game at Opera House, March 3:

PHILA. PROF.	POSITION	SUSQUEHANNA
Rex	attack	Roberts
Kelton	attack	Battersby
Hassel	centre	Auchmuty
SinClair	defence	Davis, Allison
Ketterman	defence	Leisinger

Goals from field, Kelton 4, SinClair 2, Ketterman 1, Rex 7, Battersby 8, Roberts 9, Auchmuty 4, Davis 3, Ketterman 1. Goals on fouls, Rex 4, Battersby 2. Score, 32–52.

Base ball season is fast approaching, and we are eagerly looking forward to the time when weather conditions are favorable to out-door sports. The outlook for a successful season is bright, as there are a great number of promising applicants. This is what is needed, for good, honest competition means a hard-working, winning team. A fine schedule has been arranged by the manager, which runs as follows: April 5, C. P. C. at Selinsgrove; April 11, Bellefonte Academy at Bellefonte; April 12, State College at State College; April 16, Indians at Carlisle; April 17, Mercersburg at Mercersburg; April 19, Lebanon Valley at Selinsgrove; April 25, Ursinus at Selinsgrove; April 26, C. P. C. at New Berlin; May 2, Wyoming at Kingston; May 3, B. S. N. S. at Bloomsburg; May 10, Ursinus at Collegeville; May 12, Albright at Myerstown; May 13, Lebanon Valley at Annville; May 14, Harrisburg A. C. at Harrisburg. May 17, B. S. N. S. at Selinsgrove; May 21, Penn Park A. C. at York; May 22, Y. M. C. A. at York; May 24, Wyoming at Selinsgrove; May 30, Monarchs at Altoona; June 6, Cuban X Giants at Selinsgrove; June 9, University of West Virginia at Selinsgrove.

C. O. F. '03.

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ALUMNI NOTES.

'92 Sem. Rev. D. U. Bair was installed pastor of the Memorial Lutheran church, Harrisburg, Pa., by Rev. J. Yutzy, D. D., on February 9th. The pastor is an efficient worker, and we predict for him a very successful pastorate.

'96. S. B. Hare, Esq., visited friends in Selinsgrove on February 22nd–24th.

'98. Miss Rose M. Gortner, who taught in the Preparatory Department of S. U., has accepted a position as professor of mathematics at Barboursville, Kentucky.

'01. Miss Effie C. Breimeier, who is teaching school this winter, has taken up the course of elocution at S. U. under Prof. Dunlavy.

'00 Sem. Rev. S. N. Carpenter, of Allegheny, paid a short visit to his Alma Mater, and visited the Seminary.

'98. Prof. Bryan Teats, of Hummel's Wharf, has been doing some work for the musical organizations of S. U. by his aid in the orchestra.

'98 Sem. The Ladies' Aid Society, of Northumberland, Rev. C.

R. Botsford, pastor, are going to have a "Labor Day" on April 15th, when all their friends are asked to set aside the day's wages as subscriptions to a building fund. Rev. Botsford also addressed the Y. M. C. A. of S. U. at one of the recent meetings.

'01. M. B. Herman, Dept. of Chemistry, U. of P., called to see friends on his way home to the primaries on February 15th.

'99 Sem. Rev. Geo. O. Ritter recently held a very profitable communion service in his congregation at Chapman, Kan.: fifteen accessions. Mrs. Ritter recently organized a Jr. Y. P. S. C. E., and the Rev. has organized a Bible class, which meets every week.

Rev. C. T. Aikens, of Pine Grove Mills, recently spent a day with friends on his way to the installation services at Middleburg, Pa.

'01 Sem. Revs. Livingstone and Wagner spent a few days pleasantly here among friends.

'78 Sem. The Mission church at North Baltimore, O., Rev. E. Minter, pastor, is doing excellent work. The new church was dedicated on February 23rd.

'91 Sem. Rev. H. C. Salem, Rockey, Pa., recently improved his church by putting in new chandeliers. On one occasion, while pastor and wife were out calling, friends carried many good things to their home as a pleasant surprise.

'00. Jno. A. S. Schoch and Harry Weis, law students at U. of P., spent some time at home during February.

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EXCHANGES.

The February number of the *Lesbian Herald* is one of great excellence. Every article in it is good, but the poetry is of such high standard as is seldom found in college journals. "To Frederick" and "Frances Scott Key" are particularly well written. The first is a glowing little tribute to the city of Frederick, and the second a tribute, of great beauty, to Francis Scott Key. Such poems add greatly to the value and interest of a college journal. We hope the *Herald* will present more from the same pen.

The Aegis for last month contains a fine review of Max Mueller's "Deutsche Liebe." It is very cleverly written and seems to add a new charm to this pathetic story by relating it in clear and simple wording. The beautiful, trustful love of the countess Maria, and the steadfast, sacri love of her lover, are both beautiful and pathetic. It would be a good step in the right direction if more of our journals encouraged these book reviews.

The Herald contains a page of quaint little valentine poetry. Keep the good work up friends.

The Ivy Mag Journal contains a number of first-class reviews and essays. "Christopher Marlowe," "The Use of Flowers" and "Myths of the Northland" are especially worthy of note.

THE SUSQUEHANNA.

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H. MERRILL THOMPSON, '03, Locals and Personals.
CHARLES LAMBERT, '01, '04, Alumni.
E. M. GEARHART, '03, Exchange.
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EDITORIAL

It is always a pleasure for us to hear tidings of good work from our brethren who are now engaged in their various fields of labor, and we doubt not that such news is also very welcome to the Alumni of our college. While we rejoice in the assistance THE SUSQUEHANNA may render the Alumni in this respect, we feel that with the proper co-operation, we could make our college journal much more interesting and profitable. A number of our pastors publish parish papers, and some few have come to our hands. We welcome them gladly, and ask those of our Alumni who have not as yet honored us with copies of their publications, to kindly forward a copy of each issue to our desk.

We also extend thanks to those who have sent notes of interesting events connected with their work, and hope that every Alumnus will strive to make the Alumni Department of THE SUSQUEHANNA one of living interest, and a medium of closer brotherhood.

"Nature, when she adds difficulties, adds brains."

LOCAL-PERSONAL

According to the decree of the Student Senate, it costs money to throw snow balls.

W. W. Young's mother, grandmother and aunt were here to see "Mr. Waupingee" in "La Belle Marie."

The Schoch brothers, "Will" Phillips and "Bob" Potter accompanied the basket ball team to Bloomsburg.

Dr. Focht was very ill during the latter part of the month, suffering from the effects of a severe cold.

Former football coach Lang, is now engaged in coaching the La Salle College basket ball team.

On Sunday, the 23rd, Rev. Dr. Yutzy filled the pulpit of the Zion Lutheran church at Lykens.

The planing mill of Selinsgrove has been purchased by Messrs. Meiser & Nipple. Mr. William Nipple was formerly a student of Susquehanna.

Before his illness, Rev. Dr. Focht preached in the new Lutheran church at Lewistown.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. K. Davis left on the 25th for an extended trip in the south. They went to New York City, and then south by boat.

The Freshmen held their banquet on February 10th, at the Washington House, Middleburg. They all report having a most delightful time, but state that especially did they enjoy their easy victory over the Sophs, who attempted to prevent them boarding the train for Middleburg. The menu did not agree very well with Prof. Houtz, who took care of the Freshies lest they should fall in harm's way, as he was ill for several days afterwards.

Ten minutes more and Selinsgrove Hall would have been a thing of the past. On February 18th, about nine o'clock in the morning, Battersby was returning home from the post-office, and on entering his room he discovered the curtains before the window in a mass of flames. He quickly snatched them from the wall and threw them in the hall, where the fire was soon extinguished. The room was full of smoke,

and but for the timely arrival, the saving of the building would have been impossible.

The parents of Allenbach were here to witness "The Strollers'" production of "La Belle Marie."

The valentine party given by the members of Philo was unique in character, and everybody present seemed to enjoy themselves immensly.

The members of the Students' Senate committee are keeping wide awake. They are no doubt a great aid to the general discipline of the student body, as the conduct of the year is quite an improvement on that of last, when the faculty were compelled to deal directly with all cases.

Susquehanna was well represented at the International Convention of the Students' Volunteer Movement, which met at Toronto. Those who enjoyed the breezy environment of our Canadian cousins were Dr. Yutzy, L. P. Young, Hoover, Snyder, Fischer and Erdman.

Those from Susquehanna who attended the State Y. M. C. A. Convention at Warren, Pa., were Hoover, Snyder and Fischer.

"The Strollers" next appearance will be in "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

Samuel B. Hare, of Altoona, made us a short visit over Sunday the 23rd. "Sam" seems always to enjoy a short stay at Susquehanna, where he spent a profitable college career.

Fenstermacher left for a few days' stay at his home at Bowers Station, Berks county, Pa., on the 25th.

At the beginning of the month Miss Ethel Schoch spent an enjoyable week in Philadelphia and vicinity.

Before the Pennsy game a mass meeting of the student body was called for the purpose of getting up enthusiasm, and adopting some new college yells. Some of the students were there, and some who are always complaining of the lack of college spirit, were elsewhere. It would be wise for a few of these men to realize that the place to do their talking would be at just such a meeting, where they will find those who will co-operate with them in establishing a staunch college spirit at Susquehanna.

The Conrad Weiser Chapter Historical Prize Contest, established by the Daughters of the American Revolution, was held in the College chapel on the 22nd. The occasion was well attended and the essays were highly instructive and entertaining. Those of the Senior Class who took part in the contest were Shambaugh, Heicher, Guss and Haus. The prize was awarded to Shambaugh.

Under "Athletics" we see allusion made to the fact that underhand work has been perpetrated in the securing of good seats for the basket ball games at the opera house. We would ask the author of

this bold accusation to define what he refers to as underhand work. It is true our townspeople have grown enthusiastic over the new game, crowded the hall, cheered the participants on to victory, sympathized with them in defeat, and never accused them of "unfair means" on the floor, but rather thought the home team too lenient to their opponents. It is but natural that such ardent lovers of the game would endeavor to obtain the best seats available. With this end in view, quite a number of them made application for season seats, promising to pay for them whether occupied or vacant. Under such circumstances would any sane manager refuse such an offer? Let us ask, how many of the student body who are raising this cry of underhand work have endeavored to procure season seats? Also, how many of these same students have attended the majority of the games played here? But, we are glad to know that the men of this class are few in number, and there will be no regrets to see them continue to make themselves conspicuous by their absence at the games.

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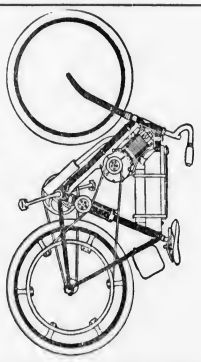
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THE SUSQUEHANNA.

APRIL, 1902.

LITERARY.

WEIGHED IN THE PUBLIC BALANCE AND NOT FOUND WANTING.

As we look back over that time when our nation was about to be brought into being, and when America was shaken and torn by the bloody, heartrending scenes of the Revolutionary war—for such is war—we find many things which are well worth our keenest and deepest perusal. But in our own, as in other countries, at times such as this, the series of events seem to arrange themselves spontaneously about one man as a common centre. For during the formative period of every nation there is a great man. In the case of the Netherlands, all things centered about the Duke of Orange, or William the Silent. In our own struggling, tyrannized land, the central figure on whom all eyes were turned was none other than our own beloved Washington.

But do not think that it is the object of this writing to seek for high-sounding phrases and new-coined epithets, in order to add to or embellish the character of this great and noble man, for this would be useless; nor is it an attempt to idealize or overdraw his heroic career as commander of his sturdy, oppressed, patriotic fellow citizens; nor is it to assert that he was the only moving factor during those stirring, stormy times; for our hearts are also thrilled as we think of such minds as Madison, Franklin, Samuel Adams, and the fiery Alexander Hamilton. But what is it, you will ask? It is this: to emphasize Washington's conservative, non-vascillating strength, fitness and power as a man of public affairs. For twenty-five years "he was weighed in the balance of public office and responsibility and not found wanting."

Though he sprang from an ancient and noble family, and though we do read of him as champion of his playmates, yet who then would have thought that this plain, bashful, hardy-looking boy would, ere long, pour out so many public services—almost

his very life—upon his country's altar? Who but One could have foretold the possibilities of this boy? Who but One can foretell the future of any youth? However, in his early training and obedient conduct in the home, as well as in the eagerness in the meagre amount of schooling which it was permitted him to receive, we can now, in looking back, trace the germs of true manhood which afterwards blossomed forth so beautifully in him as the public servant of his own dear land.

But why single him out as an example of a man of public affairs? It was not, as we have intimated, because of his superior educational advantages, for they were limited. But, do we not find, as we study the pages of history, that so many of the great, leading political characters stood for a time and then fell—of whom Napoleon is a typical example? And furthermore, do we not also see, to our sorrow, many, aye, too many of our public servants of today who are quibbling over small matters, who are unable to bear public trust and responsibility, and who are unable to remain firm and true to their convictions under the 'huzzahs'' and shouts of their countrymen? Is it at all strange that we sometimes wonder who will next succumb to petty, trivial practices, and thus fall down upon the low plane of courting popular favor? He was none such. Seeking to please no man, he was animated by a higher power.

Again he shows forth his fitness for public trust in his faithfulness to duty's call. He sought neither position, power, nor fame; but when duty came, he neither shifted responsibility nor refused to tread duty's plain, though thorny path. Growing old in the arduous service of his new-born country, he stands out as a type of entire self-devotion. *And*, though obedient to the call of duty, have we not also great reason to study and admire him in his calm, sound, conservative judgment? As we see him at dubious and critical times, both during and after the war, exercising his far-seeing directive influence and power, well may we marvel. For even after laying down the flintlock musket and the sword, it seems as if his timely suggestions, aye, his very presence were necessary, as President of the Constitutional convention, to bring the ragged ends together, to bind up the gaping wounds of fear, pride and selfishness, to settle the many conflicting claims, and finally to succeed in securing the adoption of our grand old Constitution, which is spoken of as *the text-book of freedom.* And

then, though he would have gladly retired into the "shades of private life," he refused not, but served two terms as president of this experimental government, under which we have lived and flourished until the present. For men of such fitness our country is calling today.

Not only was he keen in perceiving and sound in judging, but he was magnanimous in heart and soul. In this lay the key to his great power, and on account of this we may rightly single him out as one of the towers of the world's political fabric. Not dabbling with small, partisan matters, he bears the test of public office as few can. Well he deserves the appropriate title, "Father of his Country." Schouler well says, "Out from the clouds of incense which gather now and then to obscure our vision emerges the same Washington, lofty, symmetrical, eternal, like a mountain peak which is seen piercing the morning mists."

But does he receive the honor and esteem which is due him? We would not worship him, but in justice let us not fear to give him the honor due to such a consecrated man. Well might Mifflin, as president of Congress at Philadelphia, say to Washington when the latter formally resigned command of the veteran army, on the twenty-third day of December, 1783: "You retire from the theatre of action with the blessings of your fellow citizens, but the glory of your virtues will not terminate with your military command; it will continue to animate remotest ages."

Therefore let us study his life. Let us imitate his character. Let his noble qualities live in the minds and hearts of young America. Let stalwart, conservative, manly youths come forth and guide our national affairs. Our country needs and calls for more men who seek not their own selfish interests, nor the public plaudits. Our country seeks and demands more men who can be "weighed in the balance of public office and responsibility and not found wanting." May our aim be to become as was said of him: "Magnanimous in youth; glorious through life; great in death."

U. A. G.

\+ + +

"TRY ME."

About one hundred and twenty-four years ago, when our country was engaged in that deadly struggle with England, a young Pole came to America. He offered himself as a volunteer

for our independence. Kosciusko had thoroughly prepared himself for military work. He had taken a course in the schools at Warsaw, and continued his studies of war tactics in France. While he was in France he met Franklin, who later on recommended him to Washington. General Washington looked at the youthful patriot and asked him, "Well, what can you do?" Without boasting, and yet fearlessly, he replied, "Try me." In two words he answered what would have cost most men a hundred words. There was no unrolling of diplomas, no exhibition of gold medals or narration of marvelous exploits. It was a simple but an earnest "Try me."

The key-note of the world as it rushes on in its mad course is action. Neal Dow's motto, "Deeds, not words," is the theme that every life must strike. Why should we boast of what we can do? We are measured not by what we say we can do, but by what we really do accomplish. Remember the taunting words of Braddock to General Washington in the French and Indian war, "The Indians may frighten Continental troops, but they can make no impression on the king's regulars." And what a disastrous surprise followed! Words of the most decisive ring only too often portray an incapacity to do. "Braggarts," as Rev. Brows says, "are beautiful city houses with brown stone fronts and gilded knobs; palatial edifices; but as soon as you open the front door and enter, you are in the back yard." They are a grand show; they make a striking appearance, but they are empty.

Nevertheless, while there is no need of boasting, there is need of a deep feeling of self-reliance and confidence in our ability. It is this that gives men hope for renewed exertion. It is this that makes men willing to roll up their sleeves and take hold. The conflicts of life require more than a touch; they need a firm grasp and a steady pull. Some one has said that half the failures in life arise from pulling in one's horse while he is leaping. When the start is made, all energy, all courage, all perseverance must be drafted into service. An old motto on a broken helmet in Battle Abbey, England, reads as follows, "Woe unto him that is faint-hearted." Indeed who could have faith in him who does not trust himself? While I do not advocate that one at the bottom should become so overly confident as to expect by a single effort to reach the top; nevertheless I do say that we

need a deep-seated conviction that we will conquer, and that, however, only by continuous plodding.

But before we can have a well-founded reliance in our ability, we must have thoroughly trained and prepared for the struggle. Preparation is the key to all positions. A thorough preparation is to advance step by step. It means a foundation for superstructure. And these two, the foundation and superstructure, are often so closely joined that the dividing line cannot well be distinguished. In a man's career it is hard to tell where his training and preparation merge into full-grown and matured attainments. We need not deceive ourselves that men spring into prominence simply because of their inherent power. That power needs culture. *The gold while in the interior of the earth has no value whatever. The crude iron ore is useless until it has* passed through many processes of purification. Our inborn faculties must be polished, must be pruned, they must be purged. The exceptional talent of a man will not develop itself. Men are in the school of experience for a whole life-time; but every new advance necessarily required years of previous preparation. Life has often been likened to a battle, and indeed it is a struggle. The past teaches us that the best weapon to wield in the contest is a thorough training. The mastery of each undertaking is but a sharpening of the weapon for a new engagement. I cannot help but think of Stuttering Jack Curran, as he was called, the Irish jurist and orator, who, after years of patient application and persistent struggling, was able to pour forth such a volume of argument and eloquence as to completely silence one of the most able judges of the day. You say men rise and are successful because of circumstances, regardless of previous training? Circumstances do not make the man; they only offer the occasion for revealing him. Preparation fits him to make use of the occasion and hold his place.

Then I would say, boast not of what you can do. What you actually do accomplish will publish itself. Feel confident in your ability; not haughty nor conceited, but confident. Be prepared, not to become famous, but honestly to meet the urging requirements of everyday life. Each difficulty honestly met and overcome prepares the way for that occasion which will reveal us in our true worth. "SANDO."

DUTY.

Of all the watchwords of life, duty is the highest and best. He who sincerely adopts it lives a true life; he is really the successful one. It pertains to all parts and relations of life. There is no moment, place or condition where its claims are not imperative. A thousand years after an eruption of Vesuvius had buried Pompeii beneath its burning lava, explorers laid bare the ruins of the ill-fated city. There the unfortunate inhabitants were found just where they were overtaken by the stream of fire. Some were discovered in lofty attics, some in cellars, where they had fled before the approaching desolation. But the Roman sentinel was found standing at his post, his skeleton hand still grasping the hilt of his sword, his attitude that of a faithful officer. He was placed there on duty, and death met him at his post. Not even the bursting of a volcano, with its deluge of fire descending upon him, could drive him from his post, or disturb his self-control. It was a sense of duty that kept him true, an example of fidelity to a sacred trust; and today his helmet, lance and breast-plate are preserved in Naples as a tribute to his memory. Unlike Napoleon or Alexander, Nelson's watchword was duty. He never fought for fame or glory. "England this day expects each man to do his duty," were the words emblazoned upon his colors in the battle of Trafalgar. If each man did his duty, the battle would be won, and if each fought for fame, the battle would be lost. Duty is so much higher than glory, so much more inspiring, that victories hang upon it. Of the same type was Wellington. Whether serving at home in his family, or serving on the field, one high, noble purpose inspired him—duty. He did not ask: Will this course win fame? Will this battle add to my earthly glory? But always, "What is duty?" Luther was warned against appearing before one Duke George, but he replied, "I will go if it rains Duke Georges all the while, for duty calls." The foregoing facts, better than argument, show both the nature and place of duty in life. It cannot be discounted or even smirched. In the daily affairs of life, whether the most important or the least, duty should command. Youth must come under its control as well as age. Obedience to the commands of duty and the ruling desire to be useful are cardinal elements of success. It is a trumpet call that duty sounds, at which all the nobler attributes of manhood spring into life.

ISAAC L. APP, '05.

LIFE'S PICTURE GALLERY.

The painter sits in his gallery before his canvas, always busy with his brush. For many years and even centuries he has been there, and there he will remain until the end of time.

He is not a man that can be seen by all mankind, but one that is seen by God.

His pictures are not of those who have passed from this world into the brighter one, but of all the race that now exists or that has existed, or that ever will exist. His first pictures were those of Adam and Eve, and from that time until this, the painter has continued to fill his gallery with pictures. Although they are not all beautiful, yet they portray the characters which are found in man. In this gallery there is a picture of everyone. On the right are hung pictures which will ever be bright and beautiful. The child in its innocence has entered and found a place upon the walls, but the question will be asked: Will it remain with the innocent pictures, or when it has grown to manhood, will there be found another picture which is a great contrast to this one?

Many there are who do remain, but some who have yielded to the temptations which surround every life, have changed their positions and cannot be recognized as the same innocent child.

Every character, whether good or bad, can be told by its appearance; if he is an honest youth, he can be recognized by his open countenance and joyful manners. Sometimes this world cannot recognize the pure and innocent, but when they have once entered this wonderful gallery their characters are never mistaken.

Characters do not always remain the same as they were in youth, for as they grow to manhood, temptations surround them on all sides and many there are who yield, and no longer have the innocence and purity that they once had.

One of the temptations that many yield to is that of strong drink. After the youth has taken the first glass, it is hard to stop at that, but he continues drinking until he becomes a drunkard, and while in this state he enters the gallery of life, not wishing to be portrayed, but as the painter seeks all kinds of characters, his is, for the second time, placed on the canvas.

Another character which is placed in this gallery is that of the murderer. When he enters the gallery his hands and his clothes are stained with the blood of human beings. But the painter

does not look at these alone, but he sees deeper into his very soul, and paints his picture as he sees it there.

Have you ever entered this gallery? If not, do you, when you do enter, expect to be placed with the bright pictures, or with those whose dark stains of sin can never be removed?

There in innocence and purity, there in all the crimes of life, can be found the pictures of every one. As the life, the face will be; so everyone is painting a portrait for the great eternity.

FLORENCE WAGENSELLER.

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RECIPROCITY.

In the President's Message, dated Dec. 3, 1891, the Reciprocity Plan with Cuba was proposed. This, as asked by Cuba, means the reduction of tariff on goods imported from Cuba, principally sugar-cane and tobacco, and in turn Cuba will reduce her tariff on goods imported from the United States. This has been the cause of considerable and lively discussions. The question naturally arises: Is she worthy our help? Can we help her without detriment to ourselves? Have we already done enough for her?

Cuba is sorely in need of help. An economic crisis is impending. Her country was devastated by war; her fields laid waste and her mills destroyed. Her output of sugar was reduced from one million to one hundred thousand tons annually. Of late years the beet sugar trade is supplanting the cane, and this is adding to Cuba's peril. After the war, Cuba tried to restore her former condition, but the markets she had established before were now occupied by others. She commenced vigorously the production of sugar-cane, and now produces 850,000 tons annually, nearly her maximum before the war.

The international price of sugar is 1¾ cents per pound; the price here is 3¼ cents per pound. Now Cuba can get only 1¾ cents per pound for her sugar, and this she claims will not pay for the harvesting of the crop. This is indeed a sad state of affairs—850,000 tons in the fields and cannot afford to harvest it. If Cuba's sugar-cane were permitted to come into our land free, she would receive double the price, and this would help her wonderfully. Think of the cries in our own beloved land. Do you not hear the troubles of the laboring man whose wages are not suffi-

cient to support them? Have we no sympathy? Is not Cuba our sister? Cuba is handicapped; she cannot raise just anything; her soil will not permit. She must raise the articles for which the soil is best adapted, namely, sugar-cane and tobacco. Four of her large mills have already stopped, and more will soon follow if there is not a change. They cannot exist on sugar and tobacco; they must buy other products. How can they buy if they cannot sell?

Now, what does Cuba seek of Uncle Sam? Does she come like an unworthy beggar? Does she ask for bread and to be fed? No; she is willing to help herself. She asks for a chance as we gave some other isles. She is willing to work her own way. Her government is new, and her ability weak. No nation can help her like the United States, and now how can we put our foot on so tender a plant? It seems as though experience would teach us to fully appreciate Cuba's situation.

We see the needs of Cuba, now let us look at it from Uncle Sam's standpoint. Would it benefit or injure him? It has been claimed that it would injure our own sugar market; but this could not be the case, for we manufacture sugar from the beet, and more than that, it can be manufactured cheaper than foreign sugar can be brought in, even though the tariff were cut down. We can use the beet for feeding purposes after the sugar has been extracted, and thus it would not affect us whether or not the tariff lowered.

The United States manufactures only about one-third the sugar it consumes. Why be so selfish? We can easily get along without that tariff money. More than this, if we have the privilege of low tariff in Cuban ports, could and would we not use this sugar in canning and the like, and then sell these products in Cuba? This would establish a market for our goods, and we would doubtless sell more than Cuba would bring into our ports in the form of sugar-cane. Looking at it in this selfish way, we would be getting an advantage. Spain could not make her happy, because Spain does not have the commercial power. Reciprocity with Cuba would benefit 5,000 people, if brought about, to its putting even one to a disadvantage.

It has been asserted that it would injure our tobacco markets, but this statement will not bear proving. Only about six out of every thousand cigars sold in the United States are Cuba nmake

at the present time. A prominent man from Maine, who had been president of the National Tobacco Dealers' Association, claimed that every cent he had was invested in tobacco, and that he felt sure that reciprocity would not injure him in the least.

When Cuba was struggling for her freedom we took her under our wing and helped her. Now, since she has established a government of her own, and is in want, does not our better nature tell us that we must listen to her entreaties? How can we honorably turn a deaf ear? There is a spirit of annexation in Cuba, and if we permit her to suffer and be torn up, which will surely result, what good will she be to the United States if annexed? What do we want with Cuba then?

We established a good system of public schools. They are coming along nicely. Dare we now let them suffer? Good schools and clean streets are all right, but they can not fill empty stomachs. Our good work will all have been in vain; our efforts fruitless. We freed her once, why not help her now? It was for the sake of humanity we waged the Cuban war, now for the sake of humanity, give her a chance—do for her what we can, especially since it will not inconvenience us.

Cuba is a geographical appendix to the United States, and not to be compelled to go farther for aid. In a Cuban newspaper, some time ago, was printed an article to this effect: that the Spanish flag was regarded as next to their own, and should be raised with the Cuban flag in their dealings with the treacherous United States. This ought not to be the case. The United States forced upon Cuba the Platt amendment, now how can we evade helping her by means of this proposed reciprocity?

Cuba is deserving of our respect and sympathy. By helping her we will not put ourselves out of the way. The statement that it would throw 40,000 men out of employment is like the people said when the steam cars took the place of the stage coach. Let us look on Cuba with a brotherly eye, and be enthused by the desire to bear one another's burdens. "BILLY."

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THE CHARACTER OF THE FOOL IN "KING LEAR."

In the personage of the Fool, Shakespeare has brought together a strange assembly of qualities. In connection with other circumstances of the play of "King Lear," they produce one of the hap-

piest combinations that have come to us from that great author. Shakespeare did not invent this peculiar character, but by his magic pen transformed the vender of coarse and silly ribaldry and player of practical jokes of that day into one of the brightest of jewels, as he is found in "Twelfth Night," in "As You Like It," in "All's Well that Ends Well," and last of all and to greatest advantage, in "King Lear."

The introduction which is given the Fool gives us the key-note of his character. The King, when greatly disturbed by conflicting emotions, asks again and again for the presence of his Fool, who alone can soothe his feelings. He alone can heal the wounds of the King without irritation. Coleridge says, "The *Fool is no comic buffoon to make the groundlings laugh—no* forced condescension of Shakespeare's genius to the taste of his audience. He is as wonderful a creation as Caliban; his wild babblings and inspired idiocy articulate and gauge the horrors of the scene."

Our estimation of the play will depend in a large measure upon the manner in which we view the Fool. Considered superficially he is irrelevant, and hence a blemish to the play. And, again, if we try to find a meaning for all that the Fool gives utterance to we would soon be at fault. But such is not the light in which we are to regard him. Ofttimes, from an entirely unconnected source, the Fool brings forth his most startling truths, which, like the stars of night, are all the brighter because of the darkness.

Besides this he is brought into living connection with the pathos of the play. He has wisdom enough to stock a college of philosophers, wisdom which has come from lone experiences with the world without responsible relation to it. For plainly he and Lear have grown old together. They have been companions since he was a boy, and Lear still calls him boy and lad as he did when he first learned to look kindly upon his loving, half-distranged companion. The Fool's whole soul is bound up in his love for Lear and Cordelia. He would not set his life "at a pin fee" to serve his master, and when his young mistress goes to France he pines away for the sight of her.

The terrible mistake of Lear in dividing his kingdom between his two daughters, and the banishment of Kent and Cordelia, bears heavily upon the Fool, who has almost prophetic forebodings of

impending evil. Hence, throughout the remainder of the play we find him exerting his utmost, in his peculiar way, to ward off the catastrophe which we feel is sure to come.

He makes his folly the vehicle of truths which the King will bear in no other shape, while his affectionate tenderness sanctifies all his nonsense. His laboring to outjest Lear's "heart-struck injuries" tells us that his wits are set advancing by grief; that his jests bubble up from the depths of a heart struggling with pity and sorrow, as foam enwreaths the face of deeply troubled waters.

The utter madness of Lear completes his deepest grief. Nothing was left for him to live for. She who was the light of his eyes, banished by a father's curse; Kent and Edgar have disappeared, he knows not whither; even the elements have no pity for him. With an undertone of sweetness, rather than sadness, he withdraws from the scene with the words: "And I will go to bed at noon," which means that he is dying with a broken heart, and that, too, purely because of the sorrow of others, which he feels more keenly than they do themselves. D. B. M.

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BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

When the subject of this sketch was about nineteen years of age, he found himself in England, the victim of deception. With pennies in his pockets and all friends on the opposite side of the Atlantic, it took but a few minutes to see himself as he was. His deliberations were short. He knew what he could do, and set out at once seeking employment. He went to the London printers, asked them for a position, and—was looked at.

When his gaze had been sufficiently satisfied, the printer asked, "From where do you come?" Imagine his astonishment if you can when he heard "America." "Ah," said the foreman, "from America! a lad from America seeking employment as a printer! Well, do you really understand the art of printing? Can you set type?" The young man quietly stepped to one of the cases, and returned in a brief space of time, with the following passage from the first chapter of John: "And Nathaniel said unto him, 'Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth?' Philip saith unto him, 'Come and see.'" This was done so quickly, so accurately, and delicately administered a reproof at the same time so appro-

priate and powerful, that it gave him immediate influence and standing with all in the office.

The sketch of Franklin's life prior to this time is on the lips of every school boy of our country; how at the age of ten, he had been taken, for some unaccountable reason, from the school, and put at work in his father's soap and candle shop, a place always distasteful to him; at the age of twelve he entered the office of his brother James to learn the art of printing. Here began his literary life, and his early success cost him his position. Then comes in the story of his going to Philadelphia, passing through the streets with biscuits bulging from his pockets and clothes under his arms, in which plight Miss Read could see in him nothing but the comic of his make-up. For her laughter she early repented, and ere two years had passed they were married.

Brought before the colony as a printer and writer, he in 1736 was chosen as clerk of the General Assembly, and was re-elected the following year, after which he was elected a member of the Assembly, and was re-elected to the same dignity for ten successive years. It was during this time, amid the most varied vocations, that he made the discoveries in electricity, the discoveries which secured for him undisputed rank among the most eminent of natural philosophers. This discovery was valuable, not only as it was of interest to science, but it gave him favor and honor in the courts of Europe. His prominence, more than the struggles of the colonists, commanded attention and secured the favors.

By 1754, when war with France was impending, Franklin had become the most important man in Pennsylvania. In the congress of commissions, ordered by the Lords of Trade, convened in Albany to confer with the chiefs of the Six Nations for their common defence, Franklin submitted a plan for organizing a system of colonial defence, which was adopted and reported. This would have spared England the necessity of sending over troops, would have spared them Braddock's defeat, and would have removed England's opportunity of laying taxes, one of the direct causes of the Revolutionary war. Franklin had always been loyal, and in the settlement of the tax dispute acted for peace in the best interests of all, but was deprived of a seat in the assembly because of his views. He, however, was immediately commissioned to England to take charge of a petition for a change

of government. Through his influence came about the repeal of the "Stamp Act." The news of the repeal filled the colonists with delight, and restored Franklin to their confidence and affection. From this time on to the end of his life he was, on the whole, the most popular man in America.

Having successfully accomplished his mission, Franklin now thought of home. Procuring presents for his wife and child, he hoped soon again to be with his family. In this hope he met naught but disappointment. Colonial interests kept him in England for ten years; when seeing his helplessness, and having been openly insulted in the English court, he turned all agencies over to Arthur Lee, an American lawyer practicing at the London bar. On March the 21st, 1775, he set sail for home. Ere he reached his native shore a collision had taken place between the people and the royal troops at Concord and Lexington. The people had rebelled and he was at once transformed from a peacemaker to a maker of war.

Hardly could there be two years of a man's life more filled with business activity than those immediately following his return. On the very morning of his arrival he was elected to the first Continental Congress, then sitting in Philadelphia. This Congress consolidated the armies and placed Washington in command, it issued the first continental money, and assumed the responsibility of resisting the royal government. Franklin was made the postmaster general of the continental postal system, and while occupying this position he planned the appeal for aid to the king of France. He was a delegate of the conference which, in the name of the people of the colonies, renounced all allegiance to King George, and called for an election of delegates to a convention for the formation of a constitutional government for the United Colonies. He was one of the committe of five which drew up the Declaration of Independence. In this committee, Hancock, when about to sign it, is reported to have said, "We must be unanimous; there must be no pulling different ways; we must all hang together." "Yes," replied Franklin, "we must hang together, or we will be pretty sure to hang separately."

In his seventieth year he collected what money he could, gave it as as a loan to Congress, and then set out for France to solicit aid from her people. His fame had gone before him. His reputation had become world-wide. But is there any wonder that

Franklin was the most talked-of man, not only in America, but the world, when we learn from one who is unfriendly to him that, "Franklin's reputation was more universal than that of Leibnitz or Newton, Frederick or Voltaire, and his character more beloved and esteemed than all of them."

While Washington was marshaling the raw recruits into order and training them; while he encouraged his men during the severities of winter and famine; and while he was leading them to victory against the numbers of a skillfully trained enemy, Franklin was strongly bringing his wonderful personality, world-wide reputation and matchless sagacity to bear upon a nation. He knew of his own power and that of this nation so well, though his enemies a few years previous, they were conquered as it were, by a masterful turn of his hand. And not only did he subdue them to himself, but he so changed the spirit of this nation that even in a state of bankruptcy it poured its remaining coin into his hand, and thus he fought for America. While Washington encouraged the army, he encouraged the whole people, and was a source of strength and confidence to our great general himself.

Now suffering from gout and thinking his public usefulness at an end at the age of seventy-five, he determined to ask Congress for his release from further duty. Congress recognized his former usefulness and pronounced his course well run—that he had fought a good fight. Instead, however, of accepting his resignation, Congress sent John Adams and John Jay as a commission, with himself as chairman, to make peace. The treaty of this peace, so successfully formulated, was signed by the respective governments. March 7th, 1785, Congress allowed him to return home, with Thomas Jefferson succeeding him. Contemporary officials unreservedly pay him tribute. Statesman Vergennes, meeting Jefferson, asked: "Do you replace Dr. Franklin?" "I succeed; no one can replace him," Jefferson humbly replied.

He who now had become the most widely known and most eminent of Americans, on the 13th of September, 1785, disembarked at the very wharf where sixty years before he had landed a homeless, houseless, friendless, and practically penniless runaway of seventeen. Now all awaited him and joined in his welcome home, welcoming him not as a wanderer, but one interested in their welfare. General Washington was among the first to congratulate this giant of diplomacy. Honor followed honor, as he

was elected president of Pennsylvania, and was thereafter re-elected for two successive terms. He wrote to an old friend, "I hav not firmness enough to resist the unanimous desire of my country folks, and I find myself harnessed again to their service for another year. They have engrossed the prime of my life. They have eaten my flesh, and seem resolved now to pick my bones."

He met as a member with the national convention, on the second Monday of May, 1787, convened to frame a constitution for the new confederacy.

To the joint influence of Franklin and Washington should probably be ascribed the adoption of the constitution which this body framed, and which continues to be the fundamental law of the land, at once original and ingenious. Probably the most important feature was given by Franklin himself, that which gave the states equal representation in the upper house, and in the lower house representation according to population.

Franklin survived his retirement from office two years, but those he consecrated to the public welfare as truly as any two years of his previous life. He, amid his pains, helped to organize and was president of the first society formed on the American continent, or any other, as far as known, for the abolition of slavery, and as its president, wrote and signed the first remonstrance against the abuse ever addressed to the United Congress.

These are but a few notes from the volumes of his life, one who had been deputy postmaster, who organized the first police force and fire company in the colonies, initiated the movements which resulted in the founding of the University of Pennsylvania, and of the American Philosophical Society, and held membership in those of England and France, never before afforded a foreigner. He organized a militia force, paved the streets, and aided in the founding of a hospital—in fact he furnished the guiding impulse for nearly every project for his city and its welfare.

Franklin died in Philadelphia in the 85th year of his age, April 17, 1790, full of years and honor. His fame died not with him, but has ever since been increasing, as his countless monuments testify. Where is there a state in our Union that has not a town or hamlet called Franklin (Ohio claims nineteen)? Scarcely a town that boasts not of its Franklin street or its Franklin square, Franklin hotel, bank or insurance company. And then the sons whose

names are living monuments to the esteem in which he is still held by our patriotic mothers.

Washington was called the father of our country; Franklin may be called its grandfather.

DEPARTMENTS

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The students of the Theological Department have about all returned from the Easter vacation, and have begun work on the last term of the year.

Dr. J. Yutzy preached in St. Matthew's church, Reading, on March 23rd, and held Communion at Millville, March 30th.

'02. W. A. Wolgemuth has been serving his charge regularly at Fairview, Pa., and reports progress.

'02. J. E. Zimmerman has preached at the following places during the month: Augsburg church, Harrisburg, March 9th; Millville, March 16th; Emanuel's church, Williamsport, March 23rd and 30th.

'02. L. G. Stauffer assisted Dr. Focht at Communion, Selinsgrove, March 30th.

'03. William Derr preached at Emanuel's church, Williamsport, March 9th; Selinsgrove, for Rev. Wm. Haas, March 16th, and assisted Rev. Bannen, Williamsport, at Communion, Easter Sunday, and made an address in the evening.

'03. D. J. Snyder has been elected to serve the Oak Grove church. He preached there March 16th and 30th.

'04. Fenstermacher preached at his home during the Easter vacation.

CORRESPONDENT.

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MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

The following program was rendered by this department on Saturday afternoon, March 15th, 1902:

1. Passepied.....Ernest Gillet
   Miss Elizabeth Fisher.
2. Minuet, op. 88.....F. R. Webb
   Miss Agnes Schoch.
3. Love's Trinity, op. 174, No. 3.....Frederick De Koven
   Miss Elizabeth Haas, '02.

4. Waltz in D flat, op. 70, No. 3.....Frederick Chopin
Miss Anita Hummel
5. Mazurka.....C. Bohm
Miss Lucy Houtz.
6. (a) Love's Ecstacy.....Mrs. H. H. A. Beach
(b) Tell Me Bewitching Maiden.....Ethelbert Nevin
Miss Margaret Arbogast.
7. Elegy.....Nollet
Miss Mary Schnure.
8. Valse.....Karganoff
Miss Grace Brown.
9. The Song My Heart is Singing.....C. B. Hawley
Miss Maude Reichley.
10. Polka De La Reine Caprice.....J. Raft
Miss Elizabeth Haas, '02.
11. Valse, op. 36, No. 7.....Arensky
Miss Gertrude Warner, '02.
12. Trio—Ebb and Flow.....Oliver King
Misses Arbogast, E. Zimmerman and Haas.

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ORATORY DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANCE OF VOICE CULTURE.

We sometimes hear the expression: "The Silvered Tongued Orator," and we are inclined to regard him as a person more divine than human. This is not the case, nor ought it to be so considered. Some of our best orators, even those we call "Silvered Tongued," were at one time the very poorest. They were fired with the desire of becoming an orator and applied themselves; they took their voices and worked and cultivated them until they became clear, full, deep, round, resonant and durable as the sound of the violin. Look, for instance, at Demosthenes, the world's greatest orator. His first public appearance was an entire failure; he practiced with pebbles in his mouth to correct his stammering; he declaimed along the seashore to accustom himself to the tumult of the public assembly. Daniel Webster, undoubtedly the greatest orator of his day, had many difficulties to overcome. Thus often those whose progress is impeded by most obstacles, climb the highest.

Orators are not born, but made. We should not spend our time envying the orator, but apply ourselves, and we may become orators while others are gazing on with envying eyes.

The voice, like any other organ, should not be abused, but used properly. Speakers complain of hoarseness from the use of the voice. This is a bad sign, indicating that the vocal organs have been abused. It is due largely to ignorance on the part of the person who becomes hoarse. If the vocal organs are used properly, they ought to stand six or eight hours' use a day without being affected. We do not become tired from hearing. Why should we become more tired from speaking?

Many speakers spend days and months preparing a speech, without once preparing how to speak it. This is a mistake; both are very necessary. Which would you rather listen to, a good discourse poorly delivered, or a poor discourse well delivered, with good voice and action? The idea of a person preparing a speech for an occasion, without preparing how to speak it, is like a man getting his horse ready for a race—he feeds, and attends him well, but when the time comes for the race, he cannot ride him.

There is no orator who is not an example of hard and constant practice. He must learn the proper use of his lips, tongue, jaw, throat, and vocal chords. All this requires practice. Why should we become discouraged; we can not get it all at once? Some of the best men on the elocutionary stage today are those who have spent from eight to ten years on one production before they put it before the public. Some have spent the greater part of their lives on some particular piece and are not yet satisfied with it. If we were learning to play some instrument, say a piano, how we would practice before we would appear in public, that our fingering and all might be the best! Why should we not do this with our voice, which we use so much?

Miss Breimeir, as soon as her school closes, expects to take the full work in the elocutionary course. She is making rapid progress now.

Messrs. Henderson and Swank gave an entertainment before a very appreciative audience at Snydertown, March 22nd, 1902.

The play entitled "Leah, the Forsaken," is being worked by the Oratory Department. This is one of French's standard dramas, and is a very good one. It is a strong play, very dramatic.

"BILLY."

THE GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

On the evening of the 8th of March, the young ladies of the dormitory gave a reception. A number of the town girls and college boys were present. All who were there enjoyed themselves very much.

Miss Bertha Meiser spent part of the Easter vacation with friends in Sunbury.

With the exception of Miss Fischer and Miss Warner, the girls of the dormitory were at home during Easter.

Miss Jennie Snyder returned on Tuesday, bringing with her her cousin, who expects to take a course at the college.

Miss McColm and Miss Horton, of Belleville, have come for the spring term.

Miss Nellie Stover is taking the Normal course.

The girls of the college, at a recent mass meeting, decided to organize a Y. W. C. A. The organizer, Miss Strong, is expected to visit the college in the beginning of the Spring term.

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PREPARATORY.

Who said we did not enjoy our Easter vacation?

We are sorry to have one of our Professors leave us this term, Mr. Fisher. We wish him much success in whatever he may undertake.

"Sammy" Smith spent his vacation at Gettysburg, and reports a good time.

Quite a number of new students have already made their appearance among us, and we are glad to welcome back our old friends, Messrs. Browns and Henry.

Tool is anxiously anticipating the trip he is about to take with the musical organizations.

"Jack" Botdorf has not yet made his appearance.

Keller says that his time during vacation was limited to his own town this time.

Dimm says that on account of out-door sports he would take nothing but chapel and bookkeeping this term.

Allison was seen to carry a box of flowers towards town on Tuesday evening.

We regret to say that Camerer has fallen from our ranks this term. He expects to return again in the autumn.

Sunday was awarded a pair of dumbells and honor for his graceful performance in the gymnasium exhibition recently given by the *Sampsonians* in the opera house.

There must be some attractions for Benfer in chapel, as he is seen there quite a bit. "X."

SOCIETIES

CLIO.

DO YOUR DUTY.

Duty is of a two-fold nature: duty to God and duty to ourselves. Under the latter would naturally fall our literary society work. We must also consider that we owe the society a duty as well as ourselves. This is the greatest literary training one can hope to get. True it is, that provision is made in our college curriculum for literary work, but we dare not depend on this alone, or our literary career will fag, and this dare not be. The college student who has no more literary training than that gotten in the course, will be found wanting when weighed in the balance of public opinion. On the other hand, the fellow who can read a good production or make a good speech before the public, has already established a reputation.

Are you a member of a literary society. If so, why? I am afraid if the question were conscientiously answered, instead of saying, to get all the drill and training possible, some would have to confess that they could not tell you exactly. Why make a mockery of it? Why deceive yourself? To become a member is our great opportunity, as well as a duty to ourselves, but we should enter with the proper motive in view. Even some who thus enter lose sight of the motive after awhile. The matter of attendance is a duty as well as pleasure. We should be at every session, not to see and be seen, nor see the visitors (visitors are always welcome, and we are glad to see them), but we should be there to get all we can, to be willing when called on, never failing to perform our duty, as part of the program. It is in this as in business; the true and the trustworthy men get the advanced posi-

tions; they are entitled to the high offices, and they are the ones who hold higher than any other our society banner.

Duty along this line is not a hard taskmaster. At first we hesitate and are timid about making our appearance upon the rostrum; but is it not the same way in all phases of life? Things that we strive hard to obtain are thought the more of when possessed. It becomes easier every time we do it, like the warding off of temptation ; we are always stronger for the next one. It is even more than this; it is mental discipline. We learn to calm our mind and feelings, to think clearly and quickly while on our feet. Is not this the great object of education—mental discipline?

Duty. Do your duty! Let us make this our college song, and let us sing it as we march with firm and rapid tread. It shall be rewarded. Truth and righteousness can not be kept under, so if duty is done in a noble cause it shall not be in vain. Be true to your convictions. If duty calls you to a noble task, do it. Do not put it off. Procrastination is a thief of time. Life is too short to postpone opportunities.

And then how sweet and comforting is the thought, "I did my duty." Mental satisfaction can not be estimated by dollars and cents. If you are scheduled for a performance and do it poorly, you can rest easy by thinking, "I did my duty, the best I could." Make it the plan of your life. Then when life's sun is setting and the western hills are gilded by the last glittering rays, as they linger to bid farewell, no fear need disturb your peaceful repose.

Another Easter vacation has past. I guess eggs were more plentiful before than after, by the accounts of Frank and Sunday.

Society was in session only once during the past month. It was postponed twice on account of the debate between Sunbury and Selinsgrove, and then vacation and examinations caused it to suffer.

The newly elected president, Mr. Guss, is managing affairs very nicely. "BILLY," '04.

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PHILO.

Two terms have passed away, and the bulk of the year's work is done—or perhaps undone. Whether or not your school days so far this year have brought forth much fruit, is for you to answer. Whether or not you have done your duty to yourself and your society, is perhaps known best by you. Opportunities lost can never be reclaimed, but they can teach us to be more awake and alert in the future. We are often blind to our privileges and advantages until they have gone beyond our reach. How often have young men and young women in the course of a few years after leaving college halls wished themselves back that they might

improve their time and opportunities better than they did! But two often their exhortations fall upon our ears as idle words.

We have often heard members express their dislike to certain parts of the society work. It may have been some official duty or some part of the program they did not want to perform, just because they thought they could not do it well; or it may be, they did not have any reason for disliking it at all. We should not be satisfied with what we have done, but to say we cannot do a thing well before we have tried hard, is a sin against the faculties employed in doing that thing. If you think you cannot do a thing well, do that thing until you can do it well, and until you do like it.

There was but one session of the society during the month of March on account of vacation and the inter-scholastic debate in town. On March 7th, the following officers were elected: President, F. E. Shambaugh; vice president, F. Schrader; recording secretary, Miss Brown; corresponding secretary, Miss Focht; treasurer, H. M. Thompson; critics, M. H. Fischer and Miss Jacobs; editor, E. M. Morgan; assistant editor, O. Leisinger; pianist, Miss Warner; monitor, M. K. W.Heicher. L. F. G. '04.

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Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Since the last edition of THE SUSQUEHANNA several of our members have been privileged to attend two very important conventions. It was the largest delegation to these conventions that our association ever had, and we are glad that so many found it convenient to attend.

At a public meeting held in the College Chapel, on Sunday afternoon, March 16th, several of the delegates gave reports of the convention held at Toronto. Dr. Yutzy, in his able manner, presented the "Macedonian Call," presenting the awful conditions which prevail in heathen lands. He showed the need of more laborers to help these poor, benighted souls out of their misery, ignorance and superstitions. Several of the others presented other phases of the mission work, in which everyone was made to feel the vast territory for labor, and also that the Master's command, "Go, teach," is still loud and long to all true believers.

At a meeting of the association on March 17th the officers and committees reported the work of the past year, after which the following officers were elected: President, U. A. Guss; Vice-President, L. F. Gunderman; Secretary, Clay Whitmoyer; Treasurer, L. W. Walter; Monitor, Samuel Smith.

Following will be found a short report by Mr. Erdman, from the Seminary Department, who was one of the delegates to the Student Volunteer Convention at Toronto:

CONVENTION OF STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS, HELD AT TORONTO, CANADA.

The six delegates came back from the Toronto convention with a glowing report of the very inspiring and deeply spiritual gathering, held in the interest of Foreign Missions. The convention lasted five days, from Feb. 26th to March 2nd, and was the most significant and largest gathering ever held by the Student Volunteer Movement. The field from which the convention drew comprises all the United States and Canada, with representatives from similar movements in England and other foreign countries. The delegates numbered nearly three thousand, of which number about twenty-three hundred were students representing four hundred and sixty-five institutions of learning.

The convention was presided over by Jno. R. Mott, a man who is known to nearly every Y. M. C. A. worker. It was wonderful to see how he managed the affairs of the convention. The speakers were the very best that could be procured, many of them having come from the foreign field especially to attend the convention. The speakers from the home land were men actively engaged in mission work, such as chairmen of Foreign Mission boards, missionary pastors, etc. Principal among the speakers were Bishop J. M. Thoburn, D. D., Prof. Stevenson, Bishop Galloway, Bishop Baldwin, Rev. Fox, Jno. R. Mott, and Robert E. Speer. One of the most interesting features noticeable in the talks of the returned missionaries, was their hopeful spirit for the progress of missions, their great love for the work, and their desire to return to their fields. There was no place for Pessimism. They emphasized especially the present opportunities, the open doors, and of the immense fields "ripe unto the harvest;" but all had to say as Christ said, "The laborers are few."

In the afternoons sectional conferences were held on subjects relating to the work in different fields. At these gatherings definite knowledge of the foreign work in various fields was aimed at, more than at the great assemblies held in Massey Music Hall, mornings and evenings.

The results that shall come from this convention God only knows. So many young people, the best material from over four hundred institutions, gathered together with one heart and purpose, to learn more of Christ, and of his will, must make a marked impression on the world for Christ. F. W. B., '04.

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ALPHA PHI ALPHA.

At the present writing Mrs. Diehl is very ill with typhoid fever. Diehl had just about recovered from the same disease, when his wife began to show symptoms of the dread malady.

Burkhart was occupied with business matters over vacation.

Wingard and Wagenseller are contemplating a business trip to Sunbury. Frank wants to get a new hat.

Lambert preached at McClure on Easter Sunday.

Young will perhaps be in a better humor from now on, as Miss McColm is here for the spring term.

Shambaugh attended a dance at Lewistown on the 31st.

We take pleasure in announcing the initiation of Roberts as a pledged Alpha Phi. We can no doubt aid him in feeling at home at Susquehanna.

Whitmoyer reports having a most enjoyable time at his home over vacation week.

Silas Howard Schoch, of Lafayette, was present at our regular meeting during his stay at home. He said it seemed like old times to be with us again.

Shindle made us a short call. He graduates this spring, but regrets that his career at Lafayette is so near an end.

Hoover's mother is here taking care of her daughter, Mrs. Diehl.

Zimmerman held Holy Communion at Emanuel's church, Williamsport, on Easter.

ATHLETICS

Basket ball season came to an abrupt close early last month. This, however, did not put a stop to the interest taken in athletics, but permitted the bestowal of more attention on indoor gymnastics. The climax of the year's gymnasium work was reached on the evening of March 20th, when the annual exhibition was held in the Opera House. Great interest had been manifested in the coming event, and a well filled house attested to its general popularity. The work of the boys showed a marked improvement over that of last year. Quite a number of new and difficult feats were performed and several new features added interest to the event. Among these were tumbling, the wrestling match—the participants of which came off with equal honors—and the human pyramid. This last was the most difficult and best executed of the new events. The dumb bell exercise was good, and Sunday's work deserves special mention as being the most natural and graceful. The honors of the day, however, were carried off by Moist; and worthily does his alma mater bestow her initial letter on such as he has proved himself to be. The work of the other members of the team was good.

During a meeting of the remaining members of last year's base ball team, Auchmuty, the worthy captain of Susquehanna's first basket ball team, was without a dissenting vote elected captain of

the base ball team for the season of '02. He has always been a faithful athlete, and is well qualified to enter upon the duties entrusted to him. He has already won an enviable record as a half-back, played a fine game at centre in our basket ball team, and was a main-stay on last year's base ball team. We all wish him a very successful captaincy, and may his last season spent on S. U.'s field bring him much pleasure and reflect honor on his alma mater. C. O. F., '03.

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ALUMNI NOTES.

'99 Sem. Rev. W. B. Lahr has resigned as pastor of the Christian Endeavor Memorial church of Cleveland, Ohio, which took effect April 1st.

'97 Sem. Rev. M. M. Albeck, of Berwick, Pa., entertains the Susquehanna Synod at its annual meeting to be held May 20th.

'99. Rev. H. C. Michael, of Wildmerding, Pa., has been preaching a series of evening sermons on: "Looking For a Man," "Enoch," "Abraham," "Moses," "Paul," "Unknown Heroes," "Behold the Man." These meetings were very well attended, especially by the young men.

'97. Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Long are on a visit east from their home at Charleroi, in the western part of the state.

'98. Miss Minnie A. Gortner spent her Easter vacation here with her mother, and returned to her duty as teacher in Berwick High School on April 1st.

'86. A Brotherhood, with twenty-one members, has been organized in Bethany church, Pittsburg, Pa., Rev. Jno. Weidley, pastor.

86. Plans for a new chapel at Darby, Pa., Rev. W. H. Harding, pastor, have recently been submitted, and work will soon be begun on the new structure.

'98 Sem. Revs I. H. Wagner, Williamsport, Pa., and G. A. Livingstone, Felton, Pa., are still paying their regular visits to their alma mater.

'94. Prof. F. C. Fisher, the efficient principal of the Preparatory Department of S. U. for almost six years, has resigned his position, and recently gone to North Dakota to engage in agricultural pursuits. We wish the professor abundant success and realize our loss by his removal.

'01 Sem. Rev. H. E. Harmon held passion services at Espy and Hidlay, and held two communions on Easter Sunday.

'88. Mrs. Rev. D. E. McLain recently visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Lumbard.

'00 Sem. Rev. A. E. Cooper has recently been having a very prosperous revival of work at Maple Hill, Pa. By the aid of Revs. Bannen, Lake, Rearick and Dunlap, two weeks' meetings were held and forty-nine persons resolved to lead "the new life."

'83 Sem. Rev. C. B. King received a donation of glass for the new Ladies' Dormitory in course of erection here.

'99 Sem. The Southern Conference, of the Pittsburg Synod, recently met in the Brushtown Avenue Church, Rev. S. N. Carpenter, pastor.

'93 Sem. Rev. R. G. Bannen, Burlingame, Pa., has recently given a series of studies on the way of life as taught in God's Word and outlined in the catechism. He has a class of eighty-five.

'92, '00. Rev. C. B. Harmon is doing a very successful work at Rebersburg. From current reports we learn that he expects to entertain Conference at the Rebersburg church, May 19–21. He has been selected to address the S. S. convention which convenes at Centre Hall, and on May 25th he will preach the memorial sermon to the G. A. R. of that district.

'00. E. M. Brungart's term at Cross Forks ends in the early part of May. It is the second term of successful teaching for him at that place, and it will be only because he prefers another position if he doesn't return for next winter. The board and patrons, we understand, are making efforts in the proper direction to secure his return. Many marks of improvement, in grading work especially, will stand as monuments to his two years' work, which seems to have been much appreciated by his patrons.

'00. H. W. Morris completed his third term teaching in his home school at Rebersburg. There are many evidences that his work was highly satisfactory. His salary, the last year, was increased, which testifies the board's approval of his work. He was instrumental in starting a library in the school of a couple hundred volumes, and succeeded in creating a taste for general reading. Reports of his work from patrons and pupils are very gratifying.

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EXCHANGES.

The Comenian contains a well written essay on "The Adaptation of Animals." The author explains very clearly the manner in which animals adapt themselves to their surroundings. Such articles are of practical value, and we should have more of them in our papers.

The Kee Mar Journal is one of the best exchanges of the month. Not only is it composed of good literary productions, but there is evidently a good printer somewhere down there, for no journal coming to our table shows such excellence in this particular line. Many of our exchanges would profit by the example set by our "co-eds." Continued success to you, ladies.

The Bucknell Mirror is full of interest. We note with pleasure a story entitled "His Heart's Desire." The plot is good and the writing well done. The clear, brief manner in which the author tells the story

(*Continued on page 332.*)

THE SUSQUEHANNA.

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EDITORIAL

There is perhaps no greater need in our colleges of today, than a real sense of their moral and spiritual responsibility. The institutions of higher learning are furnishing the men who are to be the leaders in politics, commerce and the various professions. Their lives are unconsciously moulded, and their ideas of morality and justice fixed to a large measure during the collegiate course, and how necessary it is that the standard should be high. An old adage says, "A fountain rises no higher than its source," and while we do not claim that the college is the source of all spiritual power and wise judgment, we do feel that she has such vital influence in the character-moulding of the youth of our nation, that she really is a means through which this source of power is revealed.

As a rule most men look upon the college as a dispenser of facts, and a place where the youth may receive systematic mental drill, and not a few enter college with no higher ambition than to complete the course with a well trained intellect. This is but part of an education, and the college that does no more for its students fails in its highest mission. Man is body, mind and spirit, and he only is educated whose every faculty is trained for good.

The college that is fully awake to its powers and responsibility will strive to make its influence felt as a factor in creating and maintaining pure, wholesome, public opinion. This can be accomplished only when they who fill the chairs in our seats of learning are men of intellect, integrity and consecration. They should aim, not simply to drill facts into the minds of men, but to make every student feel that he is a part of the world, and that his actions make for or against the elevation and advancement of humanity. Every man should be given the honor that is due him, but great care should be taken that we do not thrust honors upon the unworthy, thereby holding them up for public confidence. In such cases unsuspecting men are deceived, and that college which, in courting popularity, begins to scatter degrees broadcast, loses the respect of honest thinking men, and thwarts the end she sought to attain.

A parallel to this is found in many places where students are allowed to enter certain departments for which previous training or natural ability has not qualified them. These men are representatives of the institution as much as the best men, and very often by loose acts, careless words, or lack of ability, bring her into a false light before the public, and consequently destroy her influence. As students, we can do much to make our college respected, and as we value our honor we should strive to keep pure and unsullied the name of our alma mater, fearlessly denouncing duplicity and wrong, whether it be found in the directors, faculty, alumni, or the student body. With right for our might we need fear no criticism, and when men learn to act for the good of a noble cause the deed is not in vain. With truth for our watchword and integrity for our battle cry, we can surround our college with a halo which shall make her the light she should be, and make her influence helpful to mankind.

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(*Continued from page 330.*)

is at once attractive and interesting. One can easily picture just such a happening as this in real life, for plagiarism is being indulged in in many ways to-day, and this makes the narrative all the more interesting.

Well, well! Here's *The Heraldo* at last. We had begun to think that you were not coming again. We are glad to welcome you back. Always breezy, and well arranged. The story, "Nan's Heroism," is a well written narrative, and especially do we recommend the exchange department. This department evidently has some very competent person at the head. We hope you will continue to come.

Mrs. Gaswell—The Czar of Russia now has four daughters.

Mr. Gaswell—Oh, the dear little Czardines!—*Ex.*

LOCAL-PERSONAL

The gymnasium exhibition held in the town hall was a complete success. It will in the future no doubt be an annual occurrence.

Ketterman has given up the study of Theology. He has gone to Harrisburg, where he will solicit insurance.

Calvin P. Swank was elected captain of the scrub base ball team.

The board recently elected the following managers: Track team, M. H. Fischer; tennis, P. H. Pearson, and the reserve base ball team, L. W. Walter.

Louis Gunderman remained with friends in Huntingdon, Pa., during vacation.

Wm. Schnure, after spending over a month at his home, returned to Philadelphia to resume his former position.

Harry B. Hare was here over the first, looking up some of his old friends.

Earl Roush had the pleasure of a call from his mother and sister on Saturday after the Sunbury-Selinsgrove debate. They were the guests of their cousin, Bertha Meiser.

Mildred Focht, who is attending Bryn Mawr, spent her vacation very pleasantly at her home.

We are glad to see quite a number of new students here to begin the spring term.

Prof. Allison and family spent their vacation at Milton and Elysburg, Pa.

On March the 25th Sigmund Weis went to Williamsport on Lutheran business.

Dean Woodruff now has in preparation the new 1901-1902 catalogue. There will be a number of important changes made in it, which will make it an improvement over the old one.

Pritchard, of Catlettsburg, Ky., and Strayer, of Altoona, Pa., two of Silas H. Schoch's Lafayette College friends, made him a visit here during vacation. They are both members of the foot ball team. Pritchard is Lafayette's crack base ball pitcher.

Foster C. Fisher, principal of the preparatory department, left on March 24th for North Dakota, where he will probably remain permanently. We regret not a little the principal's departure, but we wish him the greatest success in his new field of endeavor. Prof. Levi P. Young has taken charge of his classes.

The Glee Club gave their first concert at Freeburg, on April 3rd. They began an extended trip with Saxton, Pa., after which they appeared in the following places: Bedford, Cumberland, Md., Hyndman, Berlin, Rockwood, Friedens, Summerset, Mifflintown and Harrisburg. At Rockwood they gave a sacred concert on Sunday, April 13th.

Our musical organizations were tendered the first banquet of the season at Freeburg, on the evening of April 3rd. The large table in the spacious dining room of the Freeburg Musical College was arranged with most inviting taste by hostesses Houtz, Tool and Moyer. Rev. Miller presided with a well becoming grace. Toasts were responded to by Revs. Shaffer and Nicholas, and Messrs. Wingard, Fischer, Snyder, Allenbach, Morgan and Whitmoyer. The splendid feast was thoroughly enjoyed by the members of the organization, and every man tried to do his duty to the good things placed before him. The banquet closed by all uniting in the "Soldier's Farewell," after *which the college yells were* given, and the clubs began the journey homeward.

Have you got to

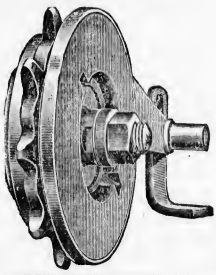
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May 1902

THE SUSQUEHANNA



THE SUSQUEHANNA

ESTABLISHED 1891 + 500 CIRCULATION

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THE SUSQUEHANNA.

MAY, 1902.

LITERARY.

"SUSQUEHANNA."

In a little country village
Is a college of great renown,
That is known for its fame
The whole world through.
And the students now all say,
There is no college of today
That will hold with Susquehanna in the round.

CHORUS—

There's a song that's in the air—"Susquehanna!"
You can hear it everywhere—"Susquehanna!"
Then with voices loud and clear,
Let every student cheer
For the only college here—"Susquehanna!"

Why, in cities large and small
Its students have a call,
For they're needed much in each and every state.
So in seeking a position
You need but this recognition,
That you're a "Susquehanna" graduate.

CHORUS—

When the roses are in bloom—"Susquehanna,"
Cheers for orange and maroon—"Susquehanna!"
We are honest, we are true,
We are loyal through and through,
For nothing else will do at—"Susquehanna!"

Why, in athletic sports,
She has the finest of reports;
In elocution and in music she's a "bird."
Why, from "Prep" to Senior grave,
Each and every one does crave
For the knowledge and the aid of—"Susquehanna!"

CHORUS—

Then again let us sing—"Susquehanna!"
Let the hills and mountains ring—"Susquehanna!"
For professors old and young,
In our plain old English tongue,
Sing the sweetest song that's sung—"Susquehanna!"

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SUS! SUS! SUS!

TUNE—"Coon! Coon! Coon!"

Sus! Sus! Sus! Susquehanna for us!
Yell! Yell! Yell! Make the old chorus swell!
Hip! Hip! Hip! Let her roar and rip!
I see we're going to win 'er, for old Sus! Sus! Sus!

Sus! Sus! Sus! Susquehanna for us!
Roar! Roar! Roar! and make our colors soar!
Sing! Sing! Sing! Make the campus ring!
We've got to win more glory for old Sus! Sus! Sus!

Sus! Sus! Sus! Susquehanna for us!
Play! Play! Play! We've got to win the day!
Fight! Fight! Fight! for Sus and her right!
You see we must uphold the fame of Sus! Sus! Sus!

Sus! Sus! Sus! Susquehanna for us!
Howl! Howl! Howl! Give 'em a great, grand howl!
Root! Root! Root! For something to boot!
For I see you've got a lasting lead, Sus! Sus! Sus!

Sus! Sus! Sus! Susquehanna for us!
Raise! Raise! Raise! Our name in honest praise!
Bet! Bet! Bet! We're bound to win yet!
For Old Royal Sus, and all of us, Roar! Roar! Roar!

"X Y Z"

+ + +

"This one thing I know, that these qualities did not now begin to exist, cannot be sick with my sickness, nor buried in my grave."

"One ruddy drop of manly blood the surging sea outweighs."

"He is rich who is content with least, for content is the wealth of nature."

TO-DAY'S OPPORTUNITIES.

"Do not, then, stand idly waiting
For some greater work to do;
Fortune is a lazy goddess—
She will never come to you.
Go and toil in any vineyard,
Do not fear to do or dare,
If you want a field of labor
You can find it anywhere."

Whether he will admit it or not, it is in general true that there is in everyone a longing for an opportunity of doing some great deed that will bring fortune or renown. This desire, which, in some instances, is allowed to become the ruling passion of the life, is a just and proper one only so long as it does not cause us to forget that success in life depends upon our own efforts. For it is not by idly waiting for an opportunity to do something great that men become great; but by constantly toiling, and by making the most of every opportunity however insignificant it may seem. When a man is fitted in mind and character for great things, he usually finds plenty of opportunities for employing his faculties.

A certain author has said, "There is a tide in every man's life, which, taken at its flood, leads on to fortune." If we wait for this tide to come in, like ocean billows breaking upon the shore, it may flow by us as a little rill, ever gaining in strength and volume as it flows onward, until it becomes a river pouring its mighty tide of water into the sea. Faraday, the great natural philosopher, when a young man, asked for employment at the Royal Institution, and was put to washing bottles. The boy saw in this an opportunity which led to a professorship at the Royal Academy at Woolwich. He became the wonder of his age in science. Abraham Lincoln studied law while a clerk in a country store. Had he done nothing in his spare time but idly wish for a better job, he never would have occupied a position among our most honored presidents. Not these two only, but the lives of all great men teach us that success is attained by seizing upon whatever opportunities lie nearest.

Someone may say, "There is no use striving. The pinnacle of fame is too high; I can never reach the top." True, the task is difficult, and he who would attempt it must have great courage and endurance. But there is a means of scaling the height for

him who dares to seek it. Look at yonder lofty mountain, with its steep and rugged sides, and top towering almost to the sky. Are you able to reach the top of that mountain? Certainly not if you try to do it at one bound. Let us go nearer. The cragged heights appear even more formidable as we approach. We mount the first huge rock which lies in our path, and from the advantage thus gained are able to scale the second. Then upward, from crag to crag we climb, ever nearing the coveted goal. Thus it is in life. Each obstacle surmounted becomes a stepping stone for surmounting the next; each opportunity employed gives the opportunity for going one step higher.

But while striving upward through life, let us always remember that the only true greatness is that which lies within the man. Greatness consists not in what we gain, but in what we attain. Nobility of soul is more than the wealth of an empire, and it flourishes in the poor man's cottage as well as in the king's palace. Not the position which you fill, but the manner in which you fill it, will mark your worth. Go and toil in any vineyard, whether it be great or small, faithfully doing each day the work that lies before you. X.

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BEAUTUS CANDELLIO.

It happened during the advance of the Moslems that many Christians had to leave their homes and take to the Alps for safety. With one group of fugitives went Rafael Candellio, his wife, and Beautus, their only son and pride of their life. The flight had been long and tedious, and at last, overcome by fatigue and hunger, the weary travelers stopped for some needed rest beneath the friendly shade of the evergreens. As is usual, after such physical and nervous strain, a relax results in a profound and refreshing sleep; so all our weary friends might soon have been lost in slumbers. But this might have proven fatal. The men were put on guard, and at one of the outposts was Rafael. "The guard on duty should never sleep" is moral and civil law, but sleep is one of the most certain demands of nature. The contending laws began to work on the mind of the guard. He knew the force of Nature and felt her demand. With all his sense of responsibility, his sense of fidelity to his post as a guardian of those who loved

him, and those who trusted in his honor, he manfully fought to keep his eye open to his duty.

Off in the valley stood several men. One could recognize at once by the crescent on their standard that they were Saracens. They were scouring in all directions the steeps, and had just spied the lonely sentinel. They waited that they might learn if they had been discovered, but this was needless. The sentinel, though yet awake, was worn by the struggle, and his brain was dulled. It would have been useless for the band to advance as they were, even under these circumstances. Discovery would have been certain; so secluding themselves behind a clump of trees, with one man to watch the distant guard, they planned his capture or his death. They knew how impossible it would have been for one man to capture him, and no more dared advance. Hambari Ali, a young chief, began to creep forward, under a bush here, gliding past another there, among the trees. Stealthily drew he nearer and nearer until he could recognize by the pinched and drawn face the struggles of his victim. Hardened by the religion he professed, he tested his bow and selected an arrow from his quiver. He raised the bow, took aim, aim as deadly as that of a Robin Hood. He had seen his victim look to heaven. He heard in a broken undertone, "Our Father—give strength—in this, mine hour of trial,—protect us—from all harm." The tightened string relaxed with a twang as he heard, "Thy will—be—done—for Jesus'—sake." The arrow sped on its way of destruction from a heart hardened by a misdirected hate toward the heart loving with a Christ-born love. It was a messenger of death winged to claim its victim. But a circumstance of strange character intervened. A hawk had espied the pet dove of Beautus, as it flew here and there in search of food. Just as he was about to seize her he came into the path of the deadly arrow. A shriek was heard. The arrow had passed through his body. The hawk fell to the earth. The arrow, however, sped on its way, but with force and direction changed to the resultant with the fallen bird; now, with its force spent, it fell at the feet of Rafael. Now, all alert to his danger, and that of his beloved and companions, he sounded the warning and hastened to take up the flight. He tells how he found all asleep, his wife, Beautus, and the dove resting upon his head. All were safe.

Had his prayer to the Almighty been heard? Let us see what

effect all this had on the Moslem. He had heard the prayer for protection; he had seen the hawk so suddenly cut short in his design and fall to the earth; he had seen the arrow miss its aim; besides, he had noted the warning this had given to his victim. He could not but recognize that God was Father and Protector of His own. He gave up the chase, returned to his companions, related the incidents and then set out for home.

Rafael was no less affected. He returned thanks for the divine intervention and served with greater zeal his Lord and Master. A strange discovery was now made, as they passed from place to place. A peculiar and delicate odor seemed to fill the air, or follow them as they journeyed here and there. One day Beautus, while playing with the dove, noticed a bunch of small pink flowers among the leaves under the dove's foot. He showed them to his mother, who immediately found more near the same place. They discovered that they always found these beautiful and fragrant gems wherever the dove would touch the earth. She called Rafael, who said, "Let us name this Arbutus, in honor of our son who has discovered this beauty of the forest."

This now is their song of Arbutus,
  Blooming about us to-day;
It tells of the dove that has saved us,
  And of the boy at his play,
He the delight of his mother,
  Arbutus now every one's joy,
Inspires a trust in our Savior,
  And praises without an alloy.

\+ + +

ADDWEMUAN.

A LEGEND OF THE OJIBWAYS.

"Roll on, oh blue river,
And haste to the sea,
Bear swiftly your burden,—
My lover,—to me.
Let no boist'rous wavelet
His frail bark delay;
I know he is coming,—
Yes, speeding to me."

Thus sang the beautiful Addwemuan, princess of the Ojibways, as she sat before the door of her father's wigwam weaving a mat of rushes.

She was beautiful, this dusky princess—the fairest of the nation to look upon, and many were the young braves who had sought her favor and her hand. To all these suitors she turned a deaf ear, save to Amich, a brave warrior and a prince among the valorous Dakotahs. Of him were all her thoughts, and often during the day she breathed a prayer to the Great Spirit to protect him. For, had she not loved him since they were children playing together along the banks of the beautiful Des Bartes? Had he not sworn his love for her, and did he not come every full moon to repeat his tales of that love? Ah, yes! It was true that the heart of the princess was held captive by the brave Dakotah. But she was happy as she sat there weaving before her father's lodge, for it was the time of the full moon, and Amich, who was out with a band of hunters, was coming that day.

The words of the song were still blending with the rippling of the river and ringing clear on the twilight air when Addwemuan was startled by a step, and, turning, she saw Amich standing by her side. She sprang to her feet to greet him, but Amich, placing his hands on her shoulders, held her off at arms' length, and said: "What will my princess have? Why does my wood-thrush sing in the twilight? Does she fear the river that she charges it concerning her lover? Tell me, little one," he continued, drawing her closely to him.

For answer she only nestled still closer to him and smiled up into his eyes.

"And listen now, my princess," Amich said. "As you know, I have come to your land with my braves to hunt, and after five sunsets we will go again to our people. Must Amich go alone? It is now many, many moons, little wood-thrush, that Amich has known and loved the princess of the Ojibways, and often has he asked her to go with him through the forests to his home. Each time she has bid him wait, and he has gone away with an aching heart. Now he comes again to ask you; let your heart speak. When my hunting trip is over I will go to the water-fall of the river. Will my princess meet me there and go with me to my home in the west-land?"

And then, sighing, Addwemuan answered him: "Yes, my warrior, I will go with you. As the fifth red sun is setting and the silver moon looks over the hilltops I will leave my father's wigwam and meet you at the water-fall. I will go with you to

the west-land, to the land of the Dakotahs. Thus my heart speaks to my lover."

Then, as the daylight faded, they sat and planned by the river, happy in the future prospect. There they pledged anew their troth, and the willows, bending low to listen, witnessed it and swayed with pleasure.

But another than the river and the willows heard and saw the lovers planning, and he swore an oath of vengeance. Crouched in the rushes near the river bank, Wagoose, the deformed and treacherous sorcerer of the Ojibways, and the rejected lover of the princess, heard and saw it all. The flame of hate, fanned by the fan of jealousy, grew and glowed in his bosom at every word that Amich spoke. Then Wagoose planned his vengeance.

As the moon rose high in the heavens, Amich bade Addwemuan a tender farewell and, entering his canoe, paddled away up the river. Scarcely had his canoe vanished around a bend when the crafty Wagoose crawled from the rushes, and, entering another canoe, started in another direction. He went to seek the camp of the Hurons, the enemies of the Dakotahs. The morning sun was just peeping over the eastern hills when Wagoose reached the encampment of the Hurons and sought their chief. "Listen to me, Mingo," said the sorcerer;" "I have come with great tidings. Four sunsets from this morning one, the mighty Amich, will be within your power. Many a Huron has gone to the happy hunting ground, sent by the knife or hatchet of this prince, and many Huron scalps adorn his tepee pole. Now, you can catch him like a fox in a trap. Listen: On that evening Amich will go to meet his sweetheart at the falls of the Des Bartes. He will be alone, and a band of your trusted warriors can easily capture him. All that Wagoose asks in return for these great tidings is that he be allowed to deal as he sees best with the maiden. I have finished."

"What my brother tells me is good," said Mingo; "it is like sweet music to my ears, and it shall be even as Wagoose has said. I have spoken."

Exulting in his heart, the treacherous Wagoose returned to the village of the Ojibways to await the fulfillment of his plan.

* * * * * * *

Four days passed away and Amich sent his successful hunters homeward, laden with the spoils of the chase, and late on the fifth day went to the falls to keep his tryst. Scarcely had he reached

the river when he was set upon by a band of Huron warriors and borne away in triumph, a captive.

The wily Wagoose, after seeing Amich carried away, hid himself, as was his wont, in the bushes, to await the coming of Addwemuan. Just as the moon was climbing the heavens she came, and not finding her lover there, sat down on the sod to await his coming, thinking he had been detained by the chase. As she sat there the moon rose higher, and its silver beams, stealing through the leaves above her, showed her many footprints in the sandy river bank. As she stood regarding them, her eyes fell upon another object that drew a cry of anguish from her lips. There, on the sand, lay the very scabbard she had beaded for her lover's hunting knife. Then she knew too well that some evil had befallen Amich, and she threw herself down to weep. While she lay there lamenting, Wagoose crept to her side, and, plucking her sleeve, said: "Why does the princess of the Ojibways weep? Has she not Wagoose? What if the Hurons have captured the big-mouthed Amich? Has she not Wagoose? I will wed you and protect you?"

Addwemuan sprang to her feet in anger. "So you, sorcerer that you are, have betrayed my lover! Why did you not betray me, too? See, I hate you! I tell you that I hate you!" she cried. "I defy you to cast your evil power upon me; it will only make me happier."

"Listen, then," said Wagoose; "I have asked you to wed me and you have refused me. Now, I shall have my revenge." He raised his hands, and, waving them toward her, cried: "In the name of the Spirit of Evil I take from you your beauty and your form. From this time on you shall stand by the fall a wild red rose." Scarcely had he spoken when the maiden vanished and in her stead stood a wild rose bush, with its beautiful red blossoms nodding and bending in the breeze.

Wagoose contemplated his fiendish work with great glee, and softly patting one of the blossoms, murmured: "You shall not be happy, either, for your thorns shall always be causing some one pain. Thus you shall remain until someone shall bruise your bark-covered stems, and then you shall return to your former shape and beauty." Then he went away, murmuring to himself, and the rose stood swaying and nodding by the falls.

* * * * * * *

For many days Amich lay a prisoner, waiting the coming of the great feast day on which he was to die. As day after day passed his grief grew deeper, for he thought that his sweetheart had gone to the falls, and, not finding him there, had returned to her wigwam, thinking him faithless. But slowly the days passed away, and his last night in the land of the living arrived. Tomorrow he would start for the Happy Hunting Ground.

That night as he lay thinking of Addwemuan, the darkness of the tepee was suddenly changed to light, and, on looking toward the doorway, Amich saw a man standing in the entrance. The stranger was tall and handsome and dressed in the regalia of a chief. His whole person seemed to give forth a beautiful light, and his smile seemed like sunshine as he spoke to Amich, and said: "Arise, my son, follow me! I have caused sleep to lock the eyes of the Hurons, and you can come in safety. Come!"

Amich arose, and as he did so his bonds fell from him. The figure beckoned, and he followed it. Right through the sleeping village he led Amich, and into the woods beyond, and then, turning, said: "Amich, chief among the Dakotahs, go and seek your sweetheart. You will find her, and your life will be full of happiness, for I, the Manitou of Good, will watch over you in the future as I have done in the past. I have seen how you have been a faithful leader among your people and how they love and honor you, so I have saved you. Go to Addwemuan." So speaking, he vanished, and Amich, breathing a prayer of thankfulness to the Manitou of Good, departed to find his promised bride.

First he sought her in her village, but here he found the people lamenting and weeping. "Some one has stolen our princess," they told him. They had not seen her for many days. In his anguish he hastened to the falls to lament his lost bride.

He threw himself on the ground close to the falls, and groans shook his sturdy frame. While he lay thus he was startled to hear his name called. "Amich, Amich, Amich, bruise the bark." He sat up and again he heard it. He looked about him, bewildered. Ah, there was the explanation: bruise the bark of the red willow, fill his pipe, and find relief in smoke. He had often done that before. But as he approached the willows the voice ceased. Again and again he tried, but each time the voice ceased as he left the falls. Then he grew angry and suspected that the Spirit of the Falls was taunting him. He snatched his tomahawk from

his belt and hurled it at the falls, crying: "Fool! Tell me your secret!" But the Manitou of Good was watching and turned the hatchet in its course so that it fell among the branches of the rose bush and broke them. The bush trembled as if a wind storm was blowing through it, then slowly wilted, and in its stead Addwemuan stood with arms outstretched toward her lover. The bark had been bruised and the princess set free.

Once again only the willows and the river witnessed the happiness of the lovers, and just as the sun was setting they turned their faces westward, toward the land of the Dakotahs.

* * * * * * *

Next day Wagoose came to the falls to gloat over the rose, and, finding it gone, he at once surmised the truth. Fearing the wrath of Amich, he fled to the northward, but the Manitou of Good smote him with an evil wind and he died. And his moanings and weepings which were

Borne away to the westward,
To the land of brave Prince Amich,
Now haunt the land forever.
You can hear them in the night-time
Moaning through the pines and lyrches.

* * * * * * * *

With great rejoicing the Dakotahs welcomed back their prince and swore allegiance to his bride. The wedding was celebrated by a great feast, at which both the Dakotahs and the Ojibways feasted.

Then began a life of happiness for the prince and princess. Their days were long and peaceful, and in recompense for their sufferings the Good Manitou gave them three sons, all as handsome and brave as their father and as faithful as their mother.

In the later years of his life Amich ruled in his stead, with Addwemuan for his queen. And the Dakotahs and Ojibways were peaceful and happy, for they had noble rulers as examples.

But the Manitou of Good had a higher place for Addwemuan, so one day he came and took her and made her the guardian angel of the Dakotahs and Ojibways. And now when the old men and warriors gather round the camp fire,

To repeat their lore and legends
As they sit around the camp-fire,

Telling of their deeds of valor
And of those who've gone before them,
When the blue smoke, curling upward,
Winds and twists above the camp-fire,
Curls and floats among the treetops,
"There," they say, "is Addwemuan
Watching o'er her faithful people,—
Keeping watch throughout the night-time."

"CARRIE."

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THE ANNUAL TOUR OF THE MUSICAL CLUBS.

On the 7th of April the Susquehanna Musical Clubs started on their annual concert tour, during which eleven concerts, with one sacred song service, were given, and one thousand miles were traversed.

As the first date was scheduled for the evening of the 7th at Saxon, Bedford county, the clubs, by starting from Selinsgrove on the morning west-bound train, reached that place about 6.30 o'clock in the evening, having passed over the Sunbury and Lewistown railroad, changing cars at Lewistown, thence over the Pennsylvania railroad to Huntingdon.

Being compelled to spend about three hours at Huntingdon, some members of the Clubs visited Juniata College, which is beautifully situated on an eminence overlooking the city. Upon arriving at the college, our colors were recognized by a few students who gave their entire time to our entertainment. There is one thing at Juniata that pleased the visitors most of all, and that was the gymnasium, just newly constructed. It is a handsome and up-to-date structure, and ever stands to bless Juniata. Resuming our journey over the Huntington and Broad Top Railroad, we reached Saxton late in the evening, as before stated.

The evening was very stormy and disagreeable, but, in spite of this fact, we were greeted by a fair-sized audience. This concert being the first on the tour, was somewhat novel and awkward to the new members, but each received valuable experience.

Having just left the Susquehanna valley, where Nature had begun to put on her verdant dress, the change was a gloomy one, when, on the following morning, we were greeted by a heavy snow-fall. From this place we went to Bedford, the county seat,

where, because of the severe snow and rain storm, the audience was comparatively small. A trip had been planned to Bedford Springs, a natural curiosity and summer resort, but the inclement weather prevented it.

But the deepest darkness always precedes the dawn; for on the following evening the Clubs were welcomed by a very large and appreciative audience in Cumberland, Maryland. The concert was held in the spacious lecture room of the Lutheran church, which was filled to its utmost capacity, so that the Clubs were compelled even to sacrifice some of their stage room for seating. Cumberland is surrounded by high mountains on the east, north and west, and by the famous Potomac on the south. Virginia being just across the river, some of the members of the Clubs walked across and tramped her soil for the first time.

Leaving the hospitable people of Cumberland, we next went to Hyndman, Bedford county, a village noted as a railroad centre. Here a well filled house greeted us. This being our fourth entertainment, and each day bringing its own peculiar experience, the work began to be a real pleasure to all, but especially to those thus engaged for the first time.

But a very pleasant part of our journey was yet before us, for in going from Hyndman to Berlin, Somerset county, we passed over the highest point and through the most picturesque scenery of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The grade over the mountains being considerable, our train was headed by two engines. The country is wild, unsettled and rough, yet had it been clothed in green, as in spring, no doubt it would have been much more attractive. But yet the sparkling waters of the swift streams and the bare peaks of the mountains had their charms. There is a prominent curve in the railroad near the top of the mountains, somewhat similar to the famous Horseshoe curve on the Pennsylvania railroad between Johnstown and Altoona. We also passed through Sand Patch tunnel, the longest of its kind in this state, it being one mile and a quarter in length. The mountain through which this tunnel passes is said to be the highest peak in the state.

Arriving at Berlin, we were kindly received by the pastor of the Lutheran church and the people, both of whom did all in their power to make it pleasant for us. A well filled and appreciative house made the concert a success. Some of the members of the Clubs were shown a spring located in the midst of the town, which

is the real source of the south branch of the Conemaugh river, the northern branch of which is the ill-famed destroyer of Johnstown. Berlin, too, claims to have the greatest altitude of any town in Somerset county, its elevation being two thousand three hundred feet.

Rockwood was our next destination. The Lutheran pastor, Rev. Fasold, had labored not in vain for our interests here; and not only here, for he rendered us valuable services in the surrounding towns in which we appeared. The Clubs highly appreciate his services and kindnesses. The usual sized audience was entertained in the evening. Next morning being the Sabbath, we had the pleasure of visiting Rev. Fasold's Sunday school, while in the evening the Glee Club rendered a sacred concert, consisting of solos, quartettes and full glee selections. On the following morning, upon invitation, most of the members of the Clubs visited the large sugar camp owned by Mr. Snyder. Each did ample justice to his sweet taste, and, besides, learned something of the art of sugar-making.

Reluctlantly, the Clubs left Rockwood for Friedens, where, in spite of a fierce snow storm, a large audience appeared. As the mining industry is just being developed in this section, we were taken into a short shaft, emerging with our colors changed to a darker shade.

Somerset, the county seat of Somerset county, was next in our tour. The Somerset people are noted for their hospitality, and we found them worthy of that name. They seemed to spare neither time nor pains to entertain us. Dinner parties during the day and a reception after a successful concert forbade time to hang heavily over our heads. The town has considerable altitude, ranking next to Berlin in elevation. It can also boast of its wealthy residents and its fine scenery.

In going from Somerset to South Fork, Cambria county, we had a short intermission between trains at Johnstown. While looking over this busy, beautiful city, it hardly seemed possible that ten years ago it was a wretched mass of ruins, for no traces of the hand of destruction were visible.

At South Fork the auditorium was filled to its utmost, and even the small stage was occupied by twelve or fifteen persons besides the members of the Clubs. This is a very busy little railroad centre and mining town, but its people did all possible to make our

visit with them pleasant. Mr. Reynolds, an alumnus of Susquehanna residing at this place, made extensive preparations to take the members of the Clubs into the mines. So, on the following morning we all proceeded to the station where the coal is emptied from the mine cars into the railroad cars. Here we were placed in a car built purposely for our conveyance. The car was then fastened to a long train of empty coal cars, and by cable we were drawn rapidly up the mountain side for about one and a half miles to the shaft of the mine. As the shaft was quite low, we were compelled to stoop or lie down during most of the time we were entering it. After traveling speedily for a few minutes, the small torches of the miners appeared in the distance. Soon we were among them, and, upon alighting from our car, we were conducted through various parts of the mine. The miners treated us with the greatest courtesy and kindness, and gladly answered our many questions. They seemed to be a happy, contented group, and among their number we found young men of handsome form and lofty aspirations. With many a good-bye we left them, and, proceeding down the mountain side at the end of a train of loaded coal cars, went to our places of entertainment, where water and brush were freely used. Before our trip to the mine some of our number visited the remains of the dam, the bursting of which caused the destruction of Johnstown. They report having seen nothing but a part of the embankment.

We now left this part of the state, over the Pennsylvania Railroad, for Mifflintown, Juniata county. This was the most pleasant and instructive journey of our entire route. Soon after leaving South Fork we passed extensive improvements which are being made on the railroad. For the purpose of straightening the road an immense cut is being made through several hills, the cost of which, when completed, is estimated at three millions of dollars. As we moved eastward the grade in the road became quite noticeable and the scenery more attractive. After passing the highest point on the road, all were in a state of expectancy to see the noted Horseshoe curve, and, upon its appearance, we were not in the least disappointed. The road describes a horseshoe curve around the sides of two mountains, the sides being at acute angles with each other. Just below the toe, and within the curve, is a beautiful reservoir, and beyond it are others, the waters of which supply the city of Altoona. As we descended the mountains and

reached the river valleys, Nature seemed to have been astir, for vegetation was donning her brightest green.

Unfortunately, Rev. Nicholas was called from us at South Fork to his pastorate, but, by swift traveling and by sacrificing his rest, again joined us at Mifflintown, where we entertained a large audience.

Surely, the tour would not have been successful had the Clubs not visited the capital of the state. The ride thereto through the verdant river plains was charming. In looking at the work of spring, a member of the Clubs exclaimed; "I'm so glad we are back in God's country again!" Indeed, the level green valleys presented quite a contrast to the rough, rugged and naked landscape of the mountains. At Rockville we passed over the newly constructed stone bridge, said to be the greatest work of masonry in the world.

At Harrisburg we appeared before a good sized and highly appreciative audience in Union Square Hall. This was our last concert, and next morning, Saturday, April 19th, we returned to our University, which we had endeavored to represent and make known while among those who knew her not.

The value of the experience of such a trip can hardly be estimated. The Clubs were entertained by the best Christian families of every town, and thus we were introduced into the best society. Besides this, we saw a great deal of new country, traveled over two of the world's greatest railroads, and, in so doing, came in contact with the great, throbbing pulse of the busy world.

Although we had much disagreeable weather, yet the tour was successful financially, and, we have reason to believe, musically; and we feel, too, that its success was due to the fact that each member tried to meet his responsibilities. The leaders of the different Clubs deserve great credit for their valuable services, especially Rev. Nicholas and Prof. Keeley. C. W.

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"Virtue alone out-builds the pyramids. Her monuments shall last when Egypt's fall."

"The world is all gates, all opportunities to him who can see to use them."

"'Tis never offered twice, seize then the hour when fortune smiles and duty points the way."

DEPARTMENTS

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Different members of the Seminary classes have been out this month doing practical work.

'02. W. A. Wolgemuth has been doing regular pulpit and pastoral work at his charge at Fairview, Pa. He reports progress.

'02. H. D. Hoover preached at Mt. Carmel, April 6th, and at Reading April 13th.

'02. J. E. Zimmerman preached for Rev. J. C. Fasold, Rockwood, Pa., April 13th, and at Millville April 27th.

'02. J. G. Stauffer was at Tremont, Pa., April 13th. He preached both morning and evening.

'02. S. A. Garnes preached at Tremont April 6th, and at Milton, for Rev. Havice, April 27th.

'02. H. C. Erdman preached at the following places: Buckhorn, April 6th; Oak Grove, April 13th; Snydertown, April 20th; Freeport, Pa., April 27th.

'03. W. H. Derr preached at Emanuel's church, Williamsport, April 13 and 27th, and at Shamokin Dam, April 20th.

'03. D. J. Snyder, Oak Grove, April 27th.

'04. Ira Z. Fenstermacher occupied the pulpit for Rev. Fritch, at Ashland, April 27th.

'04. Jno. Richter, preached at Millville April 13th.

'04. L. P. Young supplied the pulpit for Rev. Nicholas, '01, at New Bloomfield, April 13th.

'04. W. H. B. Carney delivered a lecture before the Milton High School, the subject of the lecture being "Europe."

CORRESPONDENT.

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ORATORY DEPARTMENT.

GESTURE WORK.

Of equal importance with voice work is gesture work. The speaker must carry his audience with him, and this necessitates his portraying every emotion and feeling of the production. The

speaker must forget about himself and get entirely into his production. For the selection to carry the audience, it must first carry the speaker or performer.

Gesture work is too often neglected, even by our so-called smart speakers. They commit or learn the words of their production, and that is all. The words of a speaker who simply repeats the words without the emotions and gestures, will fall upon the ears of listless and restless persons. How often have we sat in the pew, or elsewhere, (for ministers are not the only ones who put all the thought on the words and none on the emotion), and heard something that we knew nothing of when we left the building! One cannot enjoy a selection unless he becomes interested in it. If the audience is not listening, what is the use?

When we speak of gesture work, we do not simply mean the movements of the hands and arms, but the movements and actions of all parts of the body. If we are determined to do something, the muscles are contracted. If we are full of sorrow, the muscles are relaxed, and the voice has a low, sad tone. We do not necessarily will it so, but the different parts work together sympathetically; the voice and body work in harmony. You might just as well tell a person you love him, as to say you hate him, and have a smile on your face. Thus we see the importance of the voice and body working in harmony. The voice without gesture is of less account than gesture without voice.

The members nearest the brain give the strongest gestures. We can do more by the expression of the face than by any other part —the expression often means more than words. The eyes are very strong, and if trained, play a great part.

Breathing is a wonderful gesture. When listening, or watching, or intently engaged, we take short breaths. When angry or excited, we take long breaths. The respiratory muscles are very important.

Relaxation of the muscles is a strong but very hard gesture, especially if not practiced long. The muscles relax and the pulse goes down and becomes feeble, thus weakening the whole body.

Thus we see the importance of good gesture work, and we should not become discouraged if we cannot make them well at first. It takes practice and patience. You know the things hardest to attain are the more appreciated when attained.

The department is coming along nicely. New students are entering, and find the work interesting and fascinating.

The department gave their second term recital on the evening of the 10th of April, 1902, in Philo Hall. The audience was orderly and very appreciative. All apparently enjoyed the following program:

1. Toussaint L'Overture.....Wendell Phillips
   MR. J. J. HENDERSON.
2. What is a Hedge-Hog?.....Holcomb
   MISS GRACE WELLER.
3. Serenade op. 34. No. 1.. .....Emilliebling
   MISS GERTRUDE WARNER.
4. The Light from Over the Range.....Lu B. Cake
   MR. C. P. SWANK.
5. Bobby Shaftoe.....
   MISS MINNIE KLINE.
6. Fall of the Pemberton Mills.....*Eliz. Phelps*
   MISS CATHARINE BREIMIER.
7. Prelude in C. Minor.....*Bachmaninoff*
   MISS ELIZABETH HAAS.
8. Arathusia's Torment.....VanBlickenstaffer
   MR. J. J. HENDERSON.
9. Scene from the Drama "Medea,".....Legouve
   Medea—MISS KLINE.
   Jason—MR. SWANK.

Messrs. T. V. Uber and his brother, J. M. Uber, from Homer City, Pa., joined us at the beginning of this term. Mr. T. V. Uber has been with Byron W. King, at Clearfield, Pa.

"BILLY."

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MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

The Music Department has been increased in number this term. The following new students have been added: Miss Rose Meyer, Lock Haven, Pa.; Miss Ida Miller, Salem, Pa.; Misses Houseworth, Selinsgrove, and Miss Ada Snyder, Rockwood, Pa.

Miss Fisher spent Sunday, the 20th, with Miss Rine, Beavertown, Pa.

Miss Haas visited friends at Northumberland and Danville last week.

PREPARATORY.

Since the last issue of THE SUSQUEHANNA, our department has received a number of new students.

Keller, Latchaw, Geiss and Deppen have recently been home visiting friends.

Brown made a flying trip to Sunbury last week.

"Buzzy" has recovered from his measles."

"Sammy" Smith is now open to instruct all those who wish to take lessons on the trombone.

What's the reason "Houtze" is all slicked up these last few days? Is it because a new girl has arrived at the "Dorm"?

Tool reports a rousing time on his recent trip with the musical organizations. He says he may now receive some letters once more, as he has not received any for a month.

Talk about nerve! One of our number is said to have taken his lady friend to the base ball game last Friday with one ticket for both, and that was borrowed.

Who says the "Preps" are not in for a new "gym"? Well, I guess! x.

SOCIETIES

CLIO.

The Clionian Literary Society affords an excellent training in parliamentary law, debating and office-holding. Can any one fully estimate the value of these? You may say that you never expect to have need for such; but, let me tell you, my friend, you will be mistaken. Every person who has any education worth mentioning will sometime have use for these phases of society work.

The knowledge of parliamentary law is needed especially by the president; in fact, he must have it, at least in some degree, or he cannot hold the position. This training comes principally by holding the office. It trains him as nothing else in society work can, along certain lines. He learns how to govern his assembly in times of trouble of any kind—trouble will frequently arise in any society, especially if the debates are animated. It teaches him the putting of questions, committee work, extemporaneous speak-

ing, assigning of subjects, and many more things along this line.

The office of president is the privilege of all members when fully qualified for it. This necessitates a general knowledge of parliamentary law, debating and general workings of the society. This is a responsible work, the choosing of the president, and too often is fooled with, as the success of the work depends largely upon the leader, or president. Generally a higher classman is chosen, because they have a better knowledge of the work and are more entitled to it. The term of office lasts six weeks. This enables the members to change around frequently, and more get a chance as officers and receive a better knowledge of committee work.

The secretaryship and treasurership are sources of experience, and thus very beneficial. They teach the keeping of rolls, minutes and books of the secretary; the latter treats of the knowledge of handling the financial side and the accounts. This all has its importance. It would be considered a disgrace for a person to confess that he did not know how to fill either of these offices.

The editor of *The Clio Herald* generally thinks he has a big task before him, and that he is the only unfortunate person. It is true it is a task, but it is a good experience and a training in itself. All these things are necessary for a full literary culture. The editor keeps the society well informed of the actions of its individual members, and has an opportunity to develop the witty side of his nature. Critics are elected by the society to watch for the misdoings, and commend when needed. They are generally, like the president, chosen from the higher classmen, as they are better qualified. It is a responsible duty and the source of great good, if done properly. We learn by making mistakes. We consider, or ought to, who in the *right* manner tells us of our faults. The members are criticised in a manner deserving, and care exercised to not offend the timid.

All things, as far as possible, are arranged so as to work for the best interest of those concerned. They are so arranged as to give each member the privilege of the experience and learning in each and every phase. This is a great factor, even in the line of office-holding, which is not the primary object. We desire all to try and get the most they can, and they will benefit others by their efforts.

During the month the following questions have been animatedly

discussed: "Resolved, That the Indian reservations should be broken up and they be dealt with as individuals, instead of being dealt with as a tribe;" "That the deportation of all negroes in the country to our island possessions affords the best solution of the race problem;" "That war is inconsistent with Christianity."

Society was postponed on the evening of April 25th, 1902, on account of the Juniata College debate. We thank our debaters for their noble work. We were proud of them, even though we did not win. "BILLY," '04.

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PHILO.

At this writing there remains but four meetings of our society this year, and by the time these notes reach you there will probably be only one or two more opportunities for enjoying the privileges she affords you. The work of this year has been fairly good, but not nearly what it might have been had every member been true to his duties. Interest lagged at times, but we are glad to say the faithful few were always ready. The one special characteristic of the society's work that has shone forth throughout the whole year, is that *all that was done was done well.* Just one appeal we make to you, fellow Philo: *Will you not be present at the remaining meetings of society, and let us hear a few words from you whether you are on the program or not? If you are a Senior, especially do we request your presence. Will not every member of our beloved society be in his place for the last meetings before we part?*

The meetings this term have been marked for their good attendance. We have been very glad to welcome the many strangers in our midst. Among them were Miss Smith and Mr. H. O. Schrader. We have also been pleased to see Miss Wagenseller and Mr. Auchmuty appear on the rostrum again.

All Philos heartily welcome Miss Jennie Snyder, of Rockwood, Pa., and Mr. V. E. Fritz, of Divide, Pa., as active members of the society.

We take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the able manner in which Mr. Wagenseller represented our society in the Inter-collegiate debate on April 25th. L. F. G., '04.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye did it unto me."

There is left but one more month of this College year, and it is our desire, as an association, to be active along the lines of our Christian duties. Our president has returned from the Presidents' Conference, held at Lancaster, April 24th-26th, and has brought back enthusiasm from that meeting. The great question now is concerning our responsibility toward those in our College who are not in our Y. M. C. A., and, most of all, those who have not made a decision for our Master. Fellow members, we have a work before us—a great responsibility. It is not enough if we try ourselves to live a Christian life, but we must be willing to share our joy in such a life, and strive to bring our Christ into the lives of those who know Him not. We feel that we are not speaking wrongly when we say that there are among our students many who have never had a single word spoken to them on this, the most important matter of life. The future of the great majority of those who attend College will be determined by their life and influence while students. May we not see, then, that we have a work to do in seeking out those who, perhaps, need but a word to turn their minds along this line and their hearts to the blessed Master?

And to you, *my dear reader*, who as yet have not made this decision, or, perhaps, who have become cold and indifferent, let me say a word. It is in the name of the Master that you are invited to partake of a share in His love. We do earnestly entreat you to come to our meetings, and to give a serious thought to your present condition. It is not ours to choose a time when we will give up certain pleasures of this life to yield to that quiet knocking at our heart, or to that still, small voice speaking to our conscience, for we know not what tomorrow will bring forth, even in health. We plead with you to make your peace right with God now. Don't put it off longer. Soon we shall separate and be scattered, some of us, perhaps for life. But will it not be a sad remembrance if we must say when we come to cross the river into the future life that our opportunity has been lost, our College days wasted, at which time we were preparing, not only for this life, but also for a fuller enjoyment of the glories of God in the world beyond?

F. W. B., '04.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

"Let us, therefore, follow after the things which make for peace."

In the life of every young woman there comes a turning-point, a time for decision for the Prince of this world or the Holy Son of God. During the formative period of her college days, many are the influences which lend a glamour to the broad highway of this world's pleasures; few, with an unerring finger, point to the straight and narrow way. How necessary is it, then, that the college which she will in after years be proud to call her Alma Mater should also be the means of influencing her to know the truth, the essential truth of right-living, to "put on the Lord Jesus Christ."

Realizing the importance of such an influence in the college life, a small body of earnest workers, on the evening of April 22d, met in the College Chapel, and, with the aid of Miss Lily Strong, the state secretary of the Y. W. C. A. of Pennsylvania, organized a Young Women's Christian Association. With much enthusiasm and good will, twenty-three young ladies signed their names on the Charter Roll of this association which augurs so much good for the spiritual atmosphere among the young ladies of the University. The following officers were elected: President, Miss Caroline R. Enders; Vice-President, Miss Martha Dimm; Secretary, Miss Minnie Kline; Treasurer, Miss Margaret *McColm*. Tuesday evenings at seven o'clock is the time fixed for the regular devotional meetings of the association.

The association is earnestly recommended to the young ladies of the University. The anchorage afforded by an organization of this kind often proves a very rock of strength in the many perplexing moral questions which necessarily arise in the life of every young woman preparing for the battles of the world. The very fact of taking a public stand for the right and the true means much in forming character.

The promoters of this movement feel much encouraged with the auspicious opening of the association and urgently invite all the young ladies connected with the University, and interested ladies in the town, to join this association and lend their influence to the spread of His Kingdom.

"For none of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself; for whether we live, we live unto the Lord; and whether we die, we die unto the Lord."

CAROLINE R. ENDERS.

THE PHILOMATRIAN SOCIETY.

At a recent meeting of the Philomatrians, committees were appointed to superintend the awarding of the various prizes offered by the society?

The students will be given an opportunity to make nominations for membership in the society on the morning of May 23d.

Our first Inter-collegiate debate was held under the auspices of the society, in the opera house, on the evening of April 25th. Juniata honored us by sending about eighteen men with her team, a fact which we appreciate very much. From first to last the battle was hotly contested, and though our debaters did nobly, the decision was awarded to Juniata. The following was the program rendered :

INTER-COLLEGIATE DEBATE.

JUNIATA COLLEGE VS. SUSQ. UNIVERSITY.

Music—Coontown Celebration.....College Orchestra
Invocation.....Rev. W. A. Haas

Question.—Resolved that the United States should retain permanent control of the Philippines.

AFFIRMATIVE.	NEGATIVE.
FRANK S. WAGENSELLER,	J. D. JOHNSON,
E. M. GEARHART,	J. W. YODER,
F. E. SHAMBAUGH, Alternate.	J. M. BLOUGH, Alternate.

Decision of Judges.

Judges—Prof. Joseph Howerth, Shamokin; Hon. H. E. Butz, Huntingdon; Prof. U. L. Gorty, Danville.

Presiding Officer—Rev. J. M. Reimensnyder, D. D., Milton.

Music—Old Eph's Vision.....College Orchestra

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ALPHA PHI ALPHA.

All Alpha Phi smiles in the glow of new and elaborately furnished rooms, and we feel confident that few fraternities can surpass them in appearance.

We extend our heartfelt sympathy to Hoover, who was home for the greater part of the month on account of his mother being very ill with typhoid fever.

Nicholas was one of the liberal donators to the gymnasium fund. He left for Belleville on Friday, May 2d.

Zimmerman filled the pulpit for Rev. J. C. Fasold at Rockwood, Pa., on Sunday, April 27th.

Shambaugh and Schoch went to Bucknell on Friday, May 3d, to witness the Gettysburg-Bucknell base ball game.

"Brig" Young preached for Nicholas while he was absent with the Glee Club.

Lambert took his turn at the measles, and had a vacation for a few days.

Mrs. McLaughlin is home from Chicago, making a visit to her parents.

H. M. T.

ATHLETICS

The early part of April was very unfavorable to all outdoor sports. Rain and high winds prevented the required practice. Conditions have much changed since then, and we have had an almost unbroken series of delightful days during the past few weeks. In consequence, field sports of all sorts are receiving due attention.

The track team has gotten down to hard work, and much interest is shown by the participants. This year the team, for the first time, will have the pleasure of having a track meet with a sister institution. This brings us into a new phase of athletic life, and should encourage the student body to supreme effort so that they may be creditably represented.

The first game of ball was played at State College on April 12th. Weather conditions during the week prior had prevented the necessary practice, as the institution affords no place for indoor work. Score :

STATE.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Rohrbach, cf,	3	2	1	1	0
Miller, cf, p,	1	2	1	1	0
Sharpe, p, 1b,	3	2	6	1	1
Huber, c,	3	3	4	1	0
Landis, 3b,	4	2	2	0	1
Hewitt, 2b,	3	2	5	1	3
Elder, ss,	2	2	3	2	1
Merkel, lf,	1	0	2	0	0
Stoll, lf, p,	0	2	1	1	1
Kepler, rf,	1	0	1	0	0
Ray, rf,	0	1	1	0	0
Totals,	21	18	27	8	7

SUSQUEHANNA.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Davis, 2b,	1	1	2	1	0
P. Ketterman, p,	0	1	0	2	0
Auch'ty, 1b,	1	1	9	0	1
Roberts, 3b,	2	2	1	1	2
Walker, rf,	0	2	1	0	0
Moist, cf,	0	1	6	0	1
G. Ketterman, c,	0	0	3	1	3
Bowersox, lf,	0	0	1	0	2
Heicher, ss,	2	0	1	0	1
Kellerman, 2b,	0	0	0	0	0
Totals,	6	8	24	5	10

Two base hits, Huber, 2; Walker, 1; 3 base hit, Sharpe and Hewitt.

LEBANON VALLEY.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Albright, 1b,	2	1	8	0	1
T. Gray, rf,	2	2	0	0	1
Clemens, 2b,	5	5	1	0	1
Barnhardt, ss,	3	3	1	3	0
F. Gray, 3b,	3	3	0	0	2
Shenk, p,	2	3	0	3	0
Miller, c,	2	3	10	2	0
Snoke, lf,	1	1	2	0	0
Hendricks, cf,	1	2	2	0	0
Totals,	21	23	24	8	5

SUSQUEHANNA.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Roberts, ss,	2	1	2	3	1
Davis, lf,	0	0	2	1	0
Auchmuty, 2b,	0	3	3	3	2
Walker, rf,	0	1	0	0	2
Frank, c,	0	0	3	0	1
Moist, cf, p,	1	1	1	2	0
Ketterman, 1b,	1	1	10	0	1
Benfer, 3b,	1	0	1	1	1
Allions, p,	1	2	2	3	2
Totals,	6	9	24	13	10

Lebanon Valley,	6	2	1	1	2	4	0	5	—	21
Susquehanna,	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	—	6

Struck out, by Shenk, 9; by Moist, 2; by Allison, 1. Two-base hits, Clemens, 2; Barnhardt, Albright, F. Gray. Three-base hits, Ketterman, F. Gray. Bases on balls, off Shenk, 5; off Moist, 2; off Allison, 1. Stolen bases, Allison, Roberts, Hendricks, Albright, Barnhardt. Passed balls, Miller, 2; Frank, 2. Scorer, G. Shoch, Susquehanna University. Umpire, Prof. Young, Susquehanna University. Time, 2 hours.

Our first victory was won on the 25th, in a well-played game against Ursinus, on home grounds. Moist pitched a nice game. Wagenseller, playing at short-stop, put new life into the game:

SUSQUEHANNA.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Roberts, lf,	2	3	0	0	0
Walker, rf,	0	1	0	0	1
Auchmuty, 2b,	0	0	4	4	1
Wagenseller, ss,	0	0	1	3	1
Allison, cf,	1	1	3	0	0
Ketterman, 1b,	1	2	10	0	3
Frank, c,	1	2	7	2	0
Moist, p,	3	2	2	3	0
Bowersox, 3b,	1	2	0	2	1
Totals,	9	13	27	14	7

URSINUS.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Price, c,	2	1	3	0	0
Townsend, ss,	1	1	0	4	1
Huffsomer, 2b,	1	0	4	2	0
Roth, p, cf,	0	0	0	2	1
Faringer, 3b,	0	2	5	2	0
Place, cf,	0	0	2	0	1
Wisner, lf,	0	0	1	0	1
Mabry, p,	0	0	1	1	0
Freler, rf,	1	0	0	0	0
Chamberlin, 1b,	1	2	8	0	0
Totals,	6	6	24	11	4

Ursinus C.,	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	—6
Susquehanna,	0	0	0	6	2	0	1	0	x	—9

Two-base hits, Roberts, Walker, Faringer. Three-base hit, Bowersox. Home run, Price. Double plays, Townsend and Huffsomer, Faringer and Huffsomer. Struck out, by Moist, 6; by Mabry, 2. Base on balls, Moist, 2; Mabry, 2. Umpire, Young, S. U. Time, 2 hours, 15 minutes.

The Reserves have been more successful. They succeeded in winning their only game so far this season. They surely deserve credit for the way they braced up, after New Berlin was 12 runs ahead, and won out. Score:

SUSQ. RESERVES.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Gunderman, c,	1	2	5	0	0
Bowersox, 3b,	3	1	1	1	0
Walter, ss,	4	3	4	0	1
Bingaman, 1f,	3	1	0	0	1
Pearson, 1b,	1	2	12	0	1
Swank, 2b,	1	3	2	4	3
Sunday, cf,	1	1	0	0	1
Dimm, p,	3	2	1	2	2
Morgan, rf,	3	2	1	0	0
Walters, p,	1	1	0	0	0
Totals,	21	18*26		7	9

CENTRAL PA. COLLEGE.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Horner, cf,	1	3	4	0	0
Smith, rf,	1	0	0	0	0
Winter, 1f,	1	0	2	0	2
Pef'yn, 3b,	1	0	0	0	1
Cornelius, 2b,	4	3	4	4	0
Buck, ss,	3	0	0	1	4
Grove, 1b,	2	3	8	0	2
Hoch, c,	2	0	5	0	0
Cook, p,	0	0	1	3	0
Totals,	15	9	24	8	9

*Hoch out, hit by batted ball.

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ALUMNI NOTES.

'91. Rev. A. E. Renn entertained the Western Conference of the Wittenberg Synod, at Bloomdale, Ohio, on May 6-8. During the Conference a fine program was rendered.

'97, Sem. Rev. Wm. M. Rearick celebrated the 5th anniversary of his pastorate on May 1st. During his stay in the Buffalo pastorate he has done very efficient and commendable work.

'99, Sem. Rev. H. C. Michael has recently read a very interesting article on "If Christ Came to Pittsburg." This was read before the Ministerial Association, and highly approved.

'77, Sem. Rev. Jno. A. M. Ziegler, president of Miami Synod, assisted Dr. Harlam Fenner, at Louisville, Ky., during Holy week.

'94, Sem. Rev. J. B. Lau entertained the Juniata Conference of the Central Pennsylvania Synod, at his church in Blain, on May 5-7.

'92, Sem. Rev. D. U. Bair is having remarkable success at his new post of labor in Harrisburg. There were 43 accessions on Easter, and never was the church in so prosperous a condition.

'97, Sem. Rev. C. E. Smith observed the 50th anniversary of the organization of the church. He had 17 accessions on Easter, and recently moved into the new church. Every department is in a prosperous condition.

'64, Sem. Dr. M. Rhodes recently delivered a series of lectures to the Theological Department of Midland College, which were of great interest and value to this department.

'93, Sem. Rev. J. I. Stonecypher, of Hartleton, Pa., spent some time in town with Mrs. Stonecypher's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ulrich.

'86. Rev. J. E. Weidley is having a successful pastorate at Pitts-

burg. Thirty-six accessions on Easter. Fourteen years ago this congregation numbered 33, which now has 430 on roll.

'92, Sem. Rev. W. H. Hilbish has resigned his charge at Buckhorn, Pa., and has accepted a call to Addison, Somerset county, Pa.

'98 Sem. At the second annual banquet of the Ministers' Association of Chicago, Rev. C. P. McLaughlin responded to the toast "Our Missions in Chicago."

'01, Sem. The church at Fulton, Pa., lately renovated, was reopened on April 17. Rev. P. Livingstone, of York, Pa., preached the sermon. All the expenses of repairs, and also sufficient money for a parsonage, has been raised. We congratulate the pastor, Rev. G. A. Livingstone, upon his noble work at that place.

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EXHANGES.

One of the most interesting and attractive parts of a college or school paper, is the cover. The cover of a publication often indicates what is within. Many of our exchanges have very pretty covers, but the *Cherry and White* for April is undoubtedly a leader in this line.

The Free Lance for April contains a well written oration on the subject, "Is Our Country Secure?" In this oration the author ably contrasts the nations of the past with our own nation, and compares the rise of these nations with that of our own beloved land. Then comes the inquiry, will our nation fall as they have done? The subject is well handled, and the composition good. This number also contains an interesting story, entitled "The Mascot of Elmwood Hall."

"Omojutta, a Legend of Standing Stone," is the title of an excellently written poem in the *Juniata Echo*. This paper also contains an interesting sketch of the word Juniata, and a history of the "Standing Stone."

"Too much of a Good Thing," in the *Leslian Herald*, is a very interesting and well-told story. In it the writer describes a regular donation party, held for a country minister. The parishioners come, bringing the donation, but they also bring appetites which cause them to take away with them as much as they bring. In this case the minister's "failing" was known to be pumpkin pies, so everyone brought some. The result was that he had pumpkin pie for every meal, till he finally gave up eating pumpkin pie for good.

"Use of Modern Science in 'In Memoriam,'" in the *Gettysburg Mercury*, is an excellent running comment on Tennyson's works. To write such an article one must be pretty thoroughly acquainted with the writings of the great poet. Our college journals would be doing well if more of them would contain selections similar to this.

THE SUSQUEHANNA.

SELINSGROVE, MAY, 1902.

(Entered at the Selinsgrove Postoffice as Second Class matter.)
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M. LAWRIE FISCHER, '02, Editor-in-Chief. EDWARD H. DIEHL, '03, Bus. Mgr
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E. M. GEARHART, '03, Exchange.
D. BLAINE MOIST, '02, Mg. Editor. P. H. PEARSON, '02, Asst. Bus. Mgr.

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The editors solicit contributions and items of interest to the college from students and alumni.

All business matters and correspondence should be addressed to THE SUSQUEHANNA Selinsgrove, Pa. Exchanges should be sent to the same address.

The journal will be issued about the 12th of each month. All matters for publication must reach the managing editor on or before the 1st of each month.

Any subscriber not receiving the journal, or changing address, should notify the manager at once.

Subscribers are considered permanent until notice of discontinuance is received and all arrearages paid.

EDITORIAL

The past few weeks have been full of living interest for Susquehanna. Rumor contradicted rumor until her under-graduates were, through love for their alma mater, compelled to take such measures as would result in their knowing the truth. Attempts were made to get statements regarding the election of a president, but in vain. The dreamy indefiniteness of some of the replies told the students that some in authority considered them as mere children. Now, the student body has no right to dictate to the board, nor does it seek to do so, but it does have a right to expect the board to live up to what it contracts to do in its catalogue, and to this end was the movement started by the student body which resulted in the demonstration of May 1st. It is very urgent that the board manifest more activity and a more careful study of the college's pressing needs, than has been its wont in the past. Surely it is high time that actions begin to show where we stand, and where our interests lie.

As regards the long-talked-of gymnasium, we wish to add but a word. That the need of its immediate erection is apparent none will deny, that now is the time for action has already been demonstrated.

The students have pledged $1,205 toward its erection, under the following conditions: That "said gymnasium be erected and thoroughly equipped by April 1, 1903," and that the building shall cost not less than $6,000.

The pledges for the above will be held by the students' executive committee until definite action is taken by the authorities of the institution. The students care not what the building shall be called, their only desire is the fulfillment of what has long been promised.

Anyone desiring further information regarding the students' offer, will receive it promptly by addressing "The Students' Executive Committee," box 309, Selinsgrove, Pa.

LOCAL-PERSONAL

"Dewey" did it.

Sorry we do not have Gettysburg on our schedule.

The Ursinus team gave the S. U. yell when they went through Sunbury.

Smull and Diebler, two of last year's base ball men, were here at the opening.

Charles Goss, of Troxelville, a former S. U. student, made us a short call Monday, 28th.

Dentler, an ex-'02, made us a visit on Sunday, April 20th.

The instructor of music in the Sunbury public schools, Miss C. A. Wheeler, remained over Sunday, 27th, at the home of J. A. Richter.

Every player had his little share of hard luck in the Lebanon Valley game.

Humes Galbraith, one of the "joys" of last year, is now employed in New York City.

The track team has a substantial promise that they will soon enjoy the privilege of a well equipped track. Good for the track team.

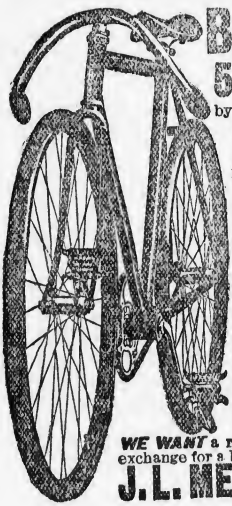
Harry H. Long, a dental student, made a short stay with Prof. Houtz recently.

Rev. Dr. Dimm left on the 28th for Wittenburg, where he took part in the dedication of the Hamma Divinity Hall.

On Friday, 25th, the first of a series of debates between Juniata College and Susquehanna, took place in the town hall. Twenty-two enthusiastic followers were here from Juniata to cheer their debaters on to victory, which, according to the decision of the judges, was theirs by right of a better definition for the word permanent. Their authority for the definition was Webster, our authority Blackstone. And, of course, we concede to the honorable judges the fact that Webster has become, although recently, the great authority on International Law, while the word of Blackstone is but a thing of the past, so we dispute

not their *honorable decision*. We have nothing but the highest commendation for the gentlemanly conduct of our visitors, and we can assure them they are always welcome at Selinsgrove. These debates will be held at each college on alternate years.

The most enthusiastic mass meeting ever held at this college took place on Thursday night, May 1, when the student body, as a whole, and I dare say not one student was absent who could possibly be on hand, congregated in the college chapel to hear comments on the one great grievance of Susquehanna, namely the "Gym" that is "coming." There were representatives from the college and theological departments, who presented the sentiments of every student. Each speaker expressed the highest regard for every member of the faculty, and felt that the fault of unfulfilled promises lay at the hands of the board and church, who should have their heart and soul in the welfare and advancement of their own college. After speeches were made the students demonstrated their loyalty to Susquehanna by subscribing to the "Gym" project $1,205. Such a donation from the students, which means a great sacrifice to them, will surely prove to the board and the church in general that they are in earnest. They have started the project, began the work of sacrifice, and are now looking to the board to come to their help and perform a long neglected duty, which is a duty, not of the students, but of the board. If these students who are struggling for an education can give so liberally to the support of their alma mater, surely the church ought to be as willing to advance the necessary interests of her own child. H. M T.



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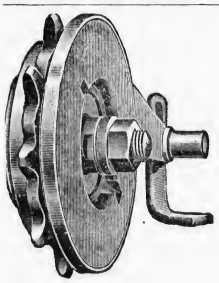
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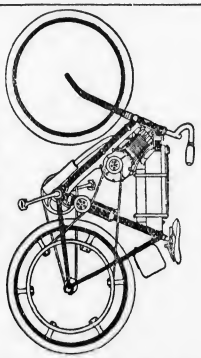
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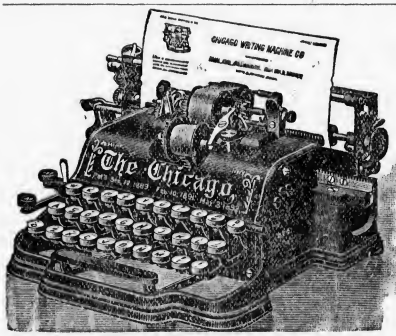
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June 1902

THE SUSQUEHANNA





THE SUSQUEHANNA

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SELINSGROVE, PENNA.

THE SUSQUEHANNA.

JUNE, 1902.

LITERARY.

WHERE IS REST?

BY CAROLINE RILEY ENDERS.
Written at the grave of Dr. D. A. Day.

In the broad expanse of Nature,
  Hill and valley, slope and plain,
Sapphire sky and emerald meadow,
  Lake and river, brooklet, main,
Man may wander ever onward,
  Up and down throughout the land,
Swayed but by his inclinations,
  Subject but to their command.

Every clime he may inhabit;
  Every region may explore;
From the frigid bounds of northland,
  To the tropic's very core.
But when death, the silent reaper,
  With his scythe ends life's short dream,
Then must cease man's restless wanderings,
  As a raft moored in a stream.

Gone his power of thought and motion;
  Gone his ceaseless discontent;
Death's cold touch, with magic, quelling
  All his energies unspent.
In his narrow house reposing,
  Quiet, restful and serene,
Lies he now without a murmur,
  Slumbering peacefully unseen.

So we wander o'er life's pathway,
  Moved by doubt, desire and fear,
Unbelief and evil counsel,
  Soul unrest and longings drear,
Seeking ever for our spirits,
  Peace, content and resting place,
But our search is ever fruitless,
  Earth can offer only space.

When we weary of the striving
And the ceaseless emptiness,
Lo, a voice of magic sweetness,
"Child, come, cease thy restlessness."
In the bosom of the Father
All our wanderings are o'er,
Rest and peace, joy and contentment
Now are ours forevermore.

+ + +

ALUMNI POEM.

Delivered at Susquehanna University, Monday Evening. June 9, 1902,
By Rev. H. C. MICHAEL.

'Neath the shadows of the building where we once were glad to meet,
Our dear old Alma Mater bids us annually retreat;
Here we gather at the cradle of our earlier ambitions
That have since been changed to failures or to happier fruitions.
Here we draw aside the coverlet to view our erstwhile hopes
And caste again as formerly, the fateful horoscopes.
We rejuvenate our spirits and rekindle slumbering fires,
We awaken old-time memories with the music of the lyres,
Some half forgotten phases of our college life appears,
When we brush the dust that settles with the passing of the years.

A very clever artist has today retouched the views,
And incidents once commonplace stand out in colored hues.
With retrospective glances we note the scene today,
And speak of our impressions in a reminiscent way.
"Men at sometime in their lives are masters of their fates,
Themselves not stars determine,"—as Shakespeare truly states.
'Twas somewhere in the past before we bore our proud degrees
That struggle came, upon which turned our various destinies.
Perhaps he spoke of college days who long ago hath said
That certain tides when at their flood have on to fortune led ;
Or if omitted, all the years, instead of garlands crowned,
In shallows and in mysteries continually are bound.
Somewhere, somehow, sometime, a battle fought within
Decided life's great conquest—if we should lose or win.
And viewing as Alumni your own unfolding plan,
Mark well the vital forces that then and there began.

BEGINNINGS.

Gaze at your monster that travels the rails
With a speed so amazing to man,

Then trace its course back to the place on the track
Where the mighty steed's journey began.
See how it struggled, and bellowed, and fumed,
And mustered its every resource;
Mark the wear and strain in drawing the train
The first hundred yards of its course.
The wheels then demand a profusion of sand
And high pressure steam to propel,
But momentum once gained with ease is maintained—
A fact true of beings as well.

You behold the analogy daily portrayed
In achievements of body and mind,
For the difficult part is in getting a start
On the course we may have defined.
A language that's new or a science untried
May the while possess little that pleases,
But the spirits relax when we gain a few facts
And our pleasure with knowledge increases.

We conquer the first rules of literature
With efforts peculiarly drastic,
But the laws become thus second nature to us
And henceforth we're enthusiastic.
The ties that have cast over our lives a great spell
And filled us with holy ambition,
The friendships of earth—some of them had their birth
After seasons of great opposition.

Overcoming inertia, and getting a start—
The progress of gathering force—
Was the purpose in view while struggling through
The mazes of our college course,
When we marched on the stage with diplomas in hand
Our parting advice to receive,
Not only facts gained, but the spirit attained,
Determined what we would achieve.

To be well informed as a part of the plan,
Though a most undeniable fact,
That a man strong in Greek is lamentably weak
If wanting in power to act,
And hosts whom you know are aggressive enough
Who expend all their labor in vain,
On impossible things their thoughtless work brings
No results to remind them but pain.

A hundred strong men with but muscular power
  Endeavor to move yonder train,
And though mighty the stress, accomplish far less
  Than one man of muscle and brain.

For the latter perceives an invisible force
  Adapted to o'ercome resistance,
Steam offers its aid, the bargain is made,
  And the train glides away in the distance.

Thought and action united have transformed the world
  By the power they thus can array,
Each a kind of twin brother, each aiding the other
  In a wondrously magical way.

* * * * * *

We may clearly solve life's problems
  On the algebraic plan,
And determine by set symbols
  Certain—destinies of man.
First the simple facts are stated,
  Truths that none could well disown,
Then we reason from their values
  To the matters still unknown.

Much depends upon the statements
  And the formulas we use,
When mistaken theories guide us,
  Wrong results each time ensues;
But the tired and proven premise
  Long acknowledged as correct,
Cannot lead us into error,
  Always gives the true effect.

"X," we'll say, is for ambition,
  "Y," a purpose well defined,
"Z" is courage, true, undaunted,
  With a hopeful turn of mind.
In this happy combination—
  X plus Y and adding Z,
Is an outline for the problem
  Of a human destiny.

Add, transpose and multiply this
  By a few succeeding years,
When the clearly proven answer
  For X, Y and Z appears;

Barring errors in transposing,
Every figure must express,
When resolved to its conclusion,
Fame or fortune or success;
Should disaster dire or failure
Be the outcome of our plan,
We perhaps may trace the error
Back to where life's work began.

"Well begun is half done," so the copy books say, and they surely are telling the truth,
For many a man would have given his all to atone for the faults of his youth;
But since he could not, he has struggled along and accomplished by painful degrees,
The thing which by foresight and care years ago could be done with comparative ease.

Sometimes he is doubting—perhaps he will fail in his long-drawn-out contest with fate,
Not because his are efforts unworthily made, but because he decided too late;
Oftentime disappointment is all that he reaps from the wisest, most plausible plan,
For the secret, you'll note, if you're careful to see, is the manner and time he began.

"This life's what we make it," our friends all affirm, and the proverb we cannot deny,
For fine resolutions will never achieve what we are unwilling to try.
While one man is dreaming of what he might do to startle the expectant throng,
Another of whom no prediction is made is steadily plodding along,
And he reaps with rejoicing the fruit of his work that comes with the gathering years,
Though the former more brilliant and versatile one is bowing his grey head in tears,
And this is the secret you'll probably note in the course of the prosperous man,
That the triumphs were due to the earlier days and the manner with which he began.

All honor we owe to the school of our choice, great credit is due to her course,

Wherein movements took rise that are still to be seen continually gathering force.
While many are aimlessly shifting about with no direct power to control,
Her votaries stand on the threshold of life with feet pointed straight to the goal,
And off with signal of duty they go—out, out in life's pathway they speed,
With habits well formed and a training designed to assure that each one may succeed;
And this is the secret you'll wring from the hearts of all who successfully ran,
What decided the race was the time and the place and the spirit with which they began.

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THE FUNCTION OF VISION AND HUNGER IN THE EVOLUTION OF LIFE.

Being abstract of the Baccalaureate Sermon delivered to the graduating classes in the college church, Sunday, June 8th, by Rev. W. E. Fischer, D. D,, of Shamokin.

"Come up hither and I will show thee things which must be hereafter."—REV. IV, 1.

"Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled."--MATT. V, 6.

The man who moves on the low levels of his fallen nature, will never have a message for the world. We must *see* something before we can *write* something. That which a man can see he can some day reach. Our aspirations must carry us through the coming days. This is God's plan for man. He leads us on as we will be lead. Desire to see is suggestive of power. Doors of vision constantly open to us, each door opening into far-stretching vistas, and so the process goes on. The vision of John, somehow, comes to all who will see. God is not ancient history. Heaven is as real now as it was to John on Patmos; the inner life is the one condition of beholding.

Our age is a practical one. But a thing is not done until it is seen, even though dimly seen. Life is not simply a matter of fact, it is not a hard-beaten circle, a tread-mill experience. Such a view of life must end in making it jejune, and emptying it of all wholesome interest. Values must be determined, not by the ledger, but by the visions and deeper longings of the soul. And the vision is not dependent upon conditions. On rugged Patmos

John beheld and saw an open door, and heard a great voice. A prison may have a window looking upward. Life is more than doing. We may *see*, then *sing*.

But the voice to call us from the material must sound down from above. Exalting power is of God. We must *look up*, though we tread the earth. Life must be viewed from the summit, or as near to it as we can get. We must climb like the vine that lifts its myriad shoots toward the Summer shining, and the clear, pure air. From God's point of view, we will see what must be hereafter. His plan is great and eternal. Man can never be lost amid all the working of the universe. Evolution goes on, but man is connected with the unfolding future. It is this thought that gives such impressiveness to the whole idea of evolution. We must develop along with all of God's great plans. The very heart of the vision is, that we see what must come to pass in *our lives*, in our own being. The man who is not in touch with the eternities, writes his name on the sands of time's great sea. To-morrow is what God and you make of it. Fling wide the shutters that keep you in dimness. Truth makes free.

The vision has its place among the practicabilities of life. "Where no vision is, the people perish." The vision adds to a man's symmetrical growth. Paul had a vision, and it made him the colossal figure he was. "The beginning of a man's doom is that vision be withdrawn from him." Ambition is not all Satanic. There is a true ambition. It is the child of wholesome vision. Vision dies when the soul dies. Aspiration fails when respiration ceases. To be saved truly is to aspire truly. Look and live, then live and look—this is the whole of the grandest life.

"Looking upward opens heaven." You are called, not only to serve, but to see as well. Duty will be easy as you regard life in its vast outreach of worth and upreach of wealth and importance, and know that it is all a part of God's great plan for time and eternity.

The vision stirs desire, awakens aspiration. Our second text says that such desire shall be satisfied. The vision shows the way. The will makes the way a reality. Longings become purposes. Aspirations are converted into policies and plans. Thought is transmitted into conduct, and our ideals make character. All this is gradual. Scholarship is not the resultant of a four years' course of study at college. It is a steady and constant growth.

Virtue is not a flash. Taking righteousness in its broadest sense —comprehensive virtue, the evolution of splendid manhood and womanhood, from the inherent, latent powers and possibilities of the soul we may say, all this shall be realized. Ideals are rich character in embryo. To-morrow is enfolded in to-day. What you want, that you shall receive—what you will to be, that you shall become. The elements of heaven and hell, of Nero and of John, are enfolded in the human heart. Direction and destination lie in ambition. The future is determined by our choice. Satisfaction is found only in the fuller joy of continued development in our best life. Jesus speaks of constant aspirations for increased righteousness, persistent longings for more holiness, improvement and enlargement in conceptions of the possibilities of acquaintance with divine truth. To be satisfied, is to stagnate, is to close the volume unfinished. If, seeing the vision you desire, you long for more, blessed are you, for you shall behold your ideals far in advance, and shall rejoice and have inspiration in pursuit of them.

Christianity is the only religion that sets up a high standard. One proof of the perennial freshness of the religion of Christ is the very impossibility of attainment, and therefore, of immediate and complete satisfaction. Blessed then is he who hungers and thirsts. Climb and mount as you may, the cry of your soul may still be "Excelsior." On and on into eternity you may go, ever advancing, ever attaining, ever hungering and thirsting, ever being filled.

He is the scholar who ever desires to know; not he who knows. He is a fossil who thinks he knows it all. The graduate who walks out of college with his diploma, will end where he begins; he is already a "moss-back." Life is before, not in the past. Success attained should be inspiration to success continued. Past knowledge should create a great hungering and thirsting after more knowledge and character, more power, more life, else the past has been well nigh void and vain. That is the best school of learning which sends forth its students with a method and an ambition for scholarly attainments and an intellectual life, whether possessing at graduation much of knowledge or not; and that is a good student, not who knows a great deal, but who is conscious that he knows little and wills to know more. Life is preserved by entering the open doors. Possibility is better than pride of possession. Opportunity is greater than achievement. Rest must

consist in progress. Any other sort of rest means rust. Carlyle laments over a lack of hungering and thirsting after new truth and enlarged blessedness in this wise: "When the brains are out, things really ought to die—no matter what lovely things they were and still affect to be, the brains being out, they actually ought, in all cases, die, and with their best speed get buried."

In every department of life all progress is due to hungering and thirsting. Columbus, though baffled and thwarted, found at last a new continent. We hold the mysteries of the heavens in a book, because men's hunger to know these things took them up to tramp from world to world. Men hungered and thirsted for the knowledge of the lightning's nature and method, and electricity has stooped to be harnessed for man's service.

In the physical, industrial, and political worlds, promise of satisfaction is made only under fixed conditions. There is much hungering and thirsting socially and industrially, that has no hope of being appeased, no hope of assuagement. But in all that goes toward making enduring manhood and womanhood, there are no arbitrary limitations. In matters of the heart and head, a man stands upon his own feet, free and unrestrained by social hindrances, free from the bondage of monopolies and trusts and "corners." God respects not conditions. In the sphere of religion, with all that it comprehends, God and the man stand apart from the crowd. In the world of mind and spirit man is a sovereign by the side of a personal Sovereign God. Hold fast that which is good. So far be conservative, but have a wholesome discontent with the past and the present in order to gain a new and better future.

Go forth to-day to grow—to grow at any cost. Never disobey your vision. Scorn ridicule, but fear to be false to your divine instincts, your noblest impulses. Revelation is not foreclosed. Human inquiry is not addressed to a God who is deaf to the cry of His child. Keep in touch with your Father in heaven, then your brains will throb with His great thoughts, and your very weakness will be lifted into an energy that is omnipotent.

Catch the spirit of Lowell when he sings:

> "Careless seems the great Avenger; History's pages but record
> One death grapple in the darkness, twixt false systems and the Word;
> Truth forever on the scaffold, wrong forever on the throne—
> Yet that scaffold sways the future, and behind the dim unknown
> Standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above His own."

SOCIETIES

CLIO.

The annual reception of the Clionian Literary Society was held on the evening of June 9th, 1902.

This for the Clionians was a special feature of Commencement week. The hall was crowded with Clio's old friends and members. The hall was decorated appropriately, and it was the aim of the members to make every one feel at home and enjoy a social evening.

The social part was interspersed with the following productions:

PART I.

Violin Solo.....E. M. GEARHART
Reading.....MR. T. B. UBER
Vocal Solo.....MISS SMITH

PART II.

Vocal Solo.....MR. C. R. ALLENBACH
Reading.....MISS YUTZY
Imitations and Barnyard Melodies.....W. J. GUSS
Recitation.....MISS KLINE

PART III.

Reading.....PROF. E. F. DUNLAVY
Recitation.....MISS ENDERS

S. W. ANK, '04.

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PHILO RECEPTION.

On Monday evening, June 9th, the social function of Commencement week, Philo Reception, was held. It is this gathering that all Philos and their friends look forward to with expectation and pleasure. It is here where those who have gone out from the Society's halls mingle once more with those who were their schoolmates in years gone by; and where the present active members of the Society have the opportunity to meet their predecessors in the work. Philo receptions are always successful and well attended, but this year greater success crowned the committee's efforts and greater numbers enjoyed the evening's pleasure.

The decorations in the hall were beautiful. Palms and ferns were tastefully arranged, and the pennants and the Society colors floating from the walls, presented a very pleasing sight.

During the evening Mrs. C. P. McLaughlin, of Chicago, and her sister, Miss Phillipps, of town, accompanied by Mrs. R. L. Schroyer, delightfully entertained the guests with a duet. Master Thompson, of Williamstown, rendered a couple of excellent piano solos. The music by Reitmeyer's, too, was up to that orchestra's usual high standard. After refreshments were served the guests departed, having enjoyed another very pleasant evening with Philo.

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Y. M. C. A.

The work of another year has closed. We work on and wait, we watch and pray, yet how often do we yield to temptation. Yet on the whole the year's work, we feel, has not been all vanity. We were fortunate in having three representatives at the State Convention at Warren, and six at the Volunteer Convention at Toronto. We have arranged to have two delegates to Northfield, and we know that Messrs. Frank and Pearson will return to us with a full supply of consecrated energy. Let us pray for our officers and committeemen, that the opening of the next college year may find them filled with the spirit and ready for service. The address to the Y. M. C. A. was given by W. D. Lawmaster, of Danville. His words were stirring and helpful. No one hearing them could leave the church without searching his own heart to see where he stood on the great question of life and death.

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THE PHILOMATRIAN SOCIETY.

At a recent meeting of the Philomatrian Society the nominations for membership made by the student body were voted upon, and at a public meeting on the evening of June 3rd, the new members were officially taken into the Society. The men receiving this honor from the student body were: Messrs. Charles O. Frank, of Rebersburg; Frank Wagenseller, Selinsgrove, and E. M. Gearhart, Sunbury. They were declared members by Messrs. Snyder, Sham-

baugh and Lambert, and Messrs. Wingard and Moist escorted them to seats of honor upon the rostrum, where they were required to sign the constitution and the obligation of the Society. Professor Allison then brought before the Society the name of Rev. H. C. Michael, of Wilmerding, and the name of Dr. S. E. Owen, of Hagerstown, Md., was presented by Prof. G. E. Fisher. After the reception of members President Young made a few remarks and handed over his authority to President-elect William H. Derr.

ATHLETICS

The base ball season came to an abrupt close this year owing to the unavoidable cancelling of the three last games. Sorry as we are that we must report above state of affairs, our work in this line has shown improvement over that of last year. Even if we had one or more victories during last year's season, that does not necessarily prove that we have retrograded. The truth of the matter is that we have not crossed bats with any weak teams at all and our showing against the stronger ones was good, considering the disadvantages the team was continually suffering. The following is the record of games played:

Wyoming Seminary vs. Susquehanna, May 2nd, at Kingston.

WYOMING SEMINARY.	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Taggart, 1b,	5	1	0	3	0	0
Scott, 3b,	5	2	2	0	0	2
Dougherty, 2b,	5	3	2	3	0	0
Philips, c,	5	0	0	16	3	0
McAndrews, ss,	5	1	3	0	0	1
Reilly, rf,	5	1	1	1	1	0
Ferguson, cf,	5	0	1	1	0	0
Wetherwax, lf,	4	2	0	2	0	1
Walst, p,	4	1	0	1	1	0
Totals,	11	9	27	5	4	

SUSQUEHANNA.	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Roberts, lf,	4	0	0	0	0	0
Walker, rf,	4	0	0	1	1	1
Auchmuty, 2b,	4	0	1	2	2	1
Wagenseller, ss,	4	0	0	3	1	1
Allison, cf,	4	0	1	1	1	1
Ketter'n, G., 1b,	3	0	1	7	0	3
Frank, c,	3	0	0	8	1	1
Moist, p,	3	0	0	0	2	0
Ketter'n, 3b,	3	0	0	2	2	3
Totals,	0	3	24	10	11	

Two base hits, Walst; Allison; hit by pitched ball, 1; struck out, Wyoming, 14; Susquehanna, 5; base on balls, Susquehanna, 2; double play, Auchmuty to Frank, to Wagenseller.

Bloomsburg vs. Susquehanna, May 3rd, at Bloomsburg.

NORMAL.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.	SUSQUEHANNA.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Hayes, 2b,	3	1	0	5	0	Roberts, lf,	1	1	3	0	0
Ald'er, 1b,	2	1	14	1	1	Wilker, rf,	0	1	0	0	1
Newton, ss,	1	1	1	1	2	Auchmuty, 2b,	0	1	3	2	1
Lewis, lf,	2	1	3	1	0	W'ler, ss,	2	1	0	5	1
Marcy, cf,	1	0	0	0	1	Allison, p, cf,	1	0	1	1	0
Kilmer, c,	2	2	7	0	0	Ketterman, 1b,	2	2	11	0	1
Sheep, rf,	2	2	0	0	0	Frank, c,	1	0	4	1	0
T'bach, rf,	0	0	0	0	0	Moist, cf, p,	1	1	1	2	0
Richard, 3b,	2	1	2	0	2	Ketterman, 3b,	1	0	1	4	2
Stevenson, p,	0	0	0	0	0						
Shaffer, p,	0	0	4	0	0						
Totals,	15	9	27	12	6	Totals,	9	7	24	15	6

Normal, - - 8 6 0 0 1 0 0 0 x—15
Susquehanna, 0 2 0 0 1 6 0 0 0— 9

Two-base hits, Hayes, Newton, Lewis. Struck out by Shaffer 3, Stenson 3, Allison 2, Moist 2. Base on balls, off Shaffer 2, off Stevenson 1, off Allison 4, off Moist 2. Hit by pitcher, Lewis, Frank. Umpire, Splain. Time of game, 2.45.

Ursinus vs. Susquehanna, May 10th, at Collegeville.

URSINUS.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.	SUSQUEHANNA.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Townsend, p,	4	3	0	1	0	Roberts, lf,	2	2	2	0	2
Snyder, ss,	3	3	0	2	0	L. A'n, p,	1	0	0	2	0
Price, c,	4	3	12	2	0	Auchmuty, 2b,	1	0	3	2	2
Roth, lf,	3	3	0	0	0	Wagenseller, ss,	0	0	1	0	0
Hoff'r, 2b,	1	3	4	4	1	R. A'n, cf,	0	0	2	0	0
Faringer, 3b	2	1	0	2	1	G. Ketterman, 1b,	0	1	7	0	1
Fisher, cf,	0	0	0	0	0	Frank, c,	1	0	6	3	3
Chamberlain, 1b	1	2	9	0	1	Moist, p,	0	1	3	1	0
Place, rf,	2	5	1	0	1	D. Ketterman, 3b,	1	0	0	3	3
Ash'r, cf,	2	1	1	0	0						
Totals	22	24	27	11	4	Totals	6	4	24	11	11

Ursinus, - - 3 3 4 0 6 2 2 2 x—22
Susquehanna - 3 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0— 6

Struck out, by Townsend 12, by Moist 3, by Allison 1. Bases on balls, off Townsend 3, off Moist 2, off Allison 3. Hit by pitched ball, Roth, Chamberlain, Frank. Three-base hit, Price. Two-base hits, Snyder, Roth, Place. Sacrifice hits, Price, Faringer.

Central Pennsylvania College vs. Susquehanna Reserves, May 10th, at Selinsgrove.

SUSQUEHANNA.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Gunderman, c,	1	2	8	0	0
H'cker, ss,	2	2	4	3	0
Davis, lf, p,	2	1	0	1	0
Swank, 2b,	4	2	2	2	1
Morgan, 1b,	3	2	8	0	0
Pearson, cf,	3	2	3	0	0
W'eller, 3b,	2	4	1	1	0
Watters, p,	0	1	0	0	0
Uber, rf,	0	1	0	0	0
Bingaman, lf,	0	1	1	0	0
Tot 1s,	17	18	27	7	1

CENTRAL PA. COLLEGE.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Horner, cf,	1	1	2	0	3
G'bill, rf,	1	1	0	0	0
Peffley, 1b,	0	1	7	0	0
Cornelius, 2b,	1	2	2	3	2
Hock, 3b,	0	0	0	0	0
Grove, c,	1	0	7	1	0
Winter, lf,	0	2	4	0	0
Cook, p. ss,	1	2	0	6	0
Caspar, p,	1	1	1	3	0
Buck, ss,	0	0	1	0	0
Totals,	6	10	24	13	5

Susquehanna, 4 3 1 1 6 2 0 0 x—17
Central Penna C., 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 2 0— 6

Albright vs. Susquehanna, May 12th, at Myerstown.

ALBRIGHT	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Black, ss,	1	0	4	2	1
Hav'ck, 1b,	2	3	8	0	0
Kelchner, 2b,	2	2	1	5	0
Houck, c,	0	1	8	1	0
Eit'r, lf,	1	0	2	0	0
Smo'r, 3b,	0	1	1	0	0
Musser, cf,	1	1	1	0	0
Schaeffer, rf,	1	1	0	0	0
Harper, p,	0	0	2	3	0
Totals,	8	9	27	11	1

SUSQUEHANNA.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Roberts, lf,	0	0	1	0	0
Walker, rf,	1	1	1	0	0
Auchmuty, 2b,	0	1	2	1	2
Wagenseller, ss,	0	0	3	4	1
Allison, cf,	0	1	2	0	0
G. Ketterman, 1b,	0	0	12	0	1
Frank, c,	0	0	3	0	1
Moist, p,	0	1	2	5	2
D. Ketterman, 3b,	0	0	1	4	1
Totals,	1	4	27	14	8

Albright, 3 3 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—8
Susquehanna, 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Lebanon Valley vs. Susquehanna, May 13th, at Annville.

LEBANON VALLEY.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Albright, 1b,	2	2	3	1	1
T. Gray. rf,	1	3	1	0	0
F. Gray, p,	1	2	2	4	0
Steiner, 3b,	1	1	2	0	1
Shenk, 2b,	1	2	4	2	1
Miller, ss,	1	2	3	1	1
Snoke, lf,	1	3	2	0	0

SUSQUEHANNA.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Roberts, lf,	0	0	0	0	0
Walker, rf,	1	0	0	0	0
Auchmuty, 2b,	1	1	5	1	0
Wag'er, ss,	0	1	3	2	1
G. Ketterman, 1b,	0	1	8	1	1
Frank, c,	0	0	5	0	0
Moist, cf,	0	1	1	0	0

Raudabush, c,	-	3	3	8	0	1	Dimm, p,	- - -	0	2	0	2	2
Hendricks, cf,	-	1	4	2	0	0	D. Ketterman, 3b,		0	0	2	4	2
Totals,	- - -	12	22	27	8	5	Totals,	- - -	2	6	24	10	6

Lebanon Valley, 2 0 0 0 0 0 9 0 x—12
Susquehanna, 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 2

Harrisburg A. C. vs. Susquehanna, May 14th, at Harrisburg.

SUSQUEHANNA.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.	HARRISBURG A. C.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Roberts, 3b, - -	2	1	0	4	0	Lantz, lf, - - -	2	1	0	0	0
Walker, lf, - -	2	2	5	0	1	McDaniel, 3b, -	1	1	0	1	1
Auchmuty, 2b, -	1	1	6	2	1	Kramer, 1b, - -	1	2	10	0	0
Wagonseller, ss, -	1	2	2	1	0	Steese, cf, - - -	2	1	0	0	0
Allison, cf, - -	1	2	1	0	0	Perry, p, - - -	1	2	0	6	0
Moist, p, - - -	0	1	2	4	0	Wharton, c, - -	1	2	9	1	0
Ketterman, 1b, -	0	2	10	0	1	Hammond, 2b, -	0	0	3	2	1
Dimm, rf, - - -	1	2	0	0	1	Furnon, rf, - -	0	0	0	0	0
Frank, c, - - -	1	0	1	3	0	Duyer, ss, - -	0	1	2	1	3
Totals, - - -	9	13	27	14	4	Totals, - - -	8	10	24	11	5

Two-base hits, Walker 2, Wagonseller, Allison, Lantz, Steese, Perry. First base on balls, off Moist 5, Perry 3. Struck out, by Moist 4, Perry 6. Passed balls, Wharton 2, Frank 1.

Bloomsburg vs. Susquehanna, May 16th, at Selinsgrove.

BLOOMSBURG.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.	SUSQUEHANNA.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Hayes, 2b, . . .	2	1	2	5	1	Roberts, 3b, . .	2	2	1	3	0
Ald'er, 1b, . . .	3	5	12	0	1	Walker, lf, . .	1	2	3	0	0
Newton, ss, . .	1	2	4	1	0	Wagenseller, 2b, .	0	1	2	3	1
Lewis, lf, . . .	1	1	0	1	0	Allison, cf, . .	0	0	1	0	0
Marcy, rf, . . .	2	3	2	0	0	Ketterman, 1b, .	0	0	9	1	0
Rone's, cf, . .	0	1	3	0	0	Moist, p, rf, . .	0	1	1	0	0
Kilmer, c, . . .	1	1	2	2	0	D'm, rf, p, . .	0	1	1	0	9
Sheep, c, . . .	0	0	1	0	0	Heicher, ss, . .	0	0	1	6	0
Reig'd, 3b, . .	0	0	1	1	0	Frank, c, . . .	1	2	8	1	0
Turn'h, p, . . .	2	1	0	3	0						
Totals, . . .	12	15	27	14	3	Totals, . . .	4	9	27	14	1

Bloomsburg, . 4 0 0 3 1 0 4 0 0---12
Susquehanna, 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 0— 4

Two-base hits, Frank, Newton, Marcy, Struck out, by Turnbach, 3; by Moist, 2. Bases on balls, off Moist, 2: Turnbach, 2. Passed ball, Sheep.

Penn Park vs. Susquehanna, May 21st, at York.

PENN PARK.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Che'w, cf,	1	2	0	0	0
Young, 2b,	2	1	2	4	0
Clay'b, ss,	2	1	6	2	1
Clay, rf,	2	2	1	0	1
Hanks, 3b,	3	2	0	0	2
Smith, c,	4	2	9	0	0
Strickhouser, lf,	1	3	1	0	0
Bennet, 1b,	1	1	6	1	0
Quick, p,	3	1	1	2	0
Totals,	19	15*26	9	4	

SUSQUEHANNA.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Roberts, 3b,	0	0	4	2	1
Walker, rf,	0	1	2	1	0
Ann'tz, 2b,	0	1	3	0	2
Wagenseller, ss,	1	1	3	0	4
Allison, lf,	0	0	0	0	0
Kellerman, 1b,	0	1	6	0	0
Moist, cf,	1	0	4	0	1
Moran, p,	1	1	0	0	1
Frank, c,	0	1	2	1	0
Totals,	3	6	24	4	9

*Walker out; hit by batted ball.

Penn Park,	0	2	2	6	0	4	5	0	x—	19
Susquehanna,	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0—	3

Earned runs, Penn Park, 7; Susquehnnna, 2. Two-base hits, Hanks, Chellew, Clay, Walker. Three-base hit, Clay. Struck out, by Moran 1, by Quick, 9. Bases on balls, by Moran 5, by Quick 1. Hit by pitched ball, Claycomb, Hanks. Stolen bases, Hanks 3, Smith 2, Bennett, Strickhouser, Claycomb. Wild pitch, Quick. Passed balls, Frank 2, Smith. Umpire, Kottcamp. Time of game, 2 hours.

York Y. M. C. A. vs. Susquehanna, May 22nd, at York.

SUSQUEHANNA.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Roberts, 3b	0	1	1	2	1
Walker, lf,	0	1	1	0	0
Anch'tz, 2b	0	0	1	4	2
Wagonseller, ss,	0	0	0	1	2
Allison, cf,	0	0	2	0	0
Ketterman, 1b,	1	1	9	0	0
Moist, p,	1	1	1	1	0
Dimm, rf,	0	3	2	0	0
Frank, c,	0	1	6	0	2
Totals,	2	8*23	8	7	

Y. M. C. A.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Gris'ger, 2b,	2	3	1	3	0
Blough, lf,	2	3	1	0	1
Leg'and, 1b,	1	2	10	2	2
Weand, c,	2	3	9	0	0
Kepner, ss,	1	2	5	4	1
Billet, cf,	0	0	0	0	0
Hafer, rf,	1	1	0	0	1
Klem'it, 3b,	2	0	0	2	3
Hilbert, p,	2	1	1	1	0
Totals,	13	15	27	12	8

*Billet out; hit by batted ball.

Susquehanna,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—	2
Y. M. C. A.,	1	1	0	2	1	2	0	6	x—	13

On May 30th the Track team had its first meet at Dickinson. Some of our best men were not in condition for the contest, but

despite this fact the boys made a very credible showing. The features of the meet for Susquehanna were, the quarter mile, long jump, pole vault and shot put.

The men were outrun in the sprints, but are hopeful of doing better next season. The score of points, which however does not tell all the facts of the meet, was 70–34 in Dickinson's favor. The men on the team are delighted with the splendid treatment they received from the boys of the "Lumber City."

On June 10th, on the athletic field, a large and enthusiastic crowd witnessed the Inter-class meet. The silk banner, donated by the ladies of the institution, was won by the Senior class, by the small margin of 3 points, the Seniors having 34 points, and the Juniors 31.

The time and records of the various events are as follows: 100 yards dash, Gearhart, 11¼ seconds; 120 hurdles, Gearhart, 20 seconds; 220 yards dash, Pearson, 31¼ seconds; mile run, Burkhart, 5 minutes 21 seconds; 880 yards run, Kempfer; 220 hurdles, Gearhart; 440 yards dash, Price; pole vault, Witmer, 8 feet 8 inches; running high jump, Dimm, 5 feet 3 inches; running broad jump, Dimm, 17 feet, 9½ inches; shot put, Davis, 33 feet 7 inches; hop, step and jump, Dimm, 38 feet 3½ inches; hammer throw, Sones, 74 feet 8 inches.

The foot ball schedule as reported by the Business Manager for the season of 1902, is as follows:

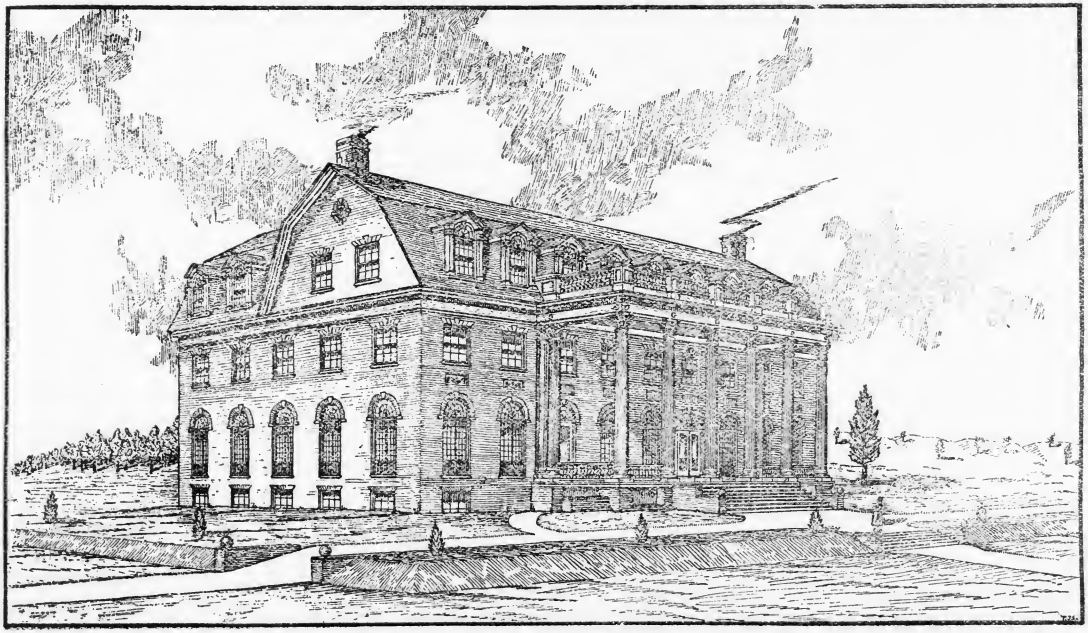
Sept. 20.—Gettysburg at Gettysburg.
Sept. 27.—Wyoming Seminary at Selinsgrove.
Oct. 4.—Lafayette at Easton.
Oct. 11.—Muhlenberg at Selinsgrove.
Oct. 18.—Open.
Oct. 25.—State College at State.
Nov. 1.—Lebanon Valley at Annville.
Nov. 8.—Indians at Carlisle.
Nov. 15.—Bloomsburg Normal at Bloomsburg.
Nov. 27.—Western University of Pennsylvania at Pittsburg.

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"The manifestation of our devotion to Christ is in our love for humanity."

"People are never so impressed as when they see God in you."

"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn."



THE SEIBERT MEMORIAL LADIES' HALL.

DEPARTMENTS

ORATORY DEPARTMENT.

The students of this department gave their third term recital in the college chapel on the evening of June 6, 1902. The chapel was well filled by students and friends, who spent an enjoyable evening, judging from some of the vigorous encores.

Mr. J. J. Henderson, of Willet, Pa., has completed the course in expression and received a diploma. Addresses were made by Prof. E. F. Dunlavy, of this department, and Dean Woodruff, who presented the diploma.

This is the first graduate of this department, and we feel sure there are many more to follow, as it is constantly growing in efficiency. All things have small beginnings, and this, we believe, is but the embryo of the future Oratory Department.

The evening's program was as follows:

Down in Dixie.....Arthur R. Zita

ORCHESTRA.

Brutus Over the Dead Lucretia.....J. H. Payne

MR. C. P. SWANK.

Leap Year Mishaps.....Anonymous

MISS JOSEPHINE PACHNICKE.

Valse Poetigue.....Gottschalk

MISS GRACE BROWN.

The Horse Deal.....Cutting from David Harum

MR. T. B. UBER.

Trick vs. Trick.....Anonymous

MISS MINNIE KLINE.

(a) The Unknown Speaker,
(b) Effects of a Lecture,

MR. J. J. HENDERSON.

Empire Waltz.....Gustav Saeuger, Op. 6

ORCHESTRA.

As the Moon Rose.....Phelps

MISS GRACE WELLER.

Scene from "The Marble Heart".....Charles Selby

Mademoiselle Marco.....MISS KLINE,
Raphael Duchatlet.....MR. HENDERSON.

AWARDING OF DIPLOMAS.

Syndicate March.....H. STICHT

ORCHESTRA.

PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

At a recent meeting of the Publishing Association, the following officers were elected:

President, Prof. H. A. Allison; Vice-President, Prof. E. Dunlavy; Secretary, S. E. Smith; Business Manager, E. M. Gearhart; Assistant Business Manager, O. E. Sunday; Editor-in-Chief, C. O. Frank; Managing Editor, F. W. Barry; Exchange, J. C. Showers; Alumni, L. P. Young; Local and Personal, Clay Whitmoyer; Athletic, L. M. Daubenspeck; Preparatory, Miss Anna K. Yutzy.

At the opening of the next collegiate year correspondents must be elected by the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Literary Societies, Oratory Department, Music Department, Girls' Department, S. N. S., Historical Society, and the Society of Philomatrians.

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RECITALS.

The week preceding commencement was one of feasting to all lovers of music. The graduates of the music department gave their recitals, Miss Warner on Tuesday evening, and Miss Haas Thursday evening. The chapel was tastefully arranged for the occasions, and large audiences filled it to the doors. Tuesday evening, June 3, at College Chapel, piano recital by Miss Mabel Gertrude Warner, '02, assisted by Mr. Calvin P. Swank and Miss Ethelynn Mae VanWagner. The following program was rendered:

1. *Grieg*.....Papillons, op. 43, No. 1
   Chopin.....Nocturne in G major, op. 37, No. 2
   Schytte.....Forest Elves, op. 70, No. 5
2. Recitation.....The Boat Race
   MR. SWANK.
3. *Liebling*.....Serenade, op. 34, No. 1
   Leschetizky.....Mazurka, op. 24, No. 2
4. Recitation.....The Dutchman's Snake
   MR. SWANK.
5. *Beethoven*.....Concerto, op. 15, No. 1, Allegro con brio
   Orchestral score, 2d piano.
   MISS VANWAGNER.

Thursday, June 5, piano recital by Miss Anna Elizabeth Haas, assisted by Miss Mary Albert and Miss Ethelynn Mae VanWagner, with the following program:

1. *Beethoven*.....Sonata Pathetique, *op. 13*, Grave, Allegro con brio
2. *Handel*.....Aria and Recitative from Rinaldo

MISS ALBERT.

3. *Schumann*.....Warum, op. 12
   Rafi.....Polka De La Reine, op. 95
   Chopin.....March Funebre, op. 35
   Moskowski.....Mazurka, op. 60, No. 3
4. *Denza*.....Love Me

MISS ALBERT.

5. *Beethoven*.....Concerto, op. 19, No. 2, Rondo

Orchestral score, 2d piano,
MISS VANWAGNER.

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COMMENCEMENT NOTES.

Commencement proper began on Friday evening by an elocutionary recital. (See program under Oratory department.) The performers acquitted themselves nobly, and reflect credit upon their able instructor, Prof. E. F. Dunlavy.

On Saturday evening, the Preparatory department graduated its first class in the College church. Five members of the class delivered orations, which showed much originality and pure thought. The following program was rendered:

Music, "Uncle Rufe's Jubilee".....T. H. Rollinson

Prayer

The Southern Negro.....Orie E. Sunday

The Tendency of American Politics.....Benjamin H. Houseworth

The Responsibility of the Citizen.....Marion S. Schoch

Music, "Naughty Eyes".....Chas. Armand

The American Indian.....Ira W. Bingaman

Duty—The Master of Men.....William W. Houtz

Address to the class, by J. Palmer Carpenter, A. M., Esq.....Sunbury

Presenting of Diplomas.

Music, "La Paesa,".....Alfred Roncovieri

Benediction.

Music by the University Orchestra.

THE JUNIOR ORATORICAL PRIZE CONTEST.

On Monday at 10 a. m. the annual Junior Oratorical Contest was held. The orations were especially interesting and were well delivered. The honors were equally divided between E. M. Gearheart, of Sunbury, and E. M. Morgan, of Williamsport, with honorable mention of Messrs. Frank Wagenseller, S. W. Walter, and Sigmund Weis. The following is the program:

*Music, "Right In It".....Theo. M. Tobani, Op. 344
Prayer.
Music, "Mazetta".....Thos. S. Allen
A True Son of Columbia.....Ephraim M. Gearhart
Definiteness in Life.....Edward M. Morgan
Music, "Greater America".....C. E. Vandersloot
Our National Destiny.....Frank S. Wagenseller
The Family and the State.....Lloyd W. Walter
The Birth of the New Republic.....Sigmund Weis
Music, "El Paso".....Bert. R. Anthony
Announcement of Prize.
Music, "Down in Dixie".....Arthur R. Zita
Benediction.
Music, "The Chilkoot March".....Alfred Roncovieri

*Music by the University Orchestra.

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COMMENCEMENT OF MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

This feature is new at Susquehanna, but we rejoice to see graduates from the Music department upon our rostrums. The hall was filled to the doors. The performances were magnificent, and too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the directress of the department, Miss E. Mae VanWagner. Following is the program as rendered:

PART I.

Chorus, "The Gypsies," op. 29.....Schumann
Ladies Chorus.
Pianoforte—"Waltz in G."".....Rheinhold
Miss Agnes Schoch.
Pianoforte—"The Happy Wanderer" op. 17.....Jenson
Miss Anita Hummel.
Pianoforte—"Simple Aveu."".....Thome
Miss Lucy Houtz.

Vocal Solo—"Calm as the Night."....Bohm
Miss Maud Reichley.
Pianoforte—"Mi Teresita."....Carreno
Miss Della Moyer.
Pianoforte Quartette—"Ventre a terre."....Kowalski
Piano I. Misses Weller and Arbogast.
Piano II. Misses Horton and Houseworth.

PART II.

Chorus—"The Lost Chord."....Sullivan-Bartlet
Ladies Chorus.
Pianoforte—"Valse Brilliante" op. 34, No. 1....Chopin
Miss Grace Brown.
Vocal Solo—"A Red, Red Rose."....Hastings
Miss Margaret Arbogast.
Pianoforte—"Elegie"....Nollet
Miss Mary Schnure.
Pianoforte—"Berceuse"....Chopin
Miss Rose Myer.
Presentation of Diplomas to Seniors of Music Department.
Pianoforte—"Capriccio Brilliante" op. 22....Mendelssohn
Miss Ada Moyer.

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THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The graduation exercises of the School of Theology took place on Tuesday at 10 a. m. The addresses of the young men were carefully thought out and were delivered with no little oratorical ability. We have every reason to feel proud of the work done in this department under our beloved and efficient Drs. Yutzy, Dimm and Focht. The following program will give some idea of the exercises:

Music, "The Iron Cross"....Emil Isenman
Prayer.
Music, "Evangeline"....C. E. Pomeroy
The Sanctity of Common Life....H. C. Erdman
Divine Goodness in Severity....S. E. Garnes
The Lutheran Spirit....J. E. Zimmerman
Music, "Uncle Rufe's Jubilee"....T. H. Rollinson
Civilized Hindrances to Missions....L. G. Stauffer
Human Estimate of Divine Love....W. A. Wolgemuth
The Emotional and Ethical in Religion....H. D. Hoover
Music, "At the Play"....Theo. F. Morse
Address to the Class by Rev. I. H. McGann, Lewisburg, Pa.
Presentation of Diplomas.
Music, "Syndicate"....H. Sticht
Benediction.

SENIOR FENCE ORATION.

Though clouds were hanging upon the horizon, they did not frighten a large crowd that had collected to hear the Senior fence oration and response. The occasion was by no means elaborate, in fact, the very simplicity seemed to add to the effect. Mr. J. E. Auchmuty, president of the Senior Class, in an excellent address, gave the fence away, charging the Juniors to guard it loyally and well. It was received for the Juniors by Mr. E. M. Morgan, who acquitted himself with no small degree of credit.

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GLEE CLUB CONCERT.

At 8.30, in the Opera House, the Musical Clubs of S. U. rendered the last concert of a very successful concert season. Following is the program:

PART I.

Overture—The Strollers.....Roberts
Orchestra.
Annie Laurie.....Geibel
Glee Club.
Camellia Schottische.....Martin
Mandolin and Guitar Club.
Solo.....Selected
Mr. Nicholas.
The Goblins 'll git you if you don't watch out.....Parks
Glee Club.
Cornet Solo.....Selected
Mr. Snyder.
Just a Song at Twilight.....Molloy
Glee Club.

PART II.

Overture—Lux Lanthorn.....Von Schwill
Orchestra.
Solo—The Mighty Deep.....Jude
Mr. Allanbach.
The Dixie Kid.....Geibel
Glee Club.
Niagara Rapids Gallop.....Jennings
Mandolin and Guitar Club.
Reading.....Selected
Prof. Dunlavy, Principal of Oratory Department.
I Wonder What George Washington Would Say.....Phil Putty
Mr. Nicholas and Glee Club.
Comedy King.....By Combined Clubs

COMMENCEMENT.

The Commencement of the College of Liberal Arts was held in the College church on Wednesday, June 11, at 10 a. m. The program was as follows :

Music, "Stars and Stripes Forever".....Sousa
Prayer, Dr. J. R. Dimm.
Music, "The Puritan's Daughter".....Arr. by Byer
Salutatory.....Michael Hadwin Fischer
*The Needs of Modern Politics.....Samuel Bruce Burkhart
A Man of Virginia.....William L. Price
The Seismic Movement of the World's Evolution.....Luther Raymond Haus
Music, "Beau Brummel Waltzes".....Chas. A. Ware
Duty Determines Destiny.....David Blaine Moist
The Story of the Nineteenth Century.....Philip H. Pearson
*The Lost Empire.....Edith Davis Potter
Man's Will.....Edgar R. Wingard
*Opportunities of Today.....Florence L. Wagenseller
Music, "A Coontown Celebration.....Charles Hale
*Ethical Free Will.....John E. Auchmuty
Christianity and Our National Life.....William Walter Stauffer
*The Flight of the Eagle.....Frank E. Shambaugh
Incentives to Study.....Uriah A. Guss
Valedictory.....Merlo K. W. Heicher
Music, "Calathe Waltzes".....Abe Holzman
Address to Class.....Rev. S. E. Owen, D. D., Hagerstown, Md.
Presenting of Diplomas and Conferring of Degrees.
Benediction.
Music, "Fraternity."

*Excused from speaking at their own request.

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HONORS AND PRIZES.

SENIOR CLASS HONORS*.

Semma Cum Honore.

Michael Hadwin Fischer.....Toronto, Canada
Merlo K. W. Heicher.....*High Spire*, Pa.
David Blaine Moist.....Mifflintown, "

Magna Cum Honore.

Luther Raymond Haus.....Milton, Pa.
Frank E. Shambaugh.....Reedsville, "
Uriah A. Guss.....Patterson, "

Cum Honore.

Lamuel Bruce Burkhart.....Selinsgrove, Pa.
John E. Auchmuty.....South Williamsport, "

*Based on scholarship for four year's course.

William Walter Stauffer.....Selinsgrove, Pa.
Philip H. Pearson.....Stone Church, "
Florence L. Wagenseller.....Selinsgrove, "

SENIOR PRIZE—Conrad Weiser Prize in History, F. E. Shambaugh, Reedsville, Pa.

JUNIOR ORATORICAL PRIZE—Divided between E. M. Gearhart, Sunbury, Pa. and E. M. Morgan, Williamsport, Pa. With honorable mention of Frank Wagenseller, L. W. Walter, Sigmund Weis.

SOPHOMORE PRIZE—General Proficiency, L. F. Gunderman. Honorable mention, C. P. Swank.

GUINNEY BIBLE PRIZE—F. W. Barry. Honorable mention, L. F. Gunderman, C. P. Swank.

PHILOMATRIAN PRIZES—Best literary production, U. A. Guss. College song, Miss Cleo Kline.

The Susquehanna Scholarship Prize for highest attainment in general proficiency during the Preparatory course, was won by Mr. W. I. Bingaman, of Middleswarth, Pa.

A prize of $25 has been established by Rev. Thomas Reber Toggart, of Bridgeville, N. J., to be awarded that student who shall during the entire college course have attained the highest grades in the Latin language. This prize will be offered for the first time at the close of the scholastic year '02–'03.

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DEGREES CONFERRED.

By action of the board of directors and faculty the following degrees were conferred.

A. B.—Upon J. E. Auchmuty, M. H. Fischer, U. A. Guss, L. R. Haus, D. B. Moist, P. H. Pearson, W. L. Price, F. E. Shambaugh, Florence L. Wagenseller.

B. S.—S. Bruce Burkhart, Merlo K. W. Heicher, E. D. Potter, W. W. Stauffer, E. R. Wingard.

A. M.—J. L. Hoffman, H. D. Hoover, H. W. Morris, W. A. Wolgemuth, J. E. Zimmerman.

B. D.—H. D. Hoover, H. C. Erdman, W. A. Wolgemuth, J. E. Zimmerman.

The following honorary degrees were also conferred:

D. D.—Upon Rev. I. C. Burk, Baltimore, Md.; Rev. John Brubaker, East Shodack, N. Y.; Rev. E. S. Johnson, Salisbury, Pa.; Rev. H. B. Belmar, Osburne, Ohio.

Doctor of Science—Prof. G. G. Groff, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.

A. M.—Rev. I. H. McGann, Lewisburg, Pa.

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

At the meeting of the board of directors the following officers were elected: President, Rev. S. E. Owen, D. D., Hagerstown, Md.; vice presidents, Lieut. Gov. J. P. S. Gobin, LL. D., Lebanon, Pa., Rev. J. H. Weber, D. D., Sunbury, Pa.; secretary, M. L. Wagenseller, Selinsgrove, Pa.; assistant and corresponding secretary, Rev. I. P. Zimmerman, Beaver Springs; treasurer, I. C. Schoch, Selinsgrove, Pa.

Rev. G. W. Enders, D. D., of York, Pa., was elected president of the University. All the professors have been retained, while the matter of a principal of the Preparatory department was referred to the executive committee and faculty with power to act. The board also took enthusiastic action on the gymnasium problem, which has been revived recently by the student body, and it proposes to erect and equip the new gymnasium by the aid of the alumni and students, as soon as possible. This is a move in the right direction.

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"Right is right, since God is God, and right the day must win."

"Wars and schisms may part the body, but stronger ties unite the soul."

"Live with Christ until you glow with the beauty of his character."

"God gives every bird its food, but He does not throw it into the nest."

"Haste trips up its own heel, fetters and stops itself."

THE SUSQUEHANNA.

SELINSGROVE, JUNE, 1902.

(Entered at the Selinsgrove Postoffice as Second Class matter.)
TERMS—75 cents, *strictly in advance.* *Single copies 10 cents.*

M. HADWIN FISCHER, '02, Editor-in-Chief. EDWARD H. DIEHL, '03, Bus. Mgr
H. MERRILL THOMPSON, '03, Locals and Personals.
CHARLES LAMBERT, '01, '04, Alumni.
E. M. GEARHART, '03, Exchange.
D. BLAINE MOIST, '02, Mg. Editor. P. H. PEARSON, '02, Asst. Bus. Mgr.

THE SUSQUEHANNA is published each month of the college year by the Students *Publishing Association of Susquehanna University.*

The editors solicit contributions and items of interest to the college from students and alumni.

All business matters and correspondence should be addressed to THE SUSQUEHANNA Selinsgrove, Pa. Exchanges should be sent to the same address.

The journal will be issued about the 12th of each month. All matters for publication must reach the managing editor on or before the 1st of each month.

Any subscriber not receiving the journal, or changing address, should notify the manager at once.

Subscribers are considered permanent until notice of discontinuance is *received and* all arrearages paid.

EDITORIAL

As we look back upon the work of the past year, we cannot but feel that some good has been accomplished. The class work has been cheerfully done, and our College graduated at its commencement 14 from the Collegiate Department, 6 from Theology, 2 from the Department of Music and 1 from the Department of Oratory. The prizes awarded during the year were won on narrow margins, showing a wholesome competition and some measure of uniformity of scholarship. Athletics have had their ups and downs, yet withal we feel that on the whole we are justified in calling them a success. The board has elected a president for its own body, a president for the University, and has voted $3,000 toward the erection of a gymnasium. The Alumni are awake to their opportunities and have appointed a committee to co-operate with the students and the board for this branch of our physical development. This committee is now working vigorously, and we have every reason to expect to witness the placing of the corner stone in position upon our return to college next autumn. Our hopes are for Susquehanna, and we should not only rejoice in what is

being done, but feel that we are responsible for her future development.

WITH this issue we cease our labors as editor of THE SUSQUEHANNA, and while we thank our many contributors for their help in making the journal what it has been, we also request that you will honor the new editor with your encouragement and productions. Let us strive to place SUSQUEHANNA in the first place among college journals, a paper known to be fearless and free, as well as pure and elevating. M. HADWIN FISCHER.

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ALUMNI NOTES.

Rev. J. M. Guss, one of our esteemed alumni, has been spending some time with his father-in-law, Rev. Dr. J. R. Dimm.

We were pleased to listen to the alumni poem written by Rev. H. C. Michael, of Wilmerding. Full well he deserves the title "Poet Laureate" of Susquehanna.

Rev. C. B. Harman was also present in his old-time strength, and gave us an oration of sterling worth. He was accompanied by his wife and family.

Rev. J. I. Stonecypher is busily engaged in working up the new gymnasium. He has been around college several times of late.

Rev. Dr. S. E. Owen and Rev. H. C. Michael were elected to membership in the Philomatrian Society at the annual election of that body.

Rev. J. A. M. Ziegler, of Cincinnati, has been visiting friends here for some weeks past.

Rev. and Mrs. Frontz, of Lagrange, Indiana, have been spending a few days with Prof. W. Noetling.

We are hearing good reports from the charge at Chapman, Kansas, of which Rev. Geo. O. Ritter is pastor.

Murray B. Herman, U. of P., spent several days in our midst during commencement.

Miss Rose M. Gortner, professor of mathematics in Union college, Kentucky, has returned to her parental roof. Her sister, Minnie A. Gortner, of Berwick, is also spending her vacation at Selinsgrove.

Miss Mildred Focht, after a very successful year at Bryn Mawr, has returned to her father's house.

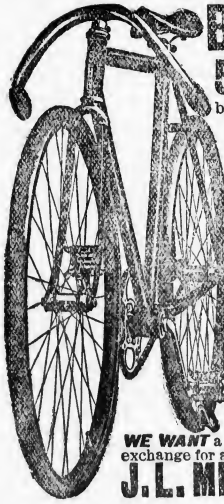
Pres. Cyril H. Haas, of the University of Michigan Y. M. C. A., has been teaching one class daily in the medical department of that institution besides reciting in his own classes.

Messrs. H. Weis and B. M. Wagenseller, of U. of P., are now on vacation at Selinsgrove.

Rev. C. P. MacLaughlin, of Chicago, is spending a few days with his wife's parents at Selinsgrove.

Miss Sara P. Gortner, of Elimsport, spent a few days in our midst during commencement week.

The alumni expect to break ground for the new gymnasium before August 1st. When the "gym" is a reality there shall be no small rejoicing by the student body.



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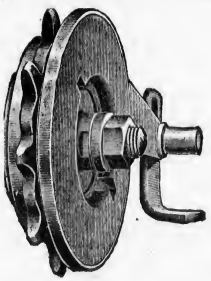
All Susquehanna University students are cordially invited to inspect the College and the Clinical Amphitheatre at any time.

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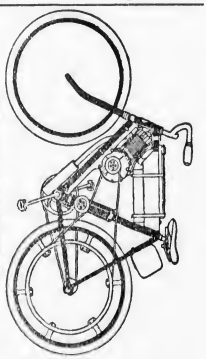
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